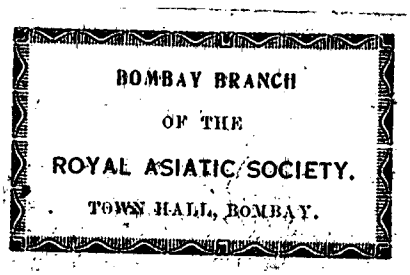
Administration Report
Madras Presidency —
1858-59 & 1860-61



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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1858-59.

134069

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1858-59.

REPORT.

1. The most notable change that occurred in the Madras Presidency during the year was that the Right Honorable Lord Harris completed his tour of five years as Governor, during the latter part of which his health suffered considerably from the climate, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Trevelyan, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and for some years past of the Treasury. Otherwise, the year was as uneventful as its predecessor in occurrences of prominent importance, but the progress of improvement was maintained, and the following narrative of results will not be found uninteresting.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil Justice.
Statistics of Litigation.
Vide Table A. Appendix No. 1.

2. The number of original suits pending on the 31st December, 1857, was 57,646, and during the year there were instituted 1,43,389, making a total of 2,01,035 suits before all the Courts. Of these suits, 1,37,300 were adjudicated on, leaving 63,735 pending at the close of the year.

Increased work in Courts.

3. It will be observed from the table in the margin that there is an increase over the preceding year of upwards of 20,000 suits; and it may also be observed that this is not an exceptional year, but that litigation has been steadily increasing during the last five years, and that the Judicial Officers, notwithstanding increased exertions on their part, have been unable to meet this large increase of work, and that consequently the commencement of every year shows a heavier file of pending suits.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Pending ...	58,874	60,638	54,287	53,528	57,646
Filed ...	1,10,475	1,05,577	1,21,670	1,26,105	1,43,389
Total...	1,69,349	1,66,215	1,75,957	1,79,633	2,01,035

Suits withdrawn.

4. A very large proportion (62,218) of these claims was adjusted or withdrawn before hearing, the plaintiff in such cases being entitled to receive back the whole or part of the value of the institution fee.

The Judges of the Court of Sudder Adawlut draw attention to this fact, as the question of abandoning the practice of refund of stamp duty, under such circumstances, has lately been under the consideration of Government.

Number of Appeals.
Vide Table B. Appendix No. 1.

5. The number of appeals brought before all the Courts was 5,958, and there were pending at the commencement of the year 7,251, making a total of 13,209, an increase over the preceding year of 380.

Increase in Appeals.

6. In 1853 the percentage of appeals in appealable cases was 19 per cent., whereas now they amount to 23 per cent. This does not appear to arise from an increasing distrust of the judgments of the lower Courts, as the percentage of judgments reversed is diminishing, and not increasing, but is probably the result of the love of litigation which is so strong a feature of the native character, and which the great facility for appeal gives them an opportunity of indulging.

	Appealable.	Appealed.	Percentage.
1853	18,313	3,457	19
1858	22,904	6,058	23

7. Full information regarding the number of the suits before the Civil Courts in the several Zillahs, and the manner of their disposal, will be found in the Statements in the Appendix No. 1. These returns show that the question of the re-constitution of our Courts, and the reform of their civil procedure, which is now under the consideration of a Commission appointed by Government, is urgent, and demands a speedy settlement.

Important decision of Sudder Court.

8. There was but one decision passed by the Court of Sudder Adawlut involving any important principle of law. In No. 125 of 1858 the Court, by a majority, decided that the Civil Courts have jurisdiction in questions of purely religious ceremonial, even though not involving any civil rights.

Increase of Courts and extension of jurisdiction.

9. During the year Acts were passed establishing a subordinate Civil Court at Ootacamund, and bringing under the general laws of the Presidency the district of Kurnool and the Fort of Tanjore.

Criminal Justice.
Amount of Crime.

10. The Criminal statistics of the year under review show a small increase in the amount of crime, but not so considerable as to call for any special remark.

Increase in charges.
Vide Table C. Appendix No. 1.
Petty Offences.

11. Under the Head of *Petty Offences,* however, the increase is considerable. Under this head are included assaults, petty thefts, breaches of the excise laws, &c. The total number of persons brought before the Police on such charges was 2,30,307, while in

the preceding year the number was but 2,08,670. This again was less than in the previous year 1856. The large increase in the number of persons charged with the commission of such petty offences within the limits of the Vizagapatam Agency is remarkable, rising from 11,661 in 1857 to 21,203 in 1858. An explanation on this point has been required from the Agent. In the other districts there has been generally a small increase under the head of petty thefts, to be attributed, in all probability, to the high price of grain, which always considerably affects the statistics of crime. Looking however, to the nature of the delinquencies included under the head of petty offences, it is not necessary to attach much importance to the fact of their increase during the year under review, as they do not represent, to any great degree, the criminal tendencies of the population.

Proportion convicted.

12. Conviction follows in a very small proportion of these charges; in cases of assault especially a large percentage of the charges are withdrawn or compromised; in about one half, the parties are acquitted or released without trial, and only about a fourth convicted and punished.

Summoned.	Released.	Discharged or Razeenamah.	Punished.
1,90,161	78,541	65,753	45,215

By whom tried.

13. The tables in the Appendix will show the numbers of these cases disposed of by the Village Police, the District Police, and the Magistracy.

Increased charges of crimes and misdemeanours.

14. During the year the total number of *crimes* and *misdemeanours* brought to the notice of the Police and Magistracy was 10,075, showing an increase of 1,408 cases over the preceding year. Charged with their commission, there were 28,615 parties brought before the Police and Magistracy: of these 17,266 were released without trial or commitment; about 724 punished or held to security; and 268 released by the Magistracy; 2,267 punished or held to security by the Criminal Courts; and 3,373 acquitted or discharged, the evidence being insufficient for their committal; 1,444 were punished by the Session Judges, and 2,010 acquitted; 212 punished, and 129 acquitted by the Foujdaree Adawlut; the remainder were under trial at the end of the year.

Vide Table D. Appendix No. 1.

15. It is to be regretted that owing, to the late receipt of some, and the non-receipts of others of the statements (both Civil and Criminal), the report for this year should be so meagre and incomplete in this branch, as compared with those of previous years. The Judges have taken measures to ensure the early submission of these statements in future.

POLICE.

Mofussil Police.

16. The Act of the Legislature necessary for the introduction of the new system of Police resolved on for the Mofussil being still unpassed, the attention of the Chief Commissioner, and of those of his de-

puties who have been appointed, has been mainly directed to making themselves thoroughly acquainted with their future field of action, and arranging the numerous details of procedure which must eventually be brought into operation.

Chief Commissioner how employed.

17. Early in the past year, the Chief Commissioner himself proceeded on a tour through 11 of the 20 districts that will be included in his charge, to study the existing condition and circumstances of the Police, general and village, and to concert in person with the Collectors and Magistrates measures for separating the establishments under their charge, and placing at the disposal of Government for Police purposes a fair share of existing establishments and current expenditure.

This tour occupied him till January last, and during that interval he submitted to Government a *précis* of the principles and system he proposed for adoption, and the Draft of the Act for giving effect to the intended change.

Draft Act for new Police.

18. In January he proceeded to Calcutta with the revised Draft Act, which was read before the Legislative Council for the first time on 27th February, and a second time on 30th March last.

Until it is passed into law, preliminary arrangements alone can be made, but these are so far advanced that in North and South Arcot, and in Chingleput, the new system can be introduced almost simultaneously with the enactment of the Act of Legislature.

Deputy Commissioner.
Ditto.

19. Three of the Deputy Commissioners already appointed have been placed at the disposal of the Magistrates of the three districts above named, of which they will hereafter be in the Police charge. The fourth Deputy for some time acted as assistant to the Chief Commissioner in charge of the Head Quarters' Office during that gentlemen's prolonged absence from Madras, but latterly the state of crime in the Salem District rendered his deputation there necessary, and he has since been actively engaged on the spot.

Presidency Police.

20. The Police of the Presidency town and within the limits of the Supreme Court jurisdiction is under a distinct Commissioner, whose report, containing details of the working of his own department, and of the four Police Courts established within his range during the last calendar year, for which it and its comparative statements are always drawn up, will be found in the Appendix No. III.

JAILS.

Management of Jails.

21. In the prisons' department the improvements suggested by the Inspector General, and approved by the Government, have necessarily been delayed, expenditure having been confined to inexpensive and urgent repairs or alterations. The crowded state of the Southern Jails compelled the detaching of gangs to a greater extent than is desirable; the system of out-door labor under extra guards necessarily continued; manufactures worthy of

notice were carried on only in the Jails of Chingleput and Cuddalore. The Inspector on his return from Bengal endeavoured to introduce gunny weaving into the Jails of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry, but an unusual rise in the price of the raw material did not encourage its being carried on extensively. Coir matting of a superior description has for some years past been made to a limited extent at Coimbatore, and finds a ready sale on the Neilgherries. Paper continues to be made in the prisons of Nellore and Chittoor, but the demand, except for Government purposes, is very limited. The most profitable labor on which prisoners are employed is stone cutting in stations in which laterite is found; when the stone is convenient, convicts at Nellore have worked, each to the value of four annas a day. The want of space within the walls of our prisons precludes employment in Jails; when employed outside, extra guards, costing 1 Rupee 8 annas for each prisoner by the month are needed, and of course with the great body of prisoners the labor which yields the best return to the country, is that of an ordinary unskilled laborer.

Employment in Jails.

Cost of Diet in Jails.

Diet	Rupees	Prisoners in Jail.
1856-57	1,40,396	6,409
1857-58	1,51,017	6,683
1858-59*	1,85,402	6,479

*Exclusive of the prisons at Oossoor, Cannanore, and Itchapore, from which no returns were received; these prisons contain about 160 prisoners.

22. The great rise in the price of grain was the principal cause of the increased charge for food; some extra expense on this account was incurred by the resort to a more generous diet in the more sickly Jails.

23. The escapes during the year amounted to (30) thirty, among them one at Madura of 10 prisoners, including one notorious robber-chief, showed the unworthiness of the Jail establishment. The Jailor, contrary to repeated orders, had sent long-sentenced prisoners to a work to which he had previously detailed short-sentenced men, and those whose term had nearly expired; one by one, with or without his knowledge, long-sentenced prisoners were substituted for the proper gang, and by the negligence of the guard, 10 out of 12 convicts effected their escapes.

Escapes.

24. The buildings used as a prison at Ootacamund being insecure, several escapes from them having taken place, and demand for accommodation for a European convict, sentenced by the Supreme Court, having been made, the old Jail, which had been given up for a Court house, was rendered secure; in the mean time, the Inspector General of Jails was directed to hasten the work of the new prison in view to the accommodation of Europeans sentenced to penal servitude.

Temporary Jail at Ootacamund.

25. The mortality during the year was excessive in several Jails; at Salem, on an average of 266 prisoners, there were no fewer than 88 deaths, of which only nine were from cholera; at Mangalore, 17 of the 39 deaths were from cholera; at Bellary, where the deaths are usually remarkably few, there were 36 deaths on an average of about 593 prisoners, 9 of these were from cholera; the mortality at Cuddalore

Mortality in Jails.

Prisoners in Jail, and deaths at

	Prisoners	*Deaths*
Madura	... 281	... 34
Combraconum	... 205	... 22
Coimbatore	... 399	... 30

was 39, on an average of 406 prisoners. The Jails, at Madura, Combaconum, and Coimbatore remain unhealthy.

26. The tabular statement, Appendix No. II. contains an abstract of the returns received from the officers in charge of Jails, several of which, however, are evidently incorrect, or require explanation.

Cost of Establishment.

Fixed Establishment.

1856-57	Rs.	59,183
1858-59	„	64,127

27. The increased cost of fixed establishment is owing to the establishment of a Jail at Ootacamund, and to the pay of European Jailors having been raised form 20 to 50 Rupees monthly.

Clothing.

1856-57	Rs.	9,988
1858-59	„	11,874

Total charge.

1856-57	Rs.	3,13,095
1857-58	„	3,37,287
1858-59	„	3,77,332

28. A general rise in prices induced greater expenditure on clothing and other items ; there is reason, however, to believe that the officers in charge have included the gross manufacturing charges at Chingleput and Cuddalore.

REVENUE.

29. The reports of previous years have entered so fully into the administrative system of this Presidency, and the various improvements in progress, that little remains for notice on this occasion beyond a detail of the results of the past year. These however will not be found wanting in interest, as testifying to the wisdom of the liberal policy recently introduced, and the advance already made in the development of the resources of the country.

Circumstances of the year.

30. The season, though much better than the preceding one, was not generally of a particularly favorable character, and the out-turn of the crops in several districts was somewhat deficient. In Tanjore, the South-West Monsoon commenced with a heavy fall of rain in May, which did considerable injury to the tanks in the South of the district. During the following months there was little rain, the freshes in the rivers were scanty, and the early crops suffered in consequence. The North East Monsoon set in promisingly in October, but in November excessive rain and a succession of inundations proved very destructive to life and property, and caused material damage to the roads and embankments. Finally, on the 24th April last, the district was visited by a storm in which its shipping suffered greatly. The rain fall of the year was 73·6 inches, of which 21·3 fell in November, and 19·8 in April.

31. The adjoining province of Trichinopoly was not less unfortunate. The North East Monsoon burst with violence in the middle of October, and continued until the beginning of December. On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of November the fall of rain was very great, and the country was visited with most destructive floods. The river Cavery rose 17 feet, and overflowed its banks in many places, sweeping away several villages, providentially without loss of human life, and causing much injury to the standing crops and destruction of cattle and sheep.

32. In Madura also, the season was unfavorable, and the yield deficient. The dry crops, and the cotton harvest suffered from excessive moisture, while the wet crops were injured in a lesser degree by want of seasonable rain.

33. In Nellore the Anicut was breached, and many tanks were again injured, owing chiefly to their having been much weakened in the previous year.

34. On the other hand the season was favorable in Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Chingleput, and in the Northern Circars generally.

35. In 1858-59, as in the preceding year, prices were high and remunerative. This was owing partly to deficient harvests in some of the districts, and also to large demands for export to Ceylon, Travancore, Mysore, and Europe. The agricultural community have, of course, profited by this state of the market, and the collection of the revenue must have been proportionately facilitated.

Prices, Appendix No. IV.

Revenue Collections.

Appendix No. VI.

36. The following abstract shows the revenue of the official year 1858-59 from all sources, in comparison with that of the previous year.

		1857-58.	1858-59.
Land Revenue		361,81,771	415,20,294
Abkarry, or tax on Spirituous Liquors		27,37,858	28,33,591
Salt		56,92,310	60,24,313
Sea Customs		12,80,291	13,91,409
Moohturfa		10,51,534	11,03,253
Stamps		7,50,737	8,07,179
Land Frontier duties		1,93,806	1,96,062
Extra Revenue		2,45,410	2,20,150
Total ...	Rs.	481,33,717	540,96,251
...	£	4,813371	5,409,625

Net increase in 1858-59 Rupees 59,62,534=£ 596,253

37. It will be seen from this that, with the single exception of "Extra Revenue," which is a mere head of account, there has been an increase in every branch of revenue, the aggregate increase of the year being Rupees 59,62,534, or more than half a million sterling.

Increase over previous years.

38. This gratifying result is of course partly owing to the previous season having been less favorable. Another cause has also in some measure contributed to it, *viz.* a change in the mode of bringing the collections to account, whereby the receipts of the Talook Treasuries, up to the last day

Causes of increase of the year.

of each month, are credited in its balance sheet. By this change the collections of a fortnight or thereabout appear in this year in excess of last year's statements.

Area under cultivation. Appendix No. V.

39. The extent of land under cultivation during the year under report (excluding three districts, Malabar, Canara, and Madras, from which such returns are not procurable), was acres 13,036,704, or 10,11,301 more than in 1857-58. The increase in those districts where reductions of assessment have been carried out is particularly satisfactory. The large increase (acres 493,300) in Kurnool is owing to the transfer of four Talooks to that District from Bellary and Cuddapah. The increase in Chingleput (acres 62,929), and Tinnevelly (acres 50,342) is the consequence of a more favorable season.

		Acres.
Guntoor	...	68,359
Nellore	...	59,000
North Arcot	...	73,776
South Arcot	...	62,929
Trichinopoly	...	26,558
Salem	...	43,083

Land Revenue.

40. The revenue from land amounted to 4,15,20,294, or Rupees 53,38,523 more than in 1857-58. The more favorable character of the season, the relief from burdensome taxation accorded during the last few years, the effects of the Anicut, and other improvements to works of irrigation and communication, and the prevailing high prices, contributed to this satisfactory result. The alteration already noticed in the mode of bringing collections to account had also its influence.

Abkarry.

41. The Abkarry or revenue from spirituous Liquors, was Rupees 28,33,591, or Rupees 95,733 higher than in the previous year. Except in the Presidency town and its suburbs, this branch of revenue is rented out for terms of years. The duty on liquors imported by sea is excluded from this head, and appears under that of Sea Customs. The " Abkarry " therefore does not embrace the whole revenue derived from spirits, &c.

Salt.

42. The Salt revenue exhibits a gratifying increase of Rupees 3,32,003, having risen to the unprecedented amount of Rupees 60,24,313; no alteration has yet been made in the mode of administration, but a law for the introduction of an excise, on the Bombay system, is now before the Legislative Council.

Transport of salt by Rail.

43. Owing to the partial failure of the manufacture in North Canara, and a scarcity of the article in Bombay and Goa, it became necessary to forward supplies from the Eastern Coast to meet the requirements of the Canara market; considerable difficulty was however experienced in obtaining freight at reasonable rates, and there is little probability of private shipments of salt being made from the Eastern to the Western Coast in the ordinary course of trade, to such an extent as to lessen the reliance of Canara and Malabar on the Bombay and Goa markets. The Transport of salt by the Western Railway from the Madras Depôt rose to Tons 8,510, and may be expected to increase largely and rapidly as the line extends further inland.

Price at which sold by Government.

NOTE.—The duty on Goa salt imported by *land* into N. Canara is exceptional, *viz.* 12 annas per Indian maund.

44. The prices at which salt was sold during the year underwent no change. The import duty on foreign salt also remained the same, *viz.* 14 annas per Indian maund, or a fraction more than 2*s* 4½*d* per cwt.

This sum represents the average net profit or duty on monopoly salt, and thus foreign salt may be freely imported on equal terms of competition with the home-made article. At Madras and Cochin, which are regular warehousing ports, foreign salt may be bonded in Government or licensed warehouses under Act XXV. of 1836. In Malabar and Canara there are also 9 places at which such salt can be lodged in Government warehouses at a charge for rent of only 6*d.* in the former, and 1*s.* in the latter district for every Garce of 4·4 tons per annum. The duty is adjusted every six months, but no allowance is made for wastage. These arrangements were effected specially with the view of throwing the salt trade on that Coast into the hands of private merchants, and relieving Government of the necessity of annually importing the article to meet the requirements of those districts. In Madras and Malabar no application has yet been made to bond salt, and in Canara the quantity bonded has been under 7,000 Indian maunds.

Sea Customs.

45. The Sea Customs Revenue amounted to Rupees 13,91,409, being Rupees 1,11,118 higher than in 1857-58. The following abstract shows the official value of the foreign trade of the Presidency during the last ten years. The decrease in the present year is ascribed to the less favorable condition of the foreign, and the high prices prevailing in the home market.

46. The Coasting Trade from port to port is free of duty under Act VI. of 1848.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			RE-EXPORTS.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Gross duty.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1849–50	134,54,281	42,36,514	176,90,795	229,28,008	68,80,427	298,08,435	7,92,295	8,56,420
1850–51	135,44,924	60,42,427	195,87,361	256,37,826	44,97,691	301,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851–52	134,23,536	61,79,148	196,02,684	249,65,225	88,54,659	338,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852–53	132,77,606	108,78,112	241,55,718	328,50,486	41,32,943	369,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853–54	163,52,337	110,60,291	274,12,628	299,77,350	106,94,826	406,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854–55	191,24,962	64,81,955	256,06,917	239,48,083	81,00,456	320,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855–56	231,33,876	137,16,696	368,50,572	291,70,905	44,18,750	335,89,655	6,64,363	11,89,972
1856–57	235,25,244	170,38,582	405,63,826	367,26,978	33,33,678	400,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857–58	246,85,453	186,23,162	433,08,615	403,65,161	117,00,866	520,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858–59	293,08,408	142,96,207	436,04,615	337,99,807	57,28,536	395,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689

47. The enhanced duties leviable under Act VII. of 1859 did not come into operation at Madras until 24th March, owing to the accidental non-receipt of the Telegraphic despatch of the Supreme Government, directing the levy in anticipation of that enactment. The only other alteration of moment was the reduction in the earlier part of the year of the export duty on rice and paddy from two annas to one anna per Indian maund (82½ lbs.), in assimilation to the Bengal rates; the former rate, however, was re-imposed by the recent Act.

Alteration of duties during the year.

48. The Moturpha or Tax on Trades and Professions amounted to 11,03,253, or Rupees 51,719 more than in the preceding year. The abolition of this tax, as stated in previous reports, is delayed by the state of the finances.

Moturpha.

49. The Stamp Revenue also exhibits a rise of Rupees 56,442, having amounted to Rupees 8,07,179, owing of course to increase of litigation.

Stamps.

50. The Frontier Duties are levied on Imports and Exports by land into and from the French Settlements, Travancore, and Goa. The amount realized during the year was Rupees 1,96,062, or Rupees 2,256 more than in 1857-58.

Frontier Duties.

51. The six items above noticed are technically termed the "Sundry Sources" of revenue in contradistinction to the land revenue. The "Extra Revenue" is merely a minor head of account, comprising collections after the close of the yearly accounts, interest, &c. The receipts under it amounted to Rupees 2,20,150, or Rupees 25,260 less than in the former year, but from the nature of the item, fluctuations in its proceeds are not indicative of greater or less prosperity.

Proportion of Revenue from each source.

52. The following abstract gives the proportion in which the entire revenue was drawn from each separate source:

Land	76·8	per cent.
Salt	11·1	„
Abkarry	5·0	„
Sea Customs	2·6	„
Moturpha	2·1	„
Stamps	1·5	„
Extra Revenue	·5	„
Frontier Duty	·4	„

The gross result, as already stated, has been a revenue of £5,409,625, or £596,253, more than in 1857-58.

Results of reduction of Assessment.

53. The reductions of assessment lately sanctioned have now been in operation for another year, and it will be of interest to note the results of this policy. In South Arcot the reduction was first granted in Fusly 1264, A.D. 1854-5; of the five years which have since passed, two were good, and one unprecedentedly adverse. The following Table gives the actual collections of revenue during this period, in comparison with the average and maximum of the 10 preceding years.

Comparative Statement of Revenue before and since reductions in South Arcot.

	Land under Cultivation. Acres.	Total Land Revenue. Rs.	Sundry Sources of Revenue. Rs.	Total Revenue.
Average of 10 years before the reduction	5,90,118	22,35,777	4,62,955	26,98,732
Highest year in the above period (Fusly 1261)	6,55,846	25,04,990	4,91,112	29,96,102
After the Revision.				
Fusly 1264	6,32,181	19,41,404	4,19,050	23,69,021
„ 1265	8,15,150	24,69,849	5,53,160	30,42,340
„ 1266	8,95,479	25,58,331	6,51,575	32,28,866
„ 1267	8,08,618	19,28,994	5,51,705	25,00,105
„ 1268		28,29,292	7,06,069	35,54,599

Revenue given up in some districts; yet large increase resulting.

54. The amount of revenue given up by the revision has exceeded 11 lakhs of Rupees, and the result, as the above table shows, has been an increase above not only the average of ten preceding years, but also the highest year in the series. The Sub-Collector reports as follows: "Instead of the whole agricultural population being crippled in their means by the disastrous effects of what is termed in South Arcot, the "Famine Year," the district has recovered its elasticity, and there has been a great and general increase of cultivation. I have now been some years in South Arcot, and have for some time past observed a marked, growing improvement in the condition of the people; they dress better; substantial houses take the place of mud huts; and the use of wheeled conveyances is much more general than formerly." With a Land Revenue of 28¼ lakhs, the value of property sold for recovery of arrears was only Rupees 88.

Results in North Arcot.

55. In North Arcot, the revised assessment was not introduced until Fusly 1267, A.D. 1857-58, but in the three preceding years temporary remissions were allowed in anticipation. Taking the cultivation of Fusly 1262, a fair year, as the basis of calculation, the result of the revision was an aggregate reduction of the normal assessment of the District (including prior remissions) to the extent of Rupees 4,73,663, on an area of Acres 4,08,436. Unfortunately the very first year of this relief was one of great drought, and agricultural operations were seriously impeded. The results, however, have still been such as to justify the expectation of a rapid extension of cultivation. The unoccupied area available for this purpose amounts to nearly 5,50,000 acres, assessed at rather more than 10½ lakhs of Rupees.

Fuslies.	Collection. Acres	Assessment. Rs.
1262	4,08,435	16,86,025
1263	3,35,668	15,76,904
1264	3,70,834	16,62,848
1265	4,29,407	18,54,580
1266	4,84,027	18,08,520
1267	4,48,074	13,43,633
1268	5,13,534	16,08,124

Results in Nellore.

56. The Land tax in Nellore was also reduced in Fuslies 1264-65 and 67 to the aggregate amount of Rupees 2,31,814, taking the cultivation of Fusly 1262, a favorable year, for the purpose of computation. The District has since suffered from drought, and from a violent storm which breached a large number of tanks, but the result is still of the same favorable character,—increased cultivation, and a revenue within 6,000 Rupees of the average of the ten preceding years. The available waste for further occupation comprises 4,50,000, acres, bearing a revised assessment of very nearly 10,00,000 Rupees.

		Cultivation. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.
Average of ten years immediately preceding revision.		3,57,283	11,84,127
Fusly	1263	3,01,307	8,65,535
„	64	3,37,411	9,89,715
„	65	3,85,884	11,76,936
„	66	4,20,680	12,53,758
„	67	3,95,421	10,26,586
„	68	4,54,421	11,78,464

Results in Coimbatore.

57. The reduction in Coimbatore amounted to only Rupees 1,27,865, and was made almost entirely on the garden cultivation. A further sum of Rupees 38,022, was given up on waste, and in fact much of the former amount was really on land which practically paid no Revenue, or only a portion of the proper assessment; notwithstanding these reductions and a series of unfavorable seasons, the Revenue of the District stands as high as it did before. This liberal policy, the Collectors report, "has enhanced the value of gardens, which are now considered most valuable property; has placed this source of Revenue on a secure basis, and by increase in the number of wells has enabled the District to sustain its Revenue even in years of adverse seasons. To any one who saw the District some ten or fifteen years ago, the present change in the face of the country and the condition and value of its gardens would exhibit a striking feature.

Fusly	Cultivation. Acres	Assessment. Rs.
1262	16,12,686	25,05,788
1263	16,28,401	25,33,085
1264	15,90,919	25,10,770
1265	16,01,964	25,03,289
1266	16,47,198	25,53,845
1267	16,11,812	25,42,090
1268		

Results in Trichinopoly.

58. In Trichinopoly the regular survey and re-assessment are now in progress, but in anticipation of these, reductions were allowed, to lighten the pressure of the land-tax in portions of the district. These reductions amount in the aggregate to Rupees 2,78,650 per annum, and notwithstanding the remission of so large a sum on a revenue of only 13 lakhs, there has been an increase of cultivation in the year under report to the extent of nearly 1,60,000 acres, and the land revenue stands higher by Rupees 83,000 than it did in the Fusly 1263 preceding these concessions. The Collector writes,—"the benefit to the people has been great, and continues to be felt by the stimulus given to cultivation, notwithstanding adverse seasons and destructive floods." The revenue was collected "with ease and regularity," and "in only three instances was personal property sold, and then only to the value of Rupees 91 in all, while no defaulter suffered imprisonment."

59. In Salem, a systematic revision of assessment is being carried out in the current year, and the survey Department has also commenced operations at the Southern extremity of the district. The temporary remissions allowed in Fusly 1264, involved an abandonment of revenue to the extent of about Rupees 85,000, and the result has been, as elsewhere, an extension of cultivation and increase of revenue.

Results in Salem.

Fusly	Cultivation Acres	Assessment. Rupees.
1262	7,17,761	13,17,909
1263	6,89,464	12,87,245
1264	7,08,220	13,23,985
1265	7,83,144	14,45,634
1266	8,78,149	16,22,858
1267	8,77,799	16,17,322
1268*	9,01,201	17,04,102

* Up to May 1859.

60. In Bellary, a temporary remission was accorded in 1857, and the regular revision was carried out in the past year. The effect of this has been a reduction of Rupees 1,56,514 on the cultivated area of Fusly 1266, *viz.* 17,71,500 acres, which previously assessed at Rupees 18,21,952, has now to pay only 16,65,438. Notwithstanding this reduction, the revenue of the year under report shows an increase of 42,136 over that of the year preceding the reductions, and an increase of 98,470 over last year. There has been also considerable enterprize exhibited in the breaking up and occupation of lands long left waste.

Results in Bellary.

The available waste on which a nominal reduction of Rupees 1,77,689 has been made, amounts to 36,00,000 acres, assessed at Rupees 17,80,125, part of this of course is barely cultivable, but there is still ample scope for the extension of cultivation.

61. The concessions in Guntoor comprised reductions of assessment and the abolition of the Poollery or tax on cattle and pasturage. These aggregate about Rupees 1,70,000 and have already been more than regained. The increase, however, is also owing in part to the improved irrigation afforded by the Kurnool Annicut.

Results in Guntoor.

Fusly	Acres	Assessment.
1262	6,89,759	13,33,986
1263	6,96,334	13,14,160
1264	7,41,918	14,29,529
1265	7,67,647	14,64,153
1266	8,55,912	16,50,234
1267	8,89,016	17,24,066
1268*	8,81,078	17,02,043

* Up to May 1859.

*Madura.	Chingleput.
Tanjore.	Kurnool.
Tinnevelly.	

62. In five other districts partial relief was also granted more in the way of administrative reform than from expectation of augmented revenue. These do not call for separate notice on this occasion.

Partial relief in other districts.

63. In Rajahmundry the joint renting system prevails, and there were no reductions of assessment properly so called. The revenue during the last 10 years has risen from 23¼ lakhs in Fusly 1258 to nearly 30 lakhs, the collections of the last year. The survey of the district is now in progress, and when completed, the assessment will be revised and regulated so as to give the state a more equitable return than can now be secured for the outlay on the Godavery

Improvement in revenue of Rajahmundry.

Annicut and its subsidiary works. The Collector estimates the sum realised this year as water rate at 3½ lakhs of Rupees, but this must be regarded only as a beginning. There can be no question that directly and indirectly the District has largely benefitted by these works. It could not indeed have been otherwise; by them ample irrigation has been secured, and cheap and easy means of transit afforded, with a large demand for labor and an extensive outlay of money within the district. The Collector writes: "It is very gratifying to me to be able to bear testimony to the rapid increase of prosperity among the people of this district. This has been, perhaps, more especially apparent during the last two years, and is evinced in various ways by the great demand for labor, the great increase in the rate of wages, and in the price of all commodities, and in the general appearance of the people. The high price of all kinds of agricultural produce during the last few years may have aided to some extent in obtaining this result, but the main cause is the great work at Dowlaishwaram, no one can, I think, for a moment doubt." The measures now being adopted for opening the Godavery for traffic cannot but add greatly to the prosperity of this Province, by affording another outlet for its surplus produce, and opening a fresh market for its salt.

Improvement in revenue of Masulipatam.

64. In Masulipatam, an increase of 2½ lakhs is mainly ascribed to the Annicut, besides a considerable though less apparent gain by the discontinuance of remissions and prevention of the great fluctuation of revenue which previously occurred.

65. The results above sketched cannot but be considered highly satisfactory and encouraging, and a more general view of the entire revenue of the Presidency is no less gratifying.

Relief from taxation afforded during last 15 years.

66. During the last fifteen years considerable relief from taxation has been afforded to the people. In 1844 the Sayer or Land Customs duties were abolished, and the net revenue thus abandoned may be moderately computed at 22 lakhs. In 1853, the tobacco monopoly was discontinued, at a loss of about 8 lakhs. The reductions of assessment on cultivated land since 1854-55 may be taken in round numbers at 25 lakhs, and certainly 5 lakhs more may be set down for the freedom of the Coasting Trade in 1848, and various other miscellaneous items. Thus the total relief from taxation may be very moderately estimated at 60 lakhs, or £600,000 per annum.

Favorable results.

Appendix No. VII.

67. The revenue of Fusly 1268, A.D. 1858-59, is Rupees 5,36,60,465; from this, however, about 10 lakhs must be deducted for Kurnool and other recent acquisitions, leaving 526 lakhs in round numbers, or 60 lakhs above the *highest* year in the 15 years preceding 1844-45, when this liberal policy commenced by the abolition of the sayer. In other words, although taxation to the extent of at least £600,000 per annum has been given up in the last 15 years, the revenue of 1858-59 was higher by £600,000 than in the very best of the 15 preceding years, and the average increase per annum is Rupees 16,00,000.

The abandoned taxes have in fact been recovered, with £160,000 per annum more in that brief period.

	Highest	Lowest Revenue	Average Revenue
Fifteen years from 1839-40 to 1853-54 ...	£4,660,000	£3,900,000	£4,430,000
Ditto ditto from 1854-55 to 1858-59, after deductions for Kurnool, &c. ...	£5,260,000	£4,600,000	£4,590,000

Additional causes of prosperity.

68. It is not, however, to be assumed that the large increase of revenue of late years is solely owing to reduction of the Land assessment and relief from general taxation. The construction of the great Annicuts, the improvement of the minor works of irrigation and roads, the large expenditure on railways and commercial operations, the alteration in account already stated, improved administration, and other similar causes, have of course contributed in varying degrees to this gratifying result.

Roytwary Revenue Law.

* Agricultural stock and implements of trade excepted.

69. The new Laws for the realisation of Ryotwary arrears of public revenue came into operation in the year under review. The powers conferred by it are those previously exercised, though with doubts as to their legality, and inconvenience in their exercise. The Collector, acting on behalf of Government, can now proceed against either the personal* or real property of a defaulter, and in the last extremity may resort to imprisonment.

In regard to personal property, 15 days' clear notice of the intended sale must be given; in the case of real property, a month's notice and the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue are necessary.

Imprisonment must not in any case exceed two years, and can be inflicted only when the arrear due is not liquidated by the sale of property and there is reason to believe that the defaulter is wilfully withholding payment, or has been guilty of any fraudulent conduct in evading it.

The officers of Government are further answerable in the Courts for any misuse of these powers, or wrongful act done under colour of this law, and appeals and complaints may be preferred in the usual course to the Board of Revenue.

Distraint or imprisonment for Ryotwar arrears

70. It is highly satisfactory to find that scarcely any necessity has occurred for resorting to either sale of property, or imprisonment, during the past year, for the recovery of arrears, the revenue having from various causes been realised with facility.

Ganjam	...	
S. Arcot	...	88
Madura	...	
N. Arcot	...	346
Rajahmundry	...	174
Tanjore	...	2772
Trichinopoly	...	91
Madras	...	390
Masulipatam	...	97
Chingleput	...	523
Bellary	...	121

The marginal abstract shows the value of property (almost entirely personal) sold during the year, and there have been but 8 cases of imprisonment. The latter measure is very rarely resorted to, and its only utility is as a safeguard against fraud. The sales of property are also insignificant, when the amount of revenue collected during the year is considered. The arrear Law for Lands held under the zemindary Regulation continue unchanged.

71. "Local Funds" for the construction, repair, and maintenance of minor roads, with their bridges, &c., now exist in 16 districts. They consist of the proceeds of Ferry Rents and Tolls, Road cesses, interest on funded capital, and sundry miscellaneous items. In those districts where the assessment has been revised, a cess of 2 per cent. on the assessment is levied, excepting in South Arcot, where the tax is one anna per cawnie. These funds have proved of great utility in districts (as South Arcot, Malabar, and Canara) where they have been thoroughly established, a net work of useful cross roads is rapidly being constructed, and provision is made for their proper maintenance after completion. Thus while the Trunk roads are made and maintained by the State from the general revenue, the minor communications, without which the Imperial lines would lose much of their utility, are constructed from these funds. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,42,460 in 1857-58.

Local Funds.

The accounts of expenditure made in the official year 1858-59 are not yet complete.

The Local Fund in each district is entrusted to the Collector and Engineers, who jointly determine the works to be undertaken in each year, subject to the concurrence of the Chief Engineer, in regard to masonry and timber works likely to cost more than Rupees 2,500. Annual reports of the operations of each year and the works proposed in the next are submitted to Government by the Board of Revenue.

The amount of funds hitherto available for this important purpose will be somewhat reduced by a recent order of the Supreme Government, directing that the proceeds of Tolls, and Ferries on Imperial lines of road (being such as are constructed and maintained out of the State revenue) shall in future be credited to the general revenue of the country.

72. Every district of the Presidency is now furnished with a Press and Vernacular and English type. The establishment and other working charges are entirely defrayed by savings in the Revenue and Judicial offices, and from receipts for work executed for private individuals, so that the State has incurred no other expense than the supply of the Presses and materials. The experience of the last year has placed beyond doubt the great value of these local presses in facilitating business, as well as economising time and labor.

District Printing Presses.

73. In sixteen of the twenty districts provincial *Gazettes* are now issued, several in diglotts, in English and the vernacular. In these, all General Orders and other information of interest to the people and the officers of Government are published, and the steadily increasing number of subscribers shows that these periodicals are appreciated by the public.

District Gazettes.

74. Exhibitions were held during the past official year in the districts noted in the margin with varying success.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Ganjam.	Tanjore.
Rajahmundry.	Madura.
Masulipatam	Tinnevelly.
Guntoor.	Bellary,
Nellore.	Cuddapah.
South Arcot.	Canara.
Salem.	Malabar.
Trichinopoly.	

In Bellary, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Nellore, and Canara, they were certainly successful; in the majority of the other districts they were partially so; in a few instances they were decidedly failures.

Generally, it may be said that the necessary emulation to render the exhibitions eminently successful has not been manifested to any extent, except perhaps in regard to cattle in Nellore and Guntoor, and although curiosity drew together a fair number of visitors in most districts, the contributions were fewer than on former occasions, and of a very inferior character.

Several causes have combined probably to produce this result. The season was not very favorable, while at the same time prices for agricultural produce were so high in the ordinary market as to attract far more attention than the prizes offered for competition. The number of unsuccessful contributors to former exhibitions necessarily increases on each occasion, and the natives of the country do not understand that only the best specimen can win, and I think every person who has taken trouble to produce what he exhibits is entitled to a prize, however unsatisfactory may be the result of his labor. These disappointed competitors induced many it is believed to hold back who might otherwise have contributed. The novelty of the thing, too, has worn off, and time must be allowed to elapse before this can be renewed.

It may have been however, be safely assumed that those exhibitions that have been held since 1855 have been productive of real benefit. The cultivation and manufacture of valuable products have been introduced or extended, greater care in the preparation of ordinary products has been excited, some valuable articles, likely to prove staples of trade, have been brought prominently to notice, particularly in fibres and the use of improved implements, and some knowledge of the advantages of machinery has been encouraged or afforded.

The results will have been cheaply purchased at the comparatively small cost that has attended the experiment.

Municipal Associations in Vizagapatam.

75. The attempt to organise a Municipal Association for purposes of local improvement has met with considerable success in the town of Vizagapatam where the institution has become popular on experience of its effects, and a present permanent income of Rupees 250 per mensem, or £300 per annum may be relied on, while its funded capital has reached Rupees 2,500. M. R. Gujupati Rao, a public spirited Hindoo gentleman residing in the town, has promised a further donation of Rupees 5,000 in aid of any purpose beyond the present resources, when required.

The attention of the committee has been directed mainly to the introduction of a thorough system of drainage, and of an improved water supply. The improvement of the streets, the establishment of market places and extramural cemeteries, and the general lighting of the town at night, are also contemplated.

The institution has also had the direct beneficial result of bringing into personal friendly intercourse, for purposes of mutual advantage, the authorities of the district and the members of different classes of the community seldom so associated.

The movement above recorded is a purely voluntary one, Act XXVI. of 1850 having nowhere been introduced with success.

Municipal Associations in Salem.

Some progress in the same direction has been made in the town of Salem, though the scheme has not met with such general acceptance by the inhabitants of the poorer classes as appears to have been the case in that of Vizagapatam.

A contribution from the interest on the invested "Surplus Pagoda Funds" of the district is available in aid of an equal amount of local subscriptions, and a plan for the introduction of an improved system of drainage is now under the consideration of the local committee.

It may be hoped that as the advantages resulting from such associated voluntary efforts become more generally known, the example will be followed elsewhere, and the way paved for measures of a wider and more permanent character.

REVENUE SURVEY AND REVISION OF LAND ASSESSMENT.

76. In last year's Administration Report allusion was made to the correspondence connected with the introduction of these most important operations, and the sanction of the Supreme Government for the employment of the establishments estimated to be necessary, was received by telegram in March, 1858.

Organization.

77. When the entire establishments shall have been organized there will be four parties employed on the Scientific Survey and Mapping of the country, the result of their labours being connected by triangulation with the great Trigonometrical Survey, and four other parties who will perform the preliminary operations of demarcation to facilitate the labours of the Surveying branch, and the subsequent duties of classification of the soils and assessment of the Government demand.

Survey branch.

78. The very great difficulty of finding persons competent for employment in this scientific branch, and the necessity for training hands for almost every post, the severe labor entailed by duties uncongenial to native habits, and the strict exaction of a specific amount of work, may be mentioned as the chief among many causes that have combined to limit the operation of these deparments during the past, their first year of work; but these obstacles have been overcome to some extent, and will gradually in great measure vanish, while the results that have been obtained afford good grounds for confidence that the original estimate of progress and expenditure will be justified by events. A special additional difficulty was raised in the year under review by the loss of the services of Captain Pratt, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, while on active service with his Regiment in the disturbed provinces of Bengal.

Distribution during past year.

79. Operations have been carried on during the year in the Districts of Rajahmundry and Masulipatam in the North, and in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem, in the South. Those of the

Surveying Branch have been confined to the two Northern Districts which include the Delta of the Godavery and to that of Trichinopoly in the South.

Expenditure on Survey branch.

80. The total expenditure in the branch during the year was Rupees 94,339 or £9,434.

Progress Made.

The extent of country surveyed was as follows:

Trichinopoly.	Rajahmundry.	Masulipatam.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
4,40,042	66,490	14,400

In the first of these districts only, however, was a full party at work throughout the year, and there after debiting to the district its share of the expenses of the central Office, the cost of the operation was 1-8 anna per acre, or less than a third English money. The average error in the Revenue survey of this district as tested by the Trigonometrical survey is only 8 feet per mile.

In the other two districts the parties are still incomplete, and operations were carried on during only a short period of the year. They have not yet been sufficiently extended to allow of their cost or correctness being ascertained.

Central Survey Office and Lithographic Press.

81. The organization of the central Survey Office and Lithographic Press establishment for printing the District, Talook, and Village Maps, and the special Maps for the Inam Commissioner, is still incomplete, but it is hoped will not long remain so.

82. Survey classes, supervised by Captain Priestley, the Head of the Survey Department, have been maintained during the year in the Districts of Nellore, Guntoor, North Arcot, and Malabar, and have done good service under the local officers, while they afford a valuable training school, whence men may be drawn for the Survey parties. Their individual cost is about Rupees 1,000 or £100 per annum.

The Rajahmundry and Masulipatam classes have been absorbed in the Survey establishments in those districts, that in Coimbatore has been dissolved for want of a competent Superintendent.

83. The progess that has been made in this branch of the Department, and the steady increase in the extent surveyed, are, in the opinion of Government, very satisfactory, and highly creditable to the officer at its head.

Settlement branch.

84. In the other branch which is more immediately under the Director of Revenue Settlement, and on which devolve the duties of demarcation, classification, and assessment of the lands thus partly preceding and partly following those of the Survey branch, similar difficulties have been

encountered, but as much progress has been made as could be expected from incomplete and imperfectly trained establishments.

Distribution.

85. One settlement party was employed in classifying the surveyed lands in South Arcot and Trichinopoly, and demarcating a further field for the survey in the latter district, and recently also extended its operations into the Salem district; another entered upon the Godavery Delta in Rajahmundry, and devoted its attention principally at first to the demarcation of boundaries for the survey; a third party commenced upon the Kistna Delta in Masulipatam, while the remaining party will probably be started in a few months more.

The Southern party in South Arcot was commenced in April, 1858, and that in Rajahmundry in the following month, but very little progress could be made in actual work for the first few months until hands were collected and trained. The Masulipatam party commenced to be made up on the full scale in January, 1859, a small nucleus for it having been previously formed in connection with the Rajahmundry party.

86. The expenditure for the official year is, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows, some items not having been finally adjusted.

Expenditure.

		Rs.		£.
Central Office		52,319	or	5,232
Southern Party		46,309	„	4,631
Rajahmundry Office		44,863	„	4,486
Masulipatam Office		13,041	„	1,304
Total	Rs.	1,56,532	„	15,653

Progress.

87. The area of work as far as it has progressed, is approximately calculated as follows, it being impossible to separate with accuracy the portion up to the close of the official year, since the parties are in the midst of field work at that time.

DEMARCATION.

Parties.	Completed.		In Progress.		Total.	
	No. of Villages.	Area of Villages in Square Miles.	No. of Villages.	Area of Villages in Square Miles.	No. of Villages.	Area of Villages in Square Miles.
South Arcot and Trichinopoly ...	525	1,260	102	247	627	1,507
Rajahmundry	416	835	204	403	620	1,238
Masulipatam	127	205	115	522	242	727
Total ...	1,068	2,300	421	1,172	1,489	3,472

CLASIFICATION.

South Arcot and Trichinopoly ...	800	810	43	72	843	882
Rajahmundry	237	392	39	75	276	467
Masulipatam	35	52	17	97	52	149
Total ...	1,072	1,254	99	244	1,171	1,498

Thus 1,068 villages, with a reputed area of 2,300 square miles, have been completely demarcated, while 421 more, with an area of 1,172 square miles, are in progress. In the classification of the lands, 1,072 villages, with an area of about 1,254 square miles, have been completed, while 99 others, with an area of 244 square miles, are in progress.

88. The settlement of the surveyed Talooks of South Arcot, of which the classification accounts are closed, is now under formation.

EDUCATIONAL.

The discussions of the past year on the subject of Indian Education.

89. Much has been said and written during the past year on the subject of Indian Education. The mutinies of 1857 and their attendant horrors not unnaturally led many thinking persons, both in England and in this country, to reflect on the state of moral debasement which they revealed as existing in a large class of the Native community, on the measures which had been taken in past years, or were now in progress, to purify and enlighten the Native character, and on the steps which were required to render those measures more effectual than they hitherto had proved. By many it was alleged that much of the education which had been given had been effectual only for evil, and that no benefit could be expected to result from it, or blessing to attend it, unless what has been designated the neutrality system were entirely abandoned, and the open teaching of the truths of Christianity were adopted in its stead; others admitting that the Government could not consistently with its position in India engage directly in the work of religious teaching, advocated its confining its educational measures to inspection and the encouragement of private Schools by means of grants-in-aid. Others again in searching for causes for the outbreak of the mutinies found one in the Educational policy which had been adopted of late years, and especially in the attempts to spread instruction among the masses, and in the system of granting assistance to Mission Schools from the public revenues. They have recommended that the principles laid down in the Court of Directors' Educational Despatch of 1854 should be abandoned, that the system of grants-in-aid should be discontinued, and the educational operations of Government be confined to supporting Colleges and Schools for the instruction of the higher classes.

90. In the midst of the propositions put forward by the several parties above referred to, a discussion has arisen on another question scarcely less important in its practical bearing, and certainly not less difficult to determine than those already noticed,—

The question of the language through the medium of which elementary instruction shall be conveyed. It is urged by one party that our only hope of really purifying and raising the national mind is to substitute the English language for the numerous languages and dialects which are spoken in India, to which end it is proposed that English should be adopted as the language of all official business, and that it should take the place of the Vernaculars in our Courts and Cutcherries, and as the language of instruction in our Schools. It is urged by another party that such a scheme is chimerical, that the introduction of English in general use among the great mass of the Native community is an imposibility, and that if instruction is to become general it must be through the medium of the Vernacular languages by training teachers in large members in Vernacular Training Schools, and by the diffusion of useful Vernacular books.

91. The foregoing discussions involve almost all the points which were considered to have been settled by the Despatch of 1854. It may therefore be well, before adverting particularly to the educational events of the year under review, to notice briefly what has been done in this Presidency during the past four years in pursuance of that Despatch, the state of Education at the time of its receipt, and the results and tendency of the measures which have been since taken.

State of Education in this Presidency in 1855. Government Education.

92. Up to 1855, and, indeed, it may be said up to 1856 (for the greater part of 1855 was spent in the preliminary correspondence and arrangement for organizing the new machinery), but little had been done by the Madras Government for the extension of education. The establishment of a College at the Presidency, which had been in operation for some years, and in which a high standard of instruction in English Literature and Mathematics had been successfully imparted to a limited number of students; of five English Schools very recently opened in the Provinces on the model of the Zillah Schools in Bengal; the commencement of a system of Village Schools in a portion of the Rajahmundry District, supported by an Educational rate; the establishment of a few Schools of the lowest order in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam with the view to the instruction and civilization of the barbarous tribes inhabiting those tracts; the establishment of two Vernacular Schools supported by Government in the District of South Arcot, which may be looked upon as the commencement of a system of Talook Schools which has been since introduced; the institution of annual examinations open to candidates from all Schools, on the result of which pecuniary rewards were given,—these comprehended the Educational measures of Government at the period referred to.

Missionary Education.

93. But though the Government had done but little, educational operations had been carried on in different parts of the Presidency by private Societies and individuals, and in some districts on a very extensive scale. In these operations the various Missionary Societies took a leading part. The two chief Societies of the Church of England, the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, had established a considerable number of Village Boarding Schools and Day Schools in the Southern Districts, but principally in Tinnevelly. The Scotch Free Church Mission had large Schools in Madras, at two of the principal towns in the adjoining District of Chingleput, and at Nellore. The efforts of this Mission were then, as they still are, mainly

devoted to education. The Mission connected with the Established Chuch of Scotland, the London Mission, and the Wesleyans, had large Schools in Madras; in Vizagapatam and Masulipatam, schools had been established by the London Mission and by the Church Missionary Societies, which have been considered to render unnecessary the establishment of Government Schools at those places; and on the Western Coast a similar institution was in operation at Mangalore, founded by the German Mission which has since extended its educational operations to Tellicherry.

Schools established by Natives.

94. Exclusive of the indigenous Village Schools, the number of schools supported by other than Missionary Societies was comparatively small. The chief of these was Patcheappah's Institution, a large school established some years ago from the proceeds of a bequest left for charitable purposes by one Pachyappa Mudeliar, a Native of this Presidency, and in connexion with which smaller schools had been established at Conjeveram in Chingleput and at Chellambaram in the district of South Arcot. These schools were entirely under Native management, but had been organized on the model of the Government institutions, and with the aid and advice of English Gentlemen experienced in education. There were a few other schools at the Presidency established by natives who had received an English education, and which were conducted, as far as the agency available would permit, on the plan followed in the Government Schools. In the Provinces, little or nothing had been done by the Natives in this direction. At Nursapoor in the District of Rajamundry, and at Coimbatore, schools had been established partly supported by native subscriptions, but their establishment was due to the European Officers of those stations by whom they were organized and who bore the principal share of the expense. The number of pupils throughout the Presidency* then attending schools in which systematic instruction was imparted, may be estimated in round numbers at 20,000, of whom two-thirds were pupils of the Village Schools of the great Church Societies in Tinnevelly, most of them belonging to the lowest classes of the population, who could give but little time to schooling, and whose instruction was consequently of the most elementary description.

*Not including Mysore or Travancore.

Training of Teachers.

95. In the two important branches of training teachers and providing suitable School Books, but little had been done. Not long before the Educational Despatch came out, a training institution, supported by subscription, had been established at Madras; in it several European Army Schoolmasters were trained for the Regimental Schools, but few native students resorted to it; and early in 1855 it was closed for want of funds.

School Books.

93. Three societies for the preparation of School Books were in existence: 1st. the Madras School Book Society, which was established in the time of Sir Thomas Munro; 2nd. the Upayukta Grandha Karana Sabha (or Society for the preparation of useful books) which had been set on foot by the passed students of the Government College, and which was devoted exclusively to the preparation of vernacular books, mostly School Books; and 3rd. the South India Christian School Book Society which had been just established for the purpose of furnishing the Mission Schools with suitable books, both English and Vernacular. None of these societies had done much towards meeting the object for which they were established at the time referred to. The last, indeed, had only just commenced work, and of the other

two, the Madras School Book Society, after many years of almost entire inertness, had entered upon the compilation of a series of reading books in English and the three principal languages of this Presidency, Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani, which has proved useful in the absence of works better adapted for the purpose. The Native Society had worked with considerable industry, and their elementary works on Arithmetic, History, and Geography, had been and continued to be for some years in use as the text book in Vernacular Schools.

97. Such was the position of education in this Presidency when the despatch of 1854 was promulgated. That despatch provided for two distinct plans of operation,—the establishment of Government Schools and the system of aiding private Schools, which were to be carried out simultaneously in different parts of the country. It directed that no Government Colleges or Schools should be founded for the future in any district where a sufficient number of institutions might exist, capable, with assistanee from the State, of supplying the local demand for education; but it observed that in order to an adequate provision of Schools throughout the country it would probably be necessary for some years to supply the wants of particular parts of India by the establishment, temporary support, and management of places of education of every class in districts where there might be little or no prospect of adequate local efforts being made for the purpose.

Two plans of operations prescribed in the Despatch of 1854.

Indirect system by means of grants in aid.

Direct system by means of Government Schools.

98. There is much to be said in favor of the Grant-in-aid system and, if it were possible to rely on this system for the extension of education throughout the country, it would have been, on every account, desirable that the Government should have confined itself to it, and abandoned the establishment of schools of its own. Its great advantages are first, the economy with which it may be worked as compared with the direct system of maintaining Government Schools; 2nd. the avoidance of all difficulties in connexion with religious instruction; and 3rd. the avoidance of interference with the educational operations of Christian Missionaries, which it would be neither right nor politic to ignore, and which would be seriously impeded by the general establishment of Government Schools in the localities in which those operations are carried on. It seems especially adapted to a country like India, where instruction has to be provided for a teeming population scattered over extensive tracts, where the funds at the disposal of Government for educational purposes are but scanty, and where the religion of the Government differs from those professed by the great majority of its subjects. It moreover has the advantage, where it can be effectually carried out, of calling forth local efforts, and investing the adult portion of the population, as well as the rising generation, with a direct and practical concern in the instruction of the latter. For these reasons, in all our educational operations the eventual resort to the Grant-in-aid system, as the main course of action, should be kept steadily in view, encouraging and taking advantage of every opening for its introduction.

Advantages of the Grant-in-aid system.

99. But it is not to be denied that in this Presidency and probably throughout India, the general extension of education, by means of the Grant-in-aid system alone, would have been a very slow process. That system presupposes a desire for education on the part of the people, and a willingness to make sacrifices for the sake of obtaining it,

Objections to relying on this system alone for the extension of Education.

which in many, it may be said in most parts of the country, has no existence. This is especially the case as regards the elementary instruction of the lower classes, who, in India, as in other countries, are, as a rule, indifferent on the subject, while the classes above, if not opposed, as they often are, to the instruction of those below them, are utterly unprepared to make any efforts on their behalf. It was therefore necessary, with the view of carrying out the instructions conveyed in the despatch, that provision should be made for a limited number of Government schools in those districts which were not otherwise provided for; a fact which, notwithstanding the extensive operations of the Missionary Societies, may be asserted of nineteen out of the twenty-one districts subject to the Madras Government.

Present operations of Government.

100. The following statement exhibits at one view the present operations of Government by means of its own schools and by means of grants-in-aid in the several districts of this Presidency.

Name of Districts.	No. of Government Colleges or Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of private Colleges and Schools under Government inspection and which either are or have been aided by Government grants.				No. of private Schools under Government inspection which have not received grants.	No. of Pupils.	Total No. of Colleges and Schools.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
			Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam	25	547	1	.....	.....	.....	1	87	27	634	
Vizagapatam	5	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	184	
Rajahmundry	9	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	100*	2,083	109	2,677	
Masulipatam	3	110	3	1	.....	1	.....	477	8	587	
Guntoor	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	1	29	
Cuddapah	1	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	1	89	
Kurnool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	
Bellary	1	252	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	2	459	
Nellore	11	161	4	.....	1	.....	.....	337	16	498	
North Arcot	13	599	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	107	14	706	
Chingleput	9	498	10	2	.....	1	.....	1,367	22	1,865	
Madras	7	1,297	9	2	.....	8	.....	2,135	26	3,432	
South Arcot	9	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	9	645	
Salem	4	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	4	328	
Coimbatore	2	98	10	.....	.....	1	.....	237	13	335	
Trichinopoly	2	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	2	121	
Tanjore	9	689	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	431	13	1,120	
Madura	6	391	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	10	498	
Tinnevelly	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	1	.....	5,552	148	5,552	
Canara	3	75	5	2	.....	.....	.....	309	10	384	
Malabar...	7	341	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	11	731	
Total ...	127	7,042	202	7	1	13	102	13,832	452	20,874	

* These are the village Schools in Rajahmundry which are supported by a rate, and under Government inspection.

101. Of the pupils entered in the foregoing statement, 8,500 may be estimated as the number of those belonging to schools, which were in operation in 1854, and to which reference is made in paragraph 7 of this Report. The remaining 12,000 belong to schools which have been since established or enlarged, and may be viewed as an addition to the aggregate number of pupils receiving systematic instruction; for it is to be borne in mind that although the number under instruction in schools connected with the Government but little exceeds that which has been estimated as the aggregate number of pupils under instruction in 1854, more than one half of the latter belonged to schools which have not been brought under inspection, and which consequently have been excluded from the statement. It will be seen how sparingly the natives have as yet taken advantage of the Grant-in-aid system; Madras, Masulipatam, Mangalore and Honor are the only towns at which schools supported entirely by native funds and under native management have been brought under its operation. It will also be apparent that, with the exception of Tinnevelly (and even of it a considerable tract has been as yet untouched by the operations of the great Missionary Societies), there is no District in this Presidency in which it would have been possible to depend entirely upon the Grant-in-aid system for carrying out the instructions for the extension of Education, conveyed in the Despatch of 1854, applying to those instructions the most limited construction that could be put on them. But it is no less true that where it has been possible to resort to the Grant-in-aid plan, the saving of expenditure has been enormous; and although it is probable that the time is still far distant when it will be possible to dispense with the limited number of Government schools which have been or are likely to be established, these schools should be viewed rather as pioneers and models to be followed, and eventually to be superseded by others established on the Grant-in-aid system.

102. The foregoing remarks have reference principally to the numerical results of our operations, or in other words, to the number of schools which have been established or aided, and the number of pupils receiving instruction in them. In the quality of the instruction imparted and the standard to which it is carried, there is of course a wide diversity. It ranges from the elementary village school, in which the instruction is confined to reading and writing in the vernacular language of the District, the first four rules of Arithmetic, and perhaps, the outlines of Geography, to the Presidency College, in which it embraces a comprehensive course of English and Vernacular Literature, History, Moral Philosophy, and Mathematics, exclusive of the Presidency College, which as might be expected, is considerably in advance of all the other educational institutions supported by Government, and indeed if we may judge from the results of the University Examinations, of all the educational institutions at present existing in this Presidency; exclusive, also, of the Normal School at Madras, which, having a special object and a special organization, cannot be compared with other ordinary schools. The schools in this Presidency, as at present constituted, may be divided into three classes:—1st. The Provincial and Zillah schools supported by Government and those supported by private societies, in which a fair school education is imparted mainly through the medium of English, embracing the grammatical study of English and of one vernacular language, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, General Geography, and the Histories of India and of England.

Standard of instruction imparted in the various grades of schools.

103. Talook schools and private schools, in which the course of instruction is nearly the same as the above, as regards the subjects included in it, but in which it is imparted mainly through the medium of the vernacular languages.

104. Village schools in which the instruction is entirely vernacular, and is confined to reading and writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic and geography.

Distribution of the schools according to their grades.

105. The following table shows the distribution of the schools supported or aided by Government according to the gradation above specified.

Name of District.	Number of Schools of the 1st Grade.	Number of pupils.	Numbers of Schools of the 2nd Grade.	Number of pupils.	Number of Schools of the 3rd Grade.	Number of pupils.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of pupils.	Remarks.
Ganjam - -	2	186	6	184	19	264	27	634	
Vizagapatam -	0	0	6	184	0	0	6	184	
Rajahmundry -	1	104	10	590	98	1,983	109	2,677	
Masulipatam -	3	391	5	196	0	0	8	587	
Guntoor - -	0	0	1	29	0	0	1	29	
Cuddapah - -	1	89	0	0	0	0	1	89	
Kurnool - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bellary - -	2	459	0	0	0	0	2	459	
Nellore - -	1	157	8	275	7	66	16	498	
North Arcot -	1	160	5	486	8	60	14	706	
Chingleput -	3	516	18	1,329	1	20	22	1,865	
Madras - -	*12	2,346	14	1,086	0	0	26	3,432	* This includes the Presidency College, Normal School, and five Professional Institutions.
South Arcot -	1	235	8	410	0	0	9	645	
Salem - -	1	141	3	187	0	0	4	328	
Coimbatore -	2	203	1	17	10	115	13	335	
Trichinopoly -	0	0	2	121	0	0	2	121	
Tanjore - -	5	724	8	396	0	0	13	1,120	
Madura - -	1	185	9	313	0	0	10	498	
Tinnevelly -	3	356	1	85	144	5,111	148	5,552	
Canara - -	0	0	10	384	0	0	10	384	
Malabar - -	2	342	9	389	0	0	11	731	
Total -	41	6,594	124	6,661	287	7,619	452	20,874	

106. In all these schools, both Government and private, the great want is that of well qualified teachers. The great majority of the teachers at present employed both in the Government schools and in aided schools are untrained, and many of them, specially those employed as under-masters in the higher schools, and the Head masters of the lower schools, are both poorly qualified, whether as regards their knowledge of the subjects they have to teach, or as regards their skill in imparting it. The measures which have been taken to supply this deficiency are necessarily slow in their operation, for most of those who enter our training schools as students require a considerable amount of instruction in the subjects they will have to teach, in addition to the requisite instruction in the art of teaching. The time therefore which is occupied in their training is necessarily longer than it would be otherwise. But although it is slow, progress is being made within the last fifteen months; twenty-six trained teachers have been sent out from the Normal school at Madras, and the number under training in that institution and in the branch training schools and classes which have been organized in the provinces exceeds 150. It may be hoped, therefore, that in the course of a few years a considerable proportion of the teachers employed in the Government schools will have had the benefit of a special training for their Office. A commencement has also been made in this direction by the leading educational societies. A vernacular training school was established by the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah in Tinnevelly in 1856; and the Gospel Society Seminary at Sawyetpuram in the same District has lately been re-organized with the object of adopting it to the work of training, a trained Master having been sent out from England for this special duty. A similar measure is about to be carried out in the seminary supported by the same Society at Vedearpuram in Tanjore. During the past year, moreover, a Society was formed in England; one of the main objects is to promote the establishment of vernacular training institutions on an extensive scale.

Want of qualified teaches.

Impedients to a rapid supply of trained teachers.

Number under training in Government training schools and classes.

Establishment of training schools by the Missionary Societies

107. The operations of the various training schools it may be hoped will be materially facilitated by a change which during the past year was made in the grant in-aid-rules,* and which requires that every teacher in aid of whose salary a grant may in future be made by Government, shall have previously passed an examination, and obtained a certificate of a certain grade in proportion to the amount of the grant. A similar rule has been laid down for determining the salaries of teachers in Government schools. The first examination of Candidates for certificates was held in December last. Forty-one Candidates presented themselves, of whom twenty-eight passed. For the next examination, which is to be held in July of this year, more than two hundred candidates are already registered. The certificate is awarded partly on the result of the examination, and partly on the report of an Inspector on the candidate's teaching power. The examination, which is necessarily conducted on paper, with the view of affording to candidates who are unable to proceed to the Presidency an opportunity of attending it, is so regulated as to ensure that not only

Change in the grant-in-aid rules. Nature of the change.

* Selection from Records of the Madras Government, No. LII.

Examination of candidates for certificates.

the actual knowledge of the candidates, but their power of reproducing, in the form in which it ought to be imparted to their future pupils, shall be ascertained, so far at least as it is possible to ascertain it by a paper test. It also includes questions on the theory of teaching and school management. This system of Examination, while it affords a stimulus to the teachers throughout the country, cannot fail to lead to a large resort to the training schools.

School books.

108. The other great want, the want of suitable school books, and especially of vernacular school books, is being gradually supplied. Mention has been made of the Societies which were in operation when the despatch of 1854 was received. Of these Societies, the Madras School Book Society and the South Indian School Book Society have done good service during the past four years. A series of vernacular school books has also been compiled under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction, which is tolerably complete in Tamil, and has made some progress in Telugu, Malayan, and Canarese.

The vernacular languages.

109. One of the leading features of the despatch of 1854 and of the educational measures which have been based on it in this Presidency, is the greater amount of attention which has been given to the study of the vernacular languages, and to imparting instruction through the medium of these languages. It was a common topic of complaint against the students of the Presidency College (or High school, as it was formerly designated,) that their knowledge of the literature of their own languages, and their power of reproducing in those languages the knowledge they had acquired through the medium of English, were by no means commensurate with their attainments in English literature and science. The same remark was applicable to most of the English schools throughout the Presidency, and it it was argued, not without reason, that the deficiency complained of was calculated to neutralize one of the main objects of providing an English Education for the higher classes of the community, *viz.*, the creation of a sound vernacular literature. One of the chief causes of this defect has been the inefficiency as class teachers of the only persons who have been hitherto available as teachers of the vernacular languages. Until quite of late, the Vernacular teaching in all our English schools was necessarily entrusted to persons of the Pundit class, whose system of instruction is most defective. This is gradually being remedied by requiring that the ordinary teachers shall master the vernacular languages, and by entrusting to them the teaching of those languages in their respective classes, enforcing at the same time the attainment of a definite standard in the Vernacular as well as in the English studies to entitle boys to promotion from class to class; of late, moreover, the system of teaching the elementary branches of those subjects which enter into the course of instruction in the English schools through the medium of the Vernacular languages, confining the study of English in the lower classes to its study as a language, has been adopted.

Operations of the past year.

110. The operations of the Director of Public Instruction during the past year were directed to improving and consolidating the schools already in existence, rather than to the establishment of new

schools. The difficulty of procuring competent teachers and the prohibitions against all increase of expenditure not absolutely necessary, which rendered it advisable that no new schools should be opened for which Masters fairly competent were not available, prevented any considerable extension of Government schools. There was however a large increase to the number of schools receiving grants, which entailed but a small additional outlay, the majority of the schools for which grants have been sanctioned being Village schools, and the amount of aid given in each case inconsiderable.

Amount of grants made, exclusive of building grants.		Increase.
In 1857-58.	In 1858-59	
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
16,962 6 2	24,820 10 2	7,858 4 0

Number of Government Schools.		Number of pupils on the rolls.		Number of inspected schools.		Number of pupils.		Increase of Government.		Increase of inspected.	
On the 30th April, 1858.	On the 30th April, 1859.	On the 30th April, 1858.	On the 30th April, 1859.	On the 30th April, 1858.	On the 30th April, 1859.	On the 30th April, 1858.	On the 30th April, 1859.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
119	127	5,116	7,042	200	325	6,211	3,832	8	1,599	125	5,982

The annexed table shows an increase of 8 Government schools, and of 125 aided schools.

University of Madras.

111. Mr. Arbuthnot, the Director of Public Instruction, in his detailed report on Public Instruction for 1857-58, drew attention to certain points in the regulations of the University which appeared to require revision. He referred especially to the amount of History required for the Entrance and B. A. Examinations, and to the lists of subjects in Natural Philosophy for the B. A., and in Mathematics for the M. A. Degree. The historical subjects generally have been reduced; for the Entrance Examination they are now confined to the leading facts of the Histories of England and of India; and for the B.-A., in lieu of the somewhat extensive range comprised in the Histories of England, India, Greece, Rome, and the History of the Jews, the senate have determined to require the knowledge of the Histories of England and of India, and of selected periods of modern History, or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be fixed by the Senate two years previous to the Examination. The standard in Mathematics and in Natural Philosophy has also been more accurately defined. The standard for the Degree of M. A., and the rule which requires every Candidate for a Degree in Law to have previously taken a Degree in Arts, are still under consideration.

112. At the Entrance Examination held in February, 1857, candidates presented themselves, of whom 28 passed, 8 in the first class, and 20 in the second. The passed candidates had been educated at the following institutions:

Presidency College	14
American Mission School, Madura	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	1
Government Provincial School at Combaconum	3
Government Normal School at Madras	4
Vepery Mission Seminary	2
Patcheappah's Central Institution	2

113. The Examiners stated in their report that the answering in language had been better on this occasion than on the last, but that there had been a very general failure in Arithmetic and also in Geography. In regard to Arithmetic, they observed that questions which had reference to the practical application of the subject, and only required a small degree of thought, were omitted or very imperfectly answered.

114. Nine Candidates presented themselves for the Degree of B. A., of whom eight passed, one in the first class and seven in the second, the latter being students of the Presidency College, who had just completed their College course.

115. An Examination in the Faculty of Medicine was held in December, on the result of which the Degree of Doctor was conferred on a Gradnate of the Madras Medical College. No Candidates have as yet presented themselves for Degrees in Law or in Civil Engineering.

Presidency College.

116. The progress of the Presidency College during the past year was in most respects very satisfactory. The present constitution of this Institution is rather that of a Collegiate school than what is usually designated as a College. It consists of two Departments : a senior department, in which instruction is given in the English and Vernacular* languages and literatures, History, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Law, and a junior Department, in which those subjects are taught which usually enter into a school course, comprising the grammatical study of English and of one Vernacular language, Geography, the Histories of England and of India, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra.

* The Vernacular languages taught are Tamil and Telugu.

Senior Department.

General Branch.

117. The Senior Department is divided into two branches, a general Branch, and a Legal Branch. In the General branch the students are devided into three classes, the test for admission into the lowest being ability to pass the University Entrance Examination. The instruction of these classes is conducted by the Principal and four Professors, to each of whom a separate subject is assigned, the Professor of Vernacular Literature superintending and taking part in the Vernacular instruction throughout the Institution. In the Junior Department, which is divided into five classes, these being again subdivided into divisions, whenever the number of pupils in a class is greater than a single teacher can efficiently instruct, each class or division has a separate teacher to whom the entire teaching of the class, except in the Vernacular languages, is entrusted.

Legal Branch.

118. The Legal Branch of the Senior Department, the instruction of which is entirely entrusted to the Professor of Law, has not hitherto been attended by any of the students prosecuting their studies in the general branch of the College. The hours of instruction are distinct from those assigned to the College studies, and the students are adults who have completed or who are supposed to have completed their general education, and are for the most part persons employed in public offices in Madras.

119. The reports on the annual Examination of the Senior Department, held in December last, and which, as on former occasions, was conducted for the most part by examiners unconnected with the College, were extremely favorable, especially as regards the 2nd class of the General Branch of the Senior Department, which contains some highly promising students. The answers generally showed a considerable improvement in the student knowledge of the English language, a point on which the reports of former years have been frequently unfavorable.

Junior Department.

120. In the Junior Department also, the examination of which was conducted by the Principal and Professors, aided by two of the examiners of the Senior Department in some of the subjects of the 5th or highest class, the results were, on the whole, satisfactory. In the 4th class, however, there was a failure in Arithmetic, and both in that class and the highest, the answering in Euclid and Algebra was defective. In regard to the first of the subjects, Arithmetic, the Principal draws attention to a defect similar to that which was noticed by the university examiners in their report on the late entrance examination, *viz.* the inability of the pupils to apply the rules practically "unless the wording of the "questions was such as to indicate at once the operations to be performed."

Course of instruction in the legal Branch.

121. The course in law commenced in 1855 and was completed during the past year. It included the law evidence, the law of contracts, the law of Forts, criminal law, Hindu law and equity. The three last mentioned subjects were lectured on during 1858. The examination was conducted by the Professor, and on its results, some students, who had attended the entire course, received certificates of proficiency. Of two of these students, Messrs. Maskell and Sharlieb, the Professor states in his report, that "their answering would have gained "them credit at any University or Inn of Court.

Attendance.

122. It will be seen from the annexed comparative statement of attendance, that there was a considerable decrease in the number of students attending the legal branch, and a slight increase in General branch. The annual decrease in the numerical strength of the law class is attributed by the director of Public Insrruction partly to the novelty of the subject having in the first instance attracted many students who had not the requisite industry or the requisite leisure to enable them to complete the course; and partly to the Regulation of the University which restricts the degree of bachelor of law to graduates in Arts, and which must have deterred many from continuing their attendance at the Professor's lectures, whose abandonment of their studies cannot but be viewed with regret, considering the great want of trained pleaders and Judges in the subordinate Courts throughout the country. He has proposed an alteration of the rule to the extent of admitting to the examination in law any person who may have passed the University Entrance Examination.

Number on the Rolls.		
Presidency College.	30th April 1858.	30th April 1859.
General Branch ...	233	238
Legal Branch ...	36	20
Total	269	253

123. In regard to the attendance in the General Branch of the College, the most unsatisfactory feature connected with it is the comparatively small number of students who remain to go through the Senior Department. The number in the three classes which form this department was, at the close of the year under review, only 39, and this number is greater than it has been in any former year. On the other hand, there are grounds for encouragement in the fact that the Senior Department of the College is beginning to be resorted to by youths educated at schools in the provinces, and that it is not as it used to be entirely dependent on the classes of the Junior Department for its supply of students.

Smallness of attendance in the Senior department.

124. Arrangements were made during the past year for re-organizing the Madrasa-i-Azam, an institution which was established by the late Nawab of the Carnatic for the instruction of the Mahomedan population of Triplicane, and which has been adopted as a Government institution. It was found on inspection to be in a very inefficient condition. The attendance though large, was extremely irregular, seldom exceeding one half of the number of pupils nominally on the rolls. The amount of useful instruction imparted was extremely limited; and the main business of the institution, like that of its namesake at Calcutta, was teaching the Arabic and Persian languages, and the doctrines of the Mahomedan religion. All this has been altered; an efficient master has been placed at the head of the Schools, and the teachers generally have been replaced by more competent men, only two of the former staff having been retained, The course of instruction has been arranged on the model of that prescribed for the other Government Schools, Hindustani being made the medium of instruction in the lower classes, and English in the higher, and English being taught in all. The institution was opened on its new footing on the 1st May last, and, notwithstanding the enforcement of a more strict system of discipline, and the alteration in the course of instruction, which are naturally distasteful to the Mahomedans, the number of pupils has already risen to 150, who attend with very tolerable regularity.

Reorganization of the Madraza-i-Azam.

125. The Normal School at Madras continued to make satisfactory progress during the year under review. The number of students and pupils in every branch of the institution has increased, and under the operation of the rules, which require certificates of qualification from all applicants for grants and from all candidates for employment as teachers, there is every prospect of a progressive increase in the number of students who resort to it for training. At the examination for certificates held in December, 13 students obtained certificates, of whom 12 have been appointed to situations in the department, the remaining one having elected to continue under training for another year, with the view of obtaining a higher certificate. Two other Students had

Government Normal School at Madras.

	Normal Students.	Preparatory Normal Students.	Vernacular Normal Students.	Pupil teachers.	Pupils.	Total.
30th April 1858.	17	16	15	6	442	496
30th April 1859.	25	28	19	6	525	603

been sent out during the year to fill pressing vacancies in the department before the examination was held.

126. Of those now forming what is called the Normal* class proper, the Inspector reports that he considers some of them quite equal to any of their predecessors, and that the average is higher than it has been hitherto.

Normal School at Vellore, Mayaveram, and Cheyur.

127. During the past year, three Normal Schools were established at the stations in the Tamil country, Vellore in the district of North Arcot, Mayaveram in the district of Tanjore, and Cheyur in the district of Coimbatore. These schools were all engrafted on Talook Schools which had previously been opened. To each of them two trained Masters were appointed, one of whom instructs the students, while the other superintends them while teaching, and has charge of the practising school. In the three Schools, 44 Students are under training, most of whom it may be expected will obtain certificates at the approaching examination, and be available for employment as teachers.

128. In one respect these Schools have not as yet given much promise of meeting an important object contemplated in their establishment, *viz.* the training of village teachers. But few persons of this class have resorted to them, and those who have generally done so, with the object of obtaining employment in Government Schools.

Name of District.	Name of School.	Number of Students under training.
Madras ...	Government Normal School ...	78
North Arcot ...	Vellore Normal School	13
Tanjore ...	Mayaveram Normal School ...	15
Coimbatore ...	Cheyur Normal School	16
Ganjam	Berhampore Zillah School ...	4
Rajahmundry...	Nursapoor Central School ...	9
Masulipatam...	Ellore Talook School	6
Canara	Mangalore Mission School ...	12
	Total ...	153

129. The Director of Public Instruction has not yet been able to arrange for the establishment of a Normal School in the Telugu country, for want of the necessary agency, but expects to be in a position to do so at the end of the present year. The annexed statement exhibits the number of persons under training Schools connected with the Government.

* "The institution is composed of four distinct departments :

1st. "The Normal class proper, comprising some 20 Students under training, destined for employment, some as "teachers of Vernacular Normal Schools, and others as teachers of classes in the Anglo-Vernacular, Provincial, and "Zillah Schools. These Students receive instruction in the English and Vernacular languages, in History, Geography, "Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Drawing, as well as in the art of teaching, which they practise regularly in the practis-"ing School. The practising School may be said to be attached to this class, inasmuch as its classes are taught by "the students of this Normal class proper."

2nd. "The preparatory Normal class, consisting of younger students, who are instructed and grounded in the "elementary branches of the subjects which enter into the course of instruction in the Normal class proper, but do not "receive any instruction in the art of teaching, and do not practise it."

3rd. "The Vernacular Normal class, in which the candidates for employment as teachers in Vernacular Schools are "instructed and trained, and to which a Vernacular practising School is attached."

4th. "The Model School, the teaching of which is conducted by pupil teachers under the direction of the Master "of the Model School."

Provincial and Zillah Schools.

130. No addition was made to the number of Provincial and Zillah Schools during the past year, but arrangements are in progress for the establishment in some districts, of schools of a class intermediate between the present Zillah Schools and the Talook Schools. Schools of this description are being established at Adoni and Anantipun, important and populous towns in the district of Bellary, and at Chicacole in the District of Ganjam. That at Adoni has been opened since the close of the year. Similar Schools will be established at Kurnoor and Guntoor as soon as the requisite agency may be available.

131. The returns of the Provincial and Zillah schools show an aggregate attendance of 1,793, and an increase of 112 pupils, as compared with the returns of the last year.

Names of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	
	On the 30th April 1858.	On the 30th April 1859.
Berhampore	135	130
Rajahmundry	80	104
Cuddapah	73	89
Bellary	287	252
Chittoor	194	160
Cuddalore	200	235
Salem	125	141
Combaconum	250	281
Madura	132	185
Calicut	205	216
Total ...	1,681	1,793

The standard of course varies considerably in proportion, partly to the time the Schools have been in operation, and partly to the extent to which a preparation had been made by the existence of elementary Schools in the same towns, or in the neighbourhood, previous to their establishment. The reports of the Inspectors on the efficiency of the teaching were, on the whole, favorable. In all there are difficulties to be overcome and defects to be remedied, but, as a general rule, the Masters have worked well. In these Schools, as in others, there is a great want of trained teachers, specially for the lower classes, but among those who have not gone through any regular course of training (and who at present form the large majority) there are several intelligent and useful teachers.

Talook Schools.

132. The number of Talook Schools in operation on the 30th April, 1858, was 62. Of these, seven were closed during the year in consequence of the smallness of the attendance and the want of interest evinced in them by the inhabitants of the towns in which they were located. Thirteen new Schools were opened. There were thus 68 Talook schools in operation on the 30th April, 1859, with an aggregate attendance of 3,382 pupils, giving an average of within a fraction of 50 pupils to each school, the average attendance last year having been 46. The Inspectors generally report an improvement in the teaching in these Schools. Of those in the Northern Circars, in regard to which the reports in 1858 were not encouraging, Captain Macdonald writes, that although "much remains to be done, nearly "all of them have improved considerably, and the Head Masters are becoming more "efficient in the discharge of their duties." In the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Tanjore, the schools are generally well attended and in good order, and some of those in the Madura District have much improved.

Revised course of instruction.

133. The revised course of instruction for the Goverument Schools, which was being prepared when the last report on the administration of this Presidency was submitted, has been promulgated.

It provides for the Provincial schools educating up to the standard of the B. A. Degree, and the Zillah Schools up to the standared of the University Entrance Examination. It gives more time to the study of the English language in the Talook schools than has has been hitherto assigned to it, but retains the principle upon which these schools have been organized, *viz.*, that the instruction in all subjects, except language, shall be imparted entirely through the medium of the vernacular. It introduces the same principle into the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools. The proportion of time hitherto allotted in the higher Schools to Mathematical studies is reduced, and that given to Language is increased. Greater prominence is given to lessons in translation, composition, writing analyses or abstracts, writing from dictation, and committing to memory parts of the Poetry lessons, both English and Vernacular; and, lastly, provision is made for the periodical examination of the lower classes of each school by the Head Master, and for the Establishment of Library Prizes, in order to encourage a taste for general reading among the pupils.

134. This Scheme has been adopted in several of the aided schools, the managers of which, as a general rule, are most willing to take advantage of suggestions offered by the Director and the other Officers of the Educational Department for improving the efficiency of their schools. The Gospel Society have recently commenced in Tinnevelly the establishment of schools corresponding in grade to the Government Talook Schools, for which, so far as regards the secular instruction, they are adopting the text books and course of instruction which have been prescribed for those institutions.

Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam.

135. A considerable improvement has taken place in the condition of the schools established in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam. The Masters, who, during the last two years, have been subjected annually to two months training in the Zillah school at Berhampore, have become more efficient. In some of the schools, the attendance has improved, and the opposition which was formerly manifested by the Hill Chiefs has been in a great measure, though not entirely, overcome; Captain Macdonald makes special mention of these Chiefs as having evinced great interest in the schools established in their respective villages. One of them during the past year himself studied the subjects taught in the school.

Schools for the instruction of the Badagas on the Neilgherry Hills.

136. Of the schools for the instruction of the Badagas on the Neilgherry Hills, which shortly before the commencement of the year under review were made over to the German Mission, the amount sanctioned for their maintenance being given as a grant in aid of the educational operations of the Mission, the Inspector reports that they are improving, and extending slowing but satisfactorily. Ten schools are now in operation, with an attendance of 115 pupils. The attendance, though very small, is regular, and at three of the villages night schools have been established which are attended by young men who are employed during the day on Coffee plantations. Colonel Pears attributes the smallness of the attendance to the extreme poverty of the Hill people, which often makes it impossible for them to dispense with the labours of their children at home or in the fields, and partly to the opposition of some of the village headmen. He states, however, that the attendance, small as it is, betokens a desire for education which had

not existence some years ago :—"Of late, several circumstances have combined to attract "the attention of Badagas to the subject, and to lead them to understand in some "measure the value of education,—the extension of Coffee cultivation, and the building of "the new Barracks at Jackatalla, besides the increasing resort of Europeans to the Hills, "have brought them in contact with other races, have, in many cases, opened to them "new ways of earning a livelihood, and have led them to wish for the possession of some "little knowledge, the value of which has been thus continually forced upon their atten- "tion. The establishment of these schools occurred at the right moment to encourage, "and, in some measure, to satisfy this desire."

137. The schools are attended exclusively by the Badagas, and, adverting to this circumstance, the late Court of Directors, in a Despatch* dated the 1st September last, expressed their desire that some means should be devised for bringing the other Hill tribes of the Neilgherries (the Todas and Kothers) under instruction. The Inspector reports that the social relations of the various tribes, and the feelings with which they regard each other, would render it impracticable to bring the children of any two of the tribes together into one School. He is hopeless of doing anything for the Todas. This tribe is the oldest of the Hill tribes, but their numbers are annually diminishing, owing to a custom which obtains among them of all the members of a family having but one wife in common, and there are now only 316 left. They are employed solely in the herding of buffaloes. They live in small villages (or "Munds" as they are called), migrating from one village to another according to the season of the year and the state of the pasturage. Their migratory mode of life, added to their brutish habits, which differ but little from those of the cattle they herd, their barbarous dialect and rooted aversion to all labor are considered by the Missionaries who are intimately acquainted with their language, habits, and character, to render any attempt at introducing schools among them a hopeless task. The Kothers, who are the artizans of the Hills, are by far the most intelligent of these tribes, and Colonel Pears reports that as soon as Masters are procurable, Schools may be established among them with a good prospect of success. At present, the Missionaries are prevented from extending their operations by the impossibility of procuring additional teachers.

* No. 47 of 1858.

138. In concluding the narrative of what has been done for the extension of general education, it may be mentioned that the system of examining candidates for admission into the uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service, to which reference was made in the report for 1856-57 was brought into operation during the past year. The rules, however, were materially altered and simplified. They were declared to be prospective, and not to be applicable to persons employed in the Public Service on the 1st January of the present year. The number of Examinations which any candidate can be required to pass, was reduced to two, the Uncovenanted Service being formed into two divisions for the purposes of these examinations, and it being arranged that for admission into any appointment included in either of these divisions, a single examination should suffice. The line of demarcation was fixed at Rupees 50 per mensem, the object being to apply the lower standard of examination to those offices the duties of which are little more than mechanical, and for which Reading, Writing,

Examination of candidates for admission into the uncovenanted service.

Appendix No. VIII.

and Arithmetic will ordinarily suffice. A copy of the revised rules will be found in the Appendix No. VIII. The first examination was held in November last, on which occasion 492 Candidates were examined, of whom 18 passed according to the higher, and 187 according to the lower standard. A second examination has lately taken place, the result of which has not yet been reported to Government. The examinations are held at Madras and at the Chief town in each District. They are conducted by means of printed papers, which are prepared and examined by a committee of paid examiners at Madras, the execution of the papers being superintended by local committees appointed for the purpose. The rules are strictly enforced, and whether as regards their bearing on the extension of education, or on the efficiency of the Public Service, the most beneficial results are to be expected from them.

Special Education.

Medical College.

139. The subject of Medical education occupied a considerable share of the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Government during the past year. Great difficulty has all along been experienced in attaching Native Students to the College disposed to qualify themselves for the grade of Native Surgeons, and who have received a fair preliminary education. The difficulty has been still greater in the case of candidates for the grade of Native Dresser in the Military Medical subordinate departments, the majority of whom are quite unfit to profit by the Professor's lectures. With the view of meeting these difficulties, Mr. Arbuthnot has drawn attention to a proposal* which was made by him in 1856 to throw open the appointments now held under the designation of Native Surgeons to Europeans and East Indians, and to abolish the distinctions on the score of birth in the Military Medical Subordinate Department under which the Apothecary grade is confined to Europeans and East Indians, and the Dresser grade to Natives. He has also recommended the abolition of the Dresser grade on its present footing, and the organization in its stead of a grade of Hospital Assistants, whose professional instructions should be more elementary than that which of late years it has been attempted to impart to the Native Dressers. The whole subject, which is one of much difficulty, is still under the consideration of Government. The re-organization of the governing body of the College, involving the appointment of a Principal and Consultative Council, in lieu of a President and Executive Council, has been carried out.

* See Selection from the Records of the Madras Goverment No. LVII. page 138.

Civil Engineering School.

140 The long projected Civil Engineering School was brought into operation during the year under review, the survey school formerly attached to the Board of Revenue and subsequently to the Chief Engineer's Office, having been adopted as its bases. The plan upon which it was originally proposed to establishment it, *viz.*, that it should provide instruction for all grades of the Public Works Department, except Officers of the Corps of Engineers and Civil Engineers educated in England, has been abandoned for the present on financial grounds; and it has been determined to confine it to training candidates for the grade of Sub-Overseer and of Assistant Overseer. The school contained 91 pupils at the close of the year. Of these, a considerable number were stipendiary apprentices selected by District Engineers in the Provinces to be trained for the Department, many of whom however were so deficient as regards their preliminary education as to be unable to profit by the instruction. They

are gradually being got rid of; and the school has been divided into two Departments, one of which is to train candidates for the grade of Sub-Overseer, and the other for the grade of Assistant Overseer; a definite standard of attainments on admission being laid down for each. The tests for admission has been adapted to the course of instruction prescribed for each Department of the school, and the latter to the requirments of that grade of the Public Works Department for which each department of the School is designed to prepare candidates. The course of instruction in the lower departmeut will be mainly practical, that in the higher department will be more theoretical, but at the same time there will be enough of practical instruction to place the students of the higher department on a level in this respect with the passed students of the lower department. Arrangements have been made for examining candidates for admission simultaneously at the Presidency and at the various stations in the Provinces, care being taken that no candidate shall be admitted who cannot produce testimonials of character and proof of physical fitness for employment in the Public Works Department. Special provision has also been made for admitting into the school as stipendiary students a limited number of European non-commissioned Officers and soldiers who will be selected on the result of a completing examination to which they will be admitted on the recommendation of their Commanding Officers.

School of Industrial Arts.

141. The School of Industrial Arts was conducted efficiently during the past year. The attendance in both departments has improved, and there has been more method and economy in its management.

Army School.

Despatch dated 6th October, No. 5 of 1858.

142. Under instructions received from the Secretary of State the Army Schools attached to Her Majesty's India European Regiments have been placed under the inspection of the officers of the Educational Department, whose reports are submitted through the Director of Public Instruction to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Arrangements are also in progress for training Army Schoolmasters in the Normal School at Madras.

Education Expenditure.

143. The returns are not yet sufficiently complete to admit of a perfectly accurate statement of the Educational Expenditure during the year being furnished in this report, but it may be estimated in round number of Rupees 4,50,000 or £45,000, composed of the following items:

Direction and inspection	Rs.	88,000	
University	„	8,000	
Government College and schools	„	2,70,000	
Grants-in-Aid	„	25,000	
Buildings	„	25,000	
Purchase and publication of books, provision of stationery, &c.	„	34,000	
	Rupees	4,50,000	or £45,000

which gives an increase of about Rupees 40,000 or £4,000 over the expenditure of the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

144. The operations of the past year, as those of 1857-58, were limited by the restriction upon public expenditure, and yet were very extensive in many districts on account of the great violence of the last monsoon and the damage thereby done to the works of irrigation and communication.

Expenditure in past year.

145. From the following Tabular statement it will be seen that the Total Expenditure upon Public works in this Presidency during 1858-59 amounted to Rupees 45,08,433: on New Works, Rupees 15,16,011; on Repairs, Rupees 29,92,422; exceeding by Rupees 52,615 the amount sanctioned, *viz.*, Rupees 44,55,818 in Despatch No. 4606 of date 23rd September, 1858.

I.—*Expenditure on New Works during the year* 1858-59.

Districts.	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boat.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	17,683	25,881	0	221	0	627	1,090	5,397	3,704	1,535	4,833	0	60,971
Vizagapatam	0	0	0	0	0	9,169	0	0	0	60	1,181	0	10,410
Godavery Division	49,379	0	6,313	130	0	44,245	6,247	7	32	744	774	0	1,07,871
Kistna Division	53,545	15,110	0	0	0	4,304	1,403	4,004	21,96	545	591	0	81,698
Nellore	56,344	19,040	0	0	0	457	0	1,136	115	0	0	0	77,092
Cuddapah	16,807	11,352	0	0	0	191	423	303	334	0	0	0	29,410
Bellary	4,051	1,217	0	0	0	42,909	3,198	1,555	218	0	0	0	53,148
Kurnool	0	20,882	0	0	0	7,255	120	402	0	0	0	0	28,659
Chingleput	48	26,262	0	0	0	39,092	906	5,551	0	1,512	0	0	73,371
North Arcot	26,343	47,742	0	0	0	2,307	30	181	0	0	0	0	76,603
South Arcot	7,190	35,35	0	0	0	126	0	1,463	1,108	0	2,649	0	16,070
Tanjore	5,607	4,971	0	4790	0	0	0	250	1,926	0	0	0	17,544
Trichinopoly	24,731	6,788	0	0	0	34,217	28	181	0	0	0	0	65,945
Madura	0	21,792	0	12,797	0	0	1,495	90	363	0	0	0	36,537
Tinnevelly	904	6,621	0	0	0	0	1,446	1,235	118	0	0	0	10,324
Coimbatore	4,345	10,523	0	0	0	400	34	3,005	214	788	0	41	19,350
Salem	2,783	11,530	0	0	0	2,436	10	985	36,891	0	0	1,780	56,415
Canara	0	15,824	0	630	0	1,925	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	25,879
Malabar	0	53,170	0	0	0	6,783	462	839	2,536	174	832	0	64,796
Madras — Civil Architect	2,662	20,564	0	0	0	36	2,094	34,381	35,319	901	0	289	96,246
Madras — Garrison Engineer	0	138	1,500	320	0	72,175	6,995	11,807	0	0	8,940	0	1,01,875
Bangalore	0	302	0	0	0	1,00,163	0	0	0	214	0	0	1,00,679
Jackattalla	0	0	0	0	0	3,05,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,05,118
Total	2,72,422	3,23,243	7,813	18,888	0	6,73,935	33,481	72,772	85,074	6,473	19,800	2,110	15,16,011

II.—Expenditure on Repairs during the year 1858-59.

Districts.	Communications.					Buildings.						Educational.	Total.
	Irrigation works.	Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.		
Ganjam	21,376	24,971	0	0	0	192	3,813	901	542	89	0	0	51,884
Vizagapatam	11,408	6,722	0	0	0	2,112	7,413	118	627	11	0	0	28,411
Godavery Division	2,70,938	12,091	8,741	2,141	1,931	1,292	2,612	2,992	1,915	5	0	0	3,04,658
Kistna Division	1,04,481	25,024	600	0	600	666	9,515	1,935	856	96	0	0	1,43,773
Nellore	2,37,913	35,127	1,076	0	594	179	1,053	1,126	1,010	111	90	0	2,78,279
Cuddapah	79,066	36,909	0	0	0	391	1,549	351	341	0	0	0	1,18,607
Bellary	1,52,899	53,985	0	0	0	8,410	1,477	1,867	263	87	0	184	2,19,172
Kurnool	16,915	19,400	0	0	0	176	494	1,250	273	0	0	0	38,472
Chingleput	97,409	1,08,995	11,953	0	153	6,953	293	1,494	30	1,169	0	0	2,28,449
North Arcot	38,711	57,569	0	0	0	5,088	366	728	688	152	0	0	1,03,302
South Arcot	80,426	60,849	0	0	0	300	0	1,028	902	81	0	0	1,43,586
Tanjore	4,56,698	44,598	5,344	2,458	1,072	743	1,915	1,879	2,784	105	285	1,310	5,19,191
Trichinopoly	1,69,145	53,684	0	0	9	4,191	386	3,070	180	0	0	0	2,30,665
Madura	41,336	13,749	120	0	0	0	1,239	638	33	0	32	0	57,147
Tinnevelly	51,454	25,601	0	49	0	783	402	895	182	831	0	0	80,197
Coimbatore	31,168	38,166	0	0	0	0	166	2,036	2,819	668	0	0	75,023
Salem	55,005	33,602	0	0	0	189	1,438	1,673	1,768	0	0	0	93,675
Canara	0	57,406	0	90	0	3,326	8,510	0	0	0	0	0	69,332
Malabar	1,019	31,446	223	0	0	9,761	2,100	2,685	1,154	351	167	6	48,912
Madras — Civil Architect	5,397	14,219	0	0	0	0	19,186	25,243	6,786	1,276	1	913	73,021
Madras — Garrison Engineer	0	349	0	119	0	53,007	2,619	8,165	0	1,199	0	0	65,458
Bangalore	0	6,000	0	0	0	14,433	0	0	0	168	0	0	20,601
Jackatalla	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0	0	138	0	0	607
Total	19,22,764	7,60,462	28,057	4,857	4,359	1,12,661	66,546	60,074	23,117	6,537	575	2,413	29,92,422

GANJAM.

Ganjam.

146. During the past year the restriction on expenditure in this District having been modified or withdrawn in urgent cases, and the authority of the Supreme Government having been given to the execution of "State" works, Ganjam profited by the progress or completion of some important undertakings.

147. The first of these is the Aska and Russellcondah Road, which, with the Bridge over the river Lohoorakundee, close to Russellcondah, would, it was hoped, be finally opened for traffic before the end of June, 1859. Government agreeing with the Commander-in-Chief on the great importance of connecting the frontier station of Russellcondah with Berhampore and the coast, an expenditure of Rupees 10,000 was sanctioned in April, 1858, to open the road for the easy passage of Troops, which was accomplished before August last, between 80 and 90 bridges having been built. In consequence of the cart traffic which was at once attracted to this Road, and which became great and valuable, the available balance of Rupees 14,514 was granted by Government in January, 1859, to metal the Road where necessary, and to build the Bridge above mentioned over the Lohoorakundee.

The expenditure on this work during 1858-59 was Rupees 15,658.

148. On the road from Nursamapettah to Calingapatam, the restriction on which was removed in November, 1858, the expenditure has amounted to Rupees 3,200. This is an important road, as it conveys the produce of the Kimedy Zemindary to the port of Calingapatam, and as without it the country was impassable, being low and irrigated.

149. The line from Russellcondah, *viâ* Sunkarakol, to Sonepore, has been traced to the limits of the Madras Presidency. Ten miles of Jungle below the Ghauts and two miles of Ghaut have been cleared and levelled, fit for the passage of Brinjarries, &c., by whom it is now used. The completion of this road, with necessary branches, will have the effect of affording increased facilities to the officers of Government in penetrating the Khond country and Hill Tracts of Orissa. Before, however, the full advantages of this line as regards traffic can be realized, it will require to be extended from Sunkarakal to Sonepore in the Bengal Territory.

150. In Irrigation works, a new head was excavated and sluice built to the Poorshatapore channel, at a cost of Rupees 5,890, by which 1,622 acres, yielding a revenue of Rupees 7,367, will be benefitted.

151. Twelve miles of the Embankment of the Mahanuddy river at Aska with the neeessary works, were completed at an expense of Rupees 7,271, 204 tanks and channels were repaired, and 54 calingulahs and sluices built.

152. Special attention is called by the District Engineer to the increased Revenue that would accrue from the extension and maintenance of communications, particularly if roads were constructed to the ports and Salt Pans. The impossible state in wet weather

(at times even for foot passengers) of that important line, the Northern Trunk Road, between Chicacole and Itchapore is also noticed. From the enormous traffic on the sound portion of this road, the improvement of the above portion is of the first moment; a large outlay is also urgently required in repairing the numerous small tanks and channels throughout the District, to which little or no attention could be paid for want of funds.

Expenditure.

153. The expenditure in Ganjam during 1858-59 was Rupees 1,12,855, divided as follows:

On New Works	...	...	...	Rupees	60,971
On Repairs ...	...	...	...	„	51,884

of which Rupees 50,852 have been spent on communications, and Rupees 39,059 on Irrigation works.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Vizagapatam.

154. From the continued restrictions by Government on Expenditure, few works of importance were executed in Vizagapatam during the past year. Repairs were the chief operations, and these only sufficient to maintain the Revenue. Projects have been postponed also for the above reason, which the District Engineer reports would be immediately remunerative to Government. Of these, he specially mentions the following: The Gubbada Annicut and works, the project for throwing additional water into the Kondakerla Ava, and the cultivation of the waste land between Wattada and Pentacottah.

155. The communications of this District are very defective; the roads, upon which it is entirely dependent, are at present few in number, and not in a satisfactory state of repair.

Expenditure.

156. The expenditure in Vizagapatam during the official year under review amounted to Rupees 38,820, of which Rupees 10,409-10-7 were on new works (almost entirely Military Buildings, Rupees 9,168-10-7 having been spent upon them) and Rupees 28,411-1-6 were upon repairs, of which the following are the items:

Irrigation works	...	...	Rupees	11,407	11	6
Communications...	...	...	„	6,722	7	8
Buildings ...	...	...	„	10,480	14	4

GODAVERY DIVISION.

Godavery Division.

157. During 1858-59 the attention of the District Engineer was entirely devoted to the preservation of existing works, with the exception of the completion of the Barracks for the Sappers and Miners at Dowlaishwaram, which was the only new work free from the restrictive orders. These buildings were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief during his late tour, and are now in full occupation.

158. The highly valuable irrigation works and canals of the District, upon which so much money has been expended, were the source from whence the Godavery Division derived its great prosperity during the past year. The Delta of the Godavery, rendered independent in a great degree by its Annicut and works of a full monsoon, was the store-house from which the enormous quantity of 24,00,000 Bengal maunds of various kinds of grain was supplied, between July and December 1858, to meet the demands of the country, which the Southern markets, from the universal scarcity of rain and the failure of the corps in Tanjore, could not satisfy. It was in transporting these supplies to a distance of 50 miles, that the Canals of the District were called into operation, and the benefits of water carriage became apparent. The District Engineer calculates that by means of this line of communication a saving to the population of Rupees 10,30,000 was effected, keeping out of view altogether that it would have been impossible to transport by land the above amount of produce in the short space of 6 months, and that thus had there been no water communication available, the same aid could not have been afforded to the Districts needing it.

159. While upon this subject, it may be mentioned that the river Godavery was during the past year employed as a line of communication with the interior. Telegraph wire, salt, &c., having been sent up, and a considerable quantity of cotton and other produce brought down by the only steamer at command, which has been constantly engaged in traffic since July 1858; through the shoals also, boats drawing 2 feet of water could pass at a time when the river was lower that it has been for many years.

160. The benefits of the Ellore Canal were dispensed last year, at the urgent request of the Collector to about 11,800 acres of land not originally intended to be supplied by it, and the second crop thereof was thereby secured, the first having failed for want of water. The tanks in the upper Talooks have done good service, and the condition of the other irrigation works is satisfactory,

161. The stimulus given to agriculture has prevented the Public Works Department from obtaining the amount of labor it required; an increase of 50 per cent. in wages being an insufficient temptation to workmen, as the profits realized from the crops during the year just ended are estimated to have been about Rupees 24 per acre.

162. An investigation into the quantity of land watered by means of the Annicut Channels was made, under orders from Government, and the result was that the Revenue returns were found to be below the actual fact. The District Engineer is satisfied that at least 7,00,000 acres have been irrigated during the past year.

163. The exports from Rajahmundry last year amounted in value to no less than Rupees 40,32,359 (£403,236) against Rupees 29,30,007 (£293,000) of 1857-58, and were more than double those of the previous year.

The imports (exclusive of Rupees 9,81,855 specie landed at Coconada) were of the value of Rupees 7,71,420 (£77,142), against Rupees 5,10,899 (£51,090) of 1857-58, besides which the Accountant General's Bills to the extent of Rupees 12,20,000 (£122,000) have been negotiated; testimony is borne by this large circulation of money to the prosperity of the agriculturists.

164. The main lines of Navigation are satisfactorily shown to be in an efficient state by the following statement of traffic:

	Boats.	Tonnage.	Rafts.	Value.	
Eastern Main Channel... ...	11,119	1,66,785	1,645	20,01,984	in 1858-59
Against	7,830	1,17,450	1,526	15,61,490	in 1857-58
Central Main Channel	2,166	32,490	187	3,10,345	in 1858-59
Against	2,078	31,170	164	3,53,760	in 1857-58
Western Main Channel ...	10,307	1,54,605	2,899	15,94,996	in 1858-59
Against	7,638	1,14,570	840	10,69,084	in 1857-58

Expenditure.

165. The total expenditure in the Godavery Division during the past official year amounted to Rupees 4,12,529, new works costing Rupees 1,07,871, and repairs Rupees 3,04,658, without deducting refunds of advances made in the adjustment of the accounts on the completion of each work.

In new works, Rupees 45,315 were spent upon Canals and irrigation works, and Rupees 50,137-8-6 upon Buildings. The repairs on the former came to Rupees 1,89,042-12-9, besides Rupees 57,370-9-0 expended in repairs on the Annicut.

These sums however are *less* the refunds.

KISTNAH DIVISION.

Kistnah Division.

166. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining laborers in this District during 1858-59, owing to there being abundant employment for them elsewhere than on the public works, and this, as well as the continuance of the restrictive orders, has impeded operations.

Expenditure.

167. The total expenditure is accordingly considerably less than last year, amounting to Rupees 2,25,471 (including a sum of Rupees 1,995 spent out of the Discretionary Fund), against Rupees 2,61,897 of 1857-58.

Besides the above amount, Rupees 33,952 were expended on machinery, and a further sum of Rupees 2,954 in bringing up a pumping-engine and two dredges from Masulipatam, and putting the latter machines together.

168. Of Rupees 81,698 spent upon new works, the several items are:

Communications	Rupees	15,110
Irrigation works	„	53,445
Buildings	„	13,043

of which the following particulars may be given:

Road from Ebrampatam to the Nizam's frontier, Rupees 14,298.

Channel from the Poolaiboo near Weyoor to canal basin at Masulipatam, Rs. 38,940.

Improving and strengthening the embankment from Yennamalawodroo to Mopedairy, Rupees 8,746.

Constructing place of Arms, Magazine, Hospital, &c., at Juggiapett, Rupees 3,890

The expenditure upon repairs amounted to Rupees 1,43,773, of which Rupees 1,04,481 were on Irrigation works, including the Annicut.

169. The Collectors of Guntoor and Masulipatam state that the number of acres of Government Land watered during 1858-59 in their Collectorates are respectively 44,190 and 63,108, and that the estimated revenue due directly to irrigation from the Kistnah is, as regards the former, taken on an average of 5 years prior to the construction of the Annicut, Rupees 1,20,826, while in the latter the Collector states it at Rupees 64,835 during last year.

170. The District Engineer reports that the Traffic on all lines of communication had increased, especially on the Hyderabad and Northern Road, and in the number of Boats, not belonging to Government, which passed through the Head Locks at Bezoarah and Seetanagram.

NELLORE.

Nellore.

171. The very large amount of expenditure in this district during the past year of Rupees 3,55,371 was caused by the disastrous Cyclone which visited Nellore in November, 1857. A great portion of this outlay, however, unfortunately effected no permanent good, the Annicut on which it was spent having been destroyed by the floods of September and October last, when only partially rebuilt after the damage done to it by the Cyclone.

The construction and repairs of Irrigation works form by far the heaviest charge in last year's account current, and amount to Rupees 2,94,257.

Pennair Annicut.

172. Of these, the most important operation was the reconstruction of the Pennair Annicut, which however was doomed never to be completed. This work, after it had been three-fourths rebuilt at a cost of Rupees 51,327, was seriously damaged in September, 1858, by an unexpected heavy fresh, which destroyed a large portion of the cut stone aprons, and before this could be repaired two-thirds of the whole work were completely swept away by the unusually severe flood of the following month. Colonel Cotton, under orders from Government, inspected the Annicut, and decided that a section similar to that which at Bezoarah has successfully withstood the trying floods of the Kistnah should be chosen, and an immediate expenditure of Rupees 28,000 was accordingly sanctioned by Government for the purpose; preliminary

E. M. C. No. 982 dated 25th April, 1859.

operations had however been commenced on the 15th of the previous month, and before the close of the official year under review, a sum of Rupees 3,802-2-10 had been expended in preparing materials, &c.

173. As regards the roads of this district no work of magnitude was undertaken, owing to the restrictive orders still in force; satisfactory repairs however have been effected.

174. On new works in Nellore, Rupees 77,092 were spent last year, and on repairs, Rupees 2,78,279, the bulk of both sums being on communications and Irrigation works.

Expenditure.

CUDDAPAH.

175. The expenditure in Cuddapah during 1858-59 amounted to Rs. 1,48,017-3-4, of which only Rupees 29,410-7-10 were for new works, while Rupees 1,18,606-11-6 were for repairs.

Cuddapah. Expenditure.

This latter large sum was almost entirely spent upon communications and Irrigation works, which in the Southern Talooks were seriously injured by the unusually heavy fall of rain on 16th October last, when 94 Irrigation works were damaged, 55 of which were in the Sidhout Talook alone, many being those that were breached in November, 1857. Almost all the works had been repaired by the end of the official year at a cost of Rupees 1,15,974-8-1.

Of the expenditure on new works, the main portion (Rupees 28,158-14-7) has also been laid out on communications and Irrigation works.

176. The reduction of this district to an area of 9,000 square miles by the transfer during the year under review of three of the Northern Talooks to Kurnool has had the effect of removing or lessening the inconveniences experienced by the district Engineer on visiting the important works, arising from its former great size and the deficient state of its communications.

177. Another occurrence during the past year worth noticing is the commencement of the North-Western Railway, which entering the district at Banlapelly, runs through the Chitwail Talook, passing close to the Town of Cuddapah, after which it proceeds towards Bellary.

North-Western Railway.

Throughout 69 miles of its course in the Cuddapah district the line is hemmed in on both sides by lofty hills untraversed by any road, which makes it a matter of urgent necessity that lines of communication with the Railway be made without further delay, in order that the full advantages of that great national undertaking may be enjoyed by the country. The embarrassed state of the finances of Government is much to be deplored as preventing the execution of these and many other highly important projects, including the restoration of Irrigation works, regarding which the ryots are most anxious and importunate.

BELLARY.

Bellary. Expenditure.

178. In Bellary the amount expended on Public Works during 1858-59 was Rupees 2,72,319-1-3.

On New Works ...	...	Rupees	53,147	5 9
On repairs ...	...	„	2,19,171	14 6

The Items composing the former sum are :

Communications ...	...	Rupees	1,216	15 4
Irrigation Works ...	...	„	4,050	10 2
Buildings... ...	...	„	47,879	7 5

And those making up the latter :

Communications ...	...	Rupees	53,984	11 7
Irrigation Works ...	...	„	1,52,899	5 8
Buildings... ...	...	„	12,287	13 3

179. The principal new works were the Hospital at Bellary for European Troops, and the quarters at the hill station of Ramandroog for married men, both of which made satisfactory progress, notwithstanding the difficulty in procuring Timber.

180. The past year in this district has been noted for great drought, no rain having fallen from May till October, when the storm that visited Nellore and Cuddapah passed over Bellary also, causing great damage to roads and channels: sickness and dearth also prevailed during the year, provisions nearly reaching famine prices.

KURNOOL.

Kurnool. Expenditure.

181. The expenditure in Kurnool owing to the continuance of the restrictive orders amounted to only Rupees 67,131-9-11, of which Rupees 28,659-13-4 were spent on new works, and Rupees 38,471-12-7 upon repairs.

The most important of the former were the operations on the Nundy Canama Pass, Rupees 12,951, the bridge across the River Hindree, Rupees 6,100-2-6, and the destruction of Cumbum Fort, Rupees 7,255-6-8.

182. As regards repairs, Rupees 19,400-1-4 have been expended upon roads and bridges, and Rupees 16,914-12-8 upon the Irrigation works. Communications have been kept in a very fair state of repair, but the latter, from long neglect and want of funds, are not in such a satisfactory state as could be wished. Every effort, however, consistent with the means available, had been made.

183. The district Engineer points out specially the very great requirements of the district as regards communications and Irrigation Works. It has only lately been converted into a Collectorate.

CHINGLEPUT.

Chingleput. Expenditure

184. The expenditure in this district for the past year amounted to Rs. 3,01,820, apportioned as follows:

On New Works	Rupees	73,371
Repairs	„	2,28,449

The principal Items composing the former are:

Constructing road from Poonamallee to the Railway station at Avady	Rupees	16,962
Constructing district Engineer's Office and work yard at Guindy	„	5,199
Constructing the married men's quarters at Saint Thomas's Mount, buildings for accomodation of Horse Battery, with stables, &c. for No. 1 field Battery, Royal Artillery, all completed ...	„	18,127
Improving the European Barracks at Poonamallee...	„	6,784

The repairs on roads and bridges cost Rupees 1,08,995, and on Irrigation Works Rupees 97,409, with much remaining yet to be done.

NORTH ARCOT.

North Arcot. Expenditure.

185. In North Arcot during the past year, the total expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,79,905, of which Rupees 76,603 were on new works, and Rupees 1,03,302 on repairs.

The Items of the former sum are:

Communications	Rupees	47,742
Irrigation Works	„	26,343
Buildings...	„	2,518

186. In the first of these classes, the principal operations were upon the bridge over the Palar on the road between Vellore and the Railway, the expenditure on which during last year was Rupees 30,401. This work still requires the parapet walls, and the flooring to 39 of its 42 arches to complete it. In this unfinished and dangerous state, however, the immense Traffic of the line has, since September last, passed along the bridge, and except the loss of a bullock, without a single accident having occurred. The road from Gorreathun, the present Western termination of the open portion of the Railway, to Pullicondah and Palmanair, may also be noticed. It may be said to be finished, a short piece of causeway, the plastering of a bridge, and the approaches of a tunnel, being all that remains to be done.

In Irrigation works, the only item requiring notice is the Palaur Annicut, on which Rupees 23,969 were spent.

187. The amount expended upon repairs of communications was Rupees 57,569, and on Irrigation Works Rupees 38,711.

The Repairs in Irrigation Works have principally been on tank bunds, calingulahs and sluices.

188. The rates and supply of water and materials have been much affected in this District by the Railway; workmen have had to be procured at of course increased wages from the adjacent Districts, and Madras has unavoidably been resorted to for materials, the length of carriage adding materially to the cost.

SOUTH ARCOT.

189. The following are the main points worthy of notice in connection with this District in which the restrictive Orders of Government, in full force at the commencement of the official year, were modified subsequently, though rather too late in the season to admit of much progress being made in the works exempted.

South Arcot.

190. The total expenditure during last year amounted to Rupees 159,655-13-3, Rupees 16,070-11-1 having been spent on new works, and Rupees 143,585-2-2 upon repairs.

Expenditure.

191. The two following may be mentioned among the new works:

The Bridge over the Poonear at Cuddalore which was opened for traffic in an incomplete state in October, 1857, and to which during 1858-59 the parapet walls were added, at a cost of Rupees 2,321, an unlooked for additional outlay will be required for strengthening this Bridge, as the Poonear having when lately in flood changed its course, bears down upon it now more obliquely than even formerly. From this cause the estimate for its construction will be exceeded.

The opening of a more direct channel between Cuddalore Harbour and the sea. The unexpended Balance (Rupees 2,649) of the estimate of Rupees 10,000 for that purpose has been successfully laid out upon the work, and although the new passage sustained considerable damage from silting during the heavy floods in November last, yet as the Bar did not shift, the Channel will be cleared and kept in good order by the grant of Rupees 1,000 annually, sanctioned for that purpose.

192. The repairs of communications during the past year cost Rupees 60,849-1-8, and the state of the Roads has been very much improved by the outlay of Rupees 60,000 of that sum upon them.

The expenditure for repairs on Irrigation Works came to the sum of Rupees 80,425-15. Those to tanks and channels were nearly all done by contract, a novelty in this District, the payments being made by the Executive Agents of the Talooks.

193. From special Funds the following works have been executed. The Chuttrum, on Trunk Road, No 9, near the Vellore Annicut, commenced in the previous year, has been completed, the total cost being Rupees 4,194-10-2. A school at Vellapooram and another at Verdachelhum, towards which Government gave Rupees 1,600 and Rupees 1,127, respectively, have also been finished.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly.

194. During the past year this District was visited by four heavy floods which took place in May, October and November, 1858, and at the end of April, 1859, and caused a serious amount of damage. They had the effect also of restricting operations almost entirely to repairs.

The floods of October and November last were the most severe. In the former month, the Cauvery was 3 inches higher than it had ever been known before, and in November it rose 2 *feet* above the level of October.

195. The destruction caused by these disasters was very great. The Roads which suffered most were the Trunk Road in the Cauvery Valley, and those to Tanjore and Madura, while the Dindigul road through the Valley of the Coryar was completely destroyed. The Bridges over the Iyour and Cooliar were swept away, and the great Bridge over the Cauvery injured. Irrigation Works did not escape. Embankments were torn open, and channels choked, and in many cases completely buried.

196. Besides all this, the supply of timber was deficient. Carriage was scarcely procurable, the supply of the District not meeting the immense demand, and within the last year the monthly hire of carts has increased one-fourth, all of which caused the expenditure to be very heavy.

Expenditure.

197. The principal New Works with the Expenditure upon them during 1858-59 were:

Tiled portions of the European Infantry Barracks, half completed	...	Rs. 7,022
Erecting Canteen for the Artillery Barracks, completed	...	„ 4,051
Cavalry Barracks at Trichinopoly, completed 26th February 1859	...	„ 4,983
Reconstructing 5 ranges of temporary barracks, completed	...	„ 6,860
Constructing under Tunnel across Murthayaur ...	...	„ 14,287

TANJORE.

Tanjore.

198. During the first six months of 1858-59, the few new Works free from the restrictive orders, and the ordinary general repairs of the District were the only operations which engaged the attention of the Public Works Department in Tanjore. But in the latter half year, the whole staff were fully occupied in repairing the very extensive injuries occasioned to all classes of works by the hurricanes which swept over this District as well as Trichinopoly in October and November, 1858. The devastation throughout Tanjore was very great. The rivers, swollen by

the floods from the Western Ghats, and receiving in their course additions from the local rains, breached their Banks, sweptover this level District, carrying away minor embankments, choking the smaller irrigating and surplus channels, and washing away bridges and other masonry works. In November, whole villages were under water, and loss of human life, cattle, and property, to a large amount, was the consequence.

199. An idea of the extent of damage done to Public Works may be gathered from the fact that from October, 1858, to the close of the official year no less a sum than Rupees 3,45,876-11-9 was spent in repairing them.

200. At the first, the Revenue Departments assisted the Public Works in repairing the breaches in the banks of rivers and Irrigation works, but shortly afterwards the communications of the District were committed to their care, and the Public Works Department undertook by themselves the restoration of the embankments, masonry works, &c.

201. Notwithstanding that the Pullars* were to a large extent occupied in February and March in reaping the "Amany" Harvest, which was unusually large this year, operations had been so diligently carried on (Rs. 1,17,653 having been expended in April alone) that it was confidently expected that all repairs would have been completed at an early date, when the four days hurricane at the end of April (23rd to 27th) disappointed these hopes. A portion of the District was again laid under water, but though the minor channels and roads in that part were injured, and some of the breaches recently closed and incompletely protected, were re-opened, yet the amount of injury was comparatively trifling, a circumstance which speaks well for the progress made and the manner in which the repairs were executed. The District Engineer reports, that he has little doubt but that all damage sustained will be again so far made good, that unless another storm occurs the Irrigation works will be in such good order as to secure the cultivation in the coming season of the lands dependent upon them.

* A low caste of labourer.

202 The high rate of wages which it was necessary to pay the labourers by reason of the country being generally under cultivation when their services were wanted, as well as the increase in the cost of materials, had the effect of considerably augmenting the expenditure in this District.

203. Of the new works that were in progress during the past year, the most important and the only one dwelt upon by the District Engineer is the Tubroyer Catagum project, upon which Rupees 4,508-14-11 were spent in that year. This is not yet quite completed, and until it is so the benefits to be derived from it will not be realized.

204. The District Engineer looks forward with considerable confidence to the introduction in the course of a short time of *free* labour in Tanjore, the result of which will be that although the rates of labor and materials will be much increased, the great mass of the inhabitants of the District will be free and wealthy, instead of as at present a degraded set of people, mere slaves of the Merassidars, the wealthy landholders. The

great Southern of India Railway Company will prove the means of effecting this much-to-be-desired change, if it is accomplished, as the Civil Engineers connected with that undertaking say that they are instructed to have nothing to do with Contractors for labor, and if by the inducement of constant employment with good pay they can once teach the Pullars, as has been done in Tinnevelly, that they need not be dependent upon the Merassidars, the present obnoxious system will receive its death-blow, the latter will no longer be able to tyrannize over the lower classes, and free labor will be obtained by the Public Works Department.

205. The circumstance that the very large sum of Rupees 5,37,411-8-7 has been expended in Tanjore during the past year, although the Department was numerically weak, and that more than half of this was spent during the latter six months, speaks well for the future prospects of the department in this District.

Expenditure.

206. The total expenditure in Tanjore during 1858-59 amounted to Rupees 5,36,734-9-10, of which Rupees 17,543-11-4 were spent upon New Works, and Rupees 5,19,190-14-8 upon repairs. The Ghief items of the latter sum being Roads and Bridges 44,598 0 10
Irrigation Works 4,56,698 0 1

MADURA.

Madura.

207. In this District the progress of operations during the past year was not on the whole so satisfactory as could have been wished. This arose from the numerical weakness in Officers and upper Subordinates compared with the wants of the District, which prevented the exercise of the requisite Superintendence.

Paumben Channel.

208. That valuable work, the improvement of the Paumben Channel, however, under Captain Brine's Superintendence, made very fair progress during 1858-59. Its depth across the Reef is now 12½ feet, with an average width of 100 feet, and through the sand bank, 12 feet, with a width of 110 feet. The expenditure upon it was Rupees 12,917-3-8 during the past year.

209. Very little has been done to those works which were exempted from the restriction owing to there being no responsible subordinates to superintend them.

From want of funds the repairs to roads were but limited, and 5 lines of great importance suffered serious damage from the excessive rains with which Madura as well as Trichinopoly and other Districts were visited.

210. During last North-East Monsoon, no fewer than 570 breaches were made in the Irrigation works, the repairs on which were all, with few exceptions, promptly executed, so that the crops did not suffer from want of water. The expenditure on these repairs came to Rupees 39,400-8-7.

Expenditure.

211. The total expenditure during the past official year was Rupees 93,683-15-7; on new works, Rupees 36,536-14-4, and on repairs, Rupees 57,147-1-3.

TINNEVELLY.

Tinnevelly.

212. Operations in Tinnevelly were very much retarded during last year by the unseasonable heavy rains at the commencement of it, and owing to many of the Executive being incapacitated for duty for a time by fever which raged throughout the District.

213. The numerical weakness of the Establishment in Upper Subordinates is a great cause of delay in this District as well as in Madura. Here many of the Sub-Overseers, those of the Brahmin and Soodra castes, find the utmost difficulty in procuring voluntary labor. This arises from the following cause: From the small number of higher Officials, Sub-Overseers have of necessity been entrusted with money to pay the coolies, and as those of the above-named castes consider it beneath them (though it is not at variance with caste rules) to place the hire in the Pullar's hand, they throw on the ground, at a considerable distance, what they consider due to the Pullar, without affording him any explanation regarding the amount, or giving him any opportunity of remonstrating, were he inclined to do so. The consequence is, that rather than take the chance of more pay with this treatment, they prefer to remain quietly at their own villages, earning a bare subsistence.

Expenditure.

214. Only Rupees 10,324, have been spent upon new works, none of which call for special notice.

Upon repairs, Rupees 80,197 have been expended, Rupees 25,601 upon communications, and Rupees 51,454, upon Irrigation works.

215. Government originally sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 72,680 for Tinnevelly in 1858-59, but subsequently upon the representation of the District Engineer that it was imperatively necessary to put the roads of the District in good order for Traffic, an additional sum of Rupees 20,000, was granted, and although Rupees 25,601 have been spent upon the 293 miles in this District, this sum has scarecely met the repairs most called for.

In consequence of the serious damage sustained by the Irrigation works during the South-West Monsoon of 1858, a further application for Rupees 28,000, was made by Captain Oakes to effect the repairs required to secure a sufficient supply of water for the *Carr* Crops. A grant of Rupees 12,000 for that purpose was sanctioned by Government. This however was received at too late a period to commence general masonry repairs, but towards the most emergent the balance of the former sums had previously been applied.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore.

216. The expenditure in this District, owing to the restrictive orders still being in force, was principally upon repairs, which did not exceed what was absolutely necessary for the safety of existing works and the maintenance of the Revenue.

Expenditure.

217. The amount expended upon New Works was only Rs. 19,350, and upon repairs 75,023, making a total of Rupees 94,373. Upon the several items of these sums it is not necessary to enter.

The chief expenditure was on communications and Irrigation works, the repairs upon which were rendered necessary by the excessive fall of rain in November last, and in April 1859. The Bhooany, Cauvery, and other Rivers overtopped their banks and made a clean sweep of the neighbouring lands, carrying away also the heads of channels and breaching tank bunds, &c. everywhere. The roads were more or less damaged, and in some places wholly destroyed, either by the rivers washing over them, or as in the case of those up the ghauts, by being blocked up or having their retaining walls swept away by masses of rocks set loose by land slips from the sides of the Hills.

218. In connection with this District, the chief event during the past year was the separation from the District Engineer and erection into a distinct charge responsible only to the Central Office, of the Superintendence of the magnificent Barracks for European Soldiers now being constructed at Jackatallah.

SALEM.

Salem.

Expenditure.

219. This District which suffered during 1857-58 from excessive drought along with Trichinopoly, was, like it, in the past year visited with excessive rains, which did much damage, causing the expenditure upon repairs to mount up to the sum of Rupees 93,675-4-1, of which the following are the principal Items:

Communications	Rs.	33,602	1 2
Irrigation Works	„	55,005	2 11
Upon New Works	„	56,415	9 6

were expended

Communications	Rs.	11,529	5 5
Buildings	„	42,103	5 4

form the main charges.

220. In the first of these classes the works were:

The Road from Yercand to the Railway Station at Malliapooram.

Expenditure during the year, Rupees 5,224-14-8

E. M. C. No. 1596, 11th August 1858.

For the completion of this road the unexpended Balance was exempted from the restrictive orders. There is now nearly completed a cart road of an average width of 4 yards to Addynarum, quarter of a mile from the foot of the Shervaroy Hills.

The Road between the Town and Railway Station of Vaniembady, the expenditure on which was Rupees 4,042-1-4.

Not much progress was made during the past year in consequence of disputes regarding compensation for the valuable land occupied by the line.

The Bridge over the Kullaur at Naikondy, expenditure Rupees 2,262-14-10.

221. Of the New Buildings, the Jail at Salem, on which Rupees 25,252-14-4 were spent during 1858-59 made much progress, three of the large blocks being completed, one small block nearly so, and the other two not far behind. The foundation of the Hospital blocks is finished, and the lower room in the main Guard house nearly ready for the roof.

The New Court Houses at Salem will in all probability be finished by October next. The expenditure was Rupees 11,019-1-8 during last year.

The District Engineer's office and store sheds are now being roofed.

The want of Bricklayers and of proper Superintendence has unfortunately delayed the New Sick stables of the Oossoor Remount Depôt sanctioned in December last.

CANARA.

Canara.

222. The Monsoon having continued two months longer than usual, and cholera having broken out on the Coffee Estates adjacent to the works on the Sumpajeh Ghaut, operations were much delayed in this District; satisfactory progress was however made during the past year.

223. The highly important line of road between Dharwar and Coompta offers now a striking contrast to what it was at the close of last year, restoration having been successively completed by Lieutenant Dreaver: Rupees 8,688-0-0 were spent on it during the past year in addition to the sum of Rupees 27,773 previously spent upon its repair. It is always now in perfect working order, the liberal maintenance allowance sanctioned by Government enabling the District Engineer to keep up regularly a staff of trained labourers for that purpose.

The works on the Gairsuppat Ghaut are nearly finished, the expenditure on them during the past year was Rupees 2,697.

224. During the year under review an addition was made to this District by the transfer from Mysore of the Sumpajeh Ghaut, the metalling of which was in progress. Little however has been done since it changed hands for the reason mentioned before. As soon as cholera made its appearance no labourers could be procured for this line, and even subsequently they were in too small numbers to effect much.

225. The Barracks at Sercy constructed with great care and promptitude under Lieutenant Dreaver, claim a few words. These Buildings were occupied by a detachment of the 66th Regiment from July, 1858, till February last, and the good health enjoyed by these Troops during their stay there speaks loudly in favor of the manner in which the work was executed; moreover, by their being finished so soon, the soldiers were saved from passing a Monsoon under canvas, the result of which in that climate would probably have been most disastrous.

Expenditure.

226. The expenditure was Rupees 95,211; *viz.* on New Works, Rupees 25,879, and on Repairs, Rupees 69,332, roads and buildings being the principal items in both.

MALABAR.

Malabar.

227. As in several of the other Districts, so in Malabar, rain was very prevalent during the past year, and on 28th April, 7½ inches fell in the Northern parts, an amount during a single day exceeded only once during the last 40 years. The consequence of such weather was that the repairs to roads and bridges were very extensive.

Expenditure.

228. The expenditure in Malabar during 1858-59 was nearly double what it was in 1857-58 and amounted to Rupees 1,13,708-5-6, without taking into account the cost of Ferry Fund works, Rupees 35,927-4-8, and the compensation paid to Ferry men of Rupees 6,162.

129. The expenditure on New Works was as follows:

Communications	Rs.	53,170	10 0
Buildings	„	11,625	10 6
	Rupees	64,796	4 6

while the amount expended on repairs was Rupees 48,912-1-0, of which

Communications	Rs.	31,668	8 4
And Buildings	„	16,224	7 1

are again the classes of works on which nearly all this sum has been spent. Upon repairs of irrigation works only Rupees 1,019-1-7 were expended.

230. The very important Timber Truss Bridge over the Irrity, on which Rupees 19,738-7-3 were spent during the year under review, would have been completed, had sickness not appeared and alarmed the workmen so much that they abandoned the work.

231. The next largest expenditure was Rupees 13,398 upon the road from Calicut to Palghat. The earthwork as far as Malliapooram is completed, but it will not be metalled till after the Monsoon; the entire road (bridges excepted) will be finished in the course of another year.

232. The Perambaddy Ghaut has been metalled throughout and made passable for Bandies during the Monsoon. The road from Cholakeel to Toovoor has progressed satisfactorily, and of that for opening up the Wynaad country, 3 miles at the foot of the Ghaut, and about 2 at and near the top, have been completed. This is a line that will be most beneficial to the country, the trace of which was made in 1857-58.

233. The Elephant shed and other new Military buildings at Malliapooram, Cannanore, and other places made fair progress, and those already in existence have been kept in good order. It was at one time expected that the Nerungumpully Bridge would have been completed before the close of the year just ended, but the destruction of its three arches, which were being turned, dispelled all hope of accomplishing this most desirable object. The Repairs upon this and also upon the Trunk and other roads have been very heavy.

234. The progress and cost of New Works and repairs throughout Malabar, especially at Malliapooram, have been much affected by the active exertions made by the Railway Company to push on that part of their line between Beypoor and Coimbatore which passes through no fewer than 4 Talooks of this District. This obstacle, however, cannot continue long.

235. The feverish character of these parts of Malabar where our roads and bridges are for the most part located also impedes progress, as the workmen are so prejudiced and apprehensive that scarcely any offer of pay will induce them to attend, even although sickness is not prevailing.

MADRAS.

Madras. Expenditure

236. Out of the aggregate Presidency expenditure of Rupees 3,36,600, the Civil Architect's share was Rupees 1,69,267.

Of which New works amounted to	„	96,246
And Repairs to	„	73,021

The Garrison Engineer's share was Rupees 1,67,333..

Of which New works cost	„	1,01,875
And Repairs	„	65,458

237 The large discrepancy between the outlay of these departments during 1857-58 disappeared in the past year, their expenditure being within Rupees 2,000 of each other, this approximation nearly realizes the estimate framed when the office of Superintending Engineer at the Presidency was abolished and the duties divided into the above departments, the nature of which was fully explained in last Administration Report.

238. In the Civil Architect's department, the most important works, either completed or in progress, were the following:

Purchasing ground and buildings for extending new Roads from south Beach near Chepang Palace to Triplicane high road, completed...	16,194
Extending four cross drains and widening the metal portion of Island Road from Government to Wallajah bridge, completed	3,134
Making requisite alterations and additions to render Penetentiary a secure Jail for Madras	2,329
Erecting four flanking Towers or bastions of a pentagonal shape at the angles of Penetentiary	3,321
Erecting long verandah in front of Jail wards, and adding two upstair ranges of European cells, and erecting 4 night guard rooms, under execution	6,042
Fixing water Trunks on exterior of several Government Buildings to prevent inconvenience to the public by discharge of rain water from the roof into the streets, completed	3,268
Erecting outer compound walls on west, south, and south-east sides of Penetentiary, nearly completed	9,092

Erecting a quarter with out-houses complete for permanent residence of Apothecary attached to Penetentiary, completed, with the exception of the paint work 5,555

Enlarging copper cleaning-room at the mint, completed 2,060

Constructing an upper room over the Turner's department at the mint, completed 2,550

Erecting stamping-room at mint, completed 4,700

Purchasing ground for new Mussulman's Burial-place in Kistnampettah, completed 7,178

Erecting two additional male wards, with privies and compound walls, attached on south-east of Leper Hospital, under execution ... 5,154

239. The principal works in the garrison Engineer's department were rebuilding a portion of the sea face of the fortifications of Fort St. George south of the flag staff 10,815

Ditto ditto North of the flag staff 9,874

Ditto part of north-east Orillon Demi-Bastion on sea face of Fortification of Fort Saint George 10,678

Ditto of Saint Thomé Caponniere of the fortifications of Fort Saint George 3,632

These amount to Rupees 34,999, of which a sum of Rupees 13,000 was advanced to the District Engineer of Malabar for the purchase of piles for the foundations of the new works, the sum of Rupees 5,143 spent upon the brick field at Shadien Coopum, which is expected to yield on an average 4 lacs of bricks per month, and upon the cement factory in course of erection near Cochrane's canal Bason, is also included in the above.

Rupees 2,621
" 2,522

240. In addition to the foregoing, the following call for notice:

Erecting sheds at sea-custom house, very nearly completed 7,653*

Minie Bullet manufactory completed, all but the rebuilding of part of the parapet of the ramparts 2,342

Cistern, lightning conductor, Superintendent's Office, &c., in connection with the above, nearly finished... 5,654

Sheds near "Boatmen's Gate" for stowage of Government coals, completed 9,832

Tram-way in connection therewith (estimate for which was included in that for the sheds) is in abeyance.

Constructing gas work for lighting European Barracks in Fort Saint George, in active progress, will in all probability be finished by September next ... 5,562

Specially sanctioned by Supreme Government E. M. C. No. 1808, 4th September, 1858.

Erecting additions to Government office, Fort St. George, for the accommodation of a larger number of printing presses, with their machinery, and additions for the Electric Telegraph Department, which have been completed within the amount sanctioned.

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* These amounts are approximations, as the accounts current for April have not been received.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, Expenditure.

241. Of the total expenditure during the past year in this cantonment of Rupees 1,21,279-6-7, military buildings engross Rupees 1,14,596-2-0, of this Rupees 1,00,163-1-10 is on new works, the principle of which are:

Married men's quarters in old Dragoon Barrack Square, 60 quarters in progress	17,878	1	9
European H. A. Barracks, completed	9,244	7	5
Old Dragoon Barracks, 5 ranges completed, 2 in progress ...	25,309	2	2
New ditto ditto, 1 range completed, 7 more in progress ...	29,018	1	10
Quarters for Color serjeants, 1 block of 8 in progress ...	2,039	1	10
Ditto, &c., for armour Serjeant, three-fourths completed ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto for Staff Serjeants, Native Light Cavalry buildings, completed, compound wall to be built	3,850	0	0
Staff Officer's Offices, more than quarter completed... ...	6,431	6	7

The bulk of the expenditure for repairs on military buildings, Rupees 14,433-0-0, was occasioned by the heavy monsoon causing almost every house to leak.

242. By the sanctioned annual allowance by Government for repairs, very marked improvements have been effected in the cantonment roads.

The total cost of new works was Rupees 1,00,678-12 and of repairs Rupees 20,600-10-0.

243. The Executive Engineer discovered that in consequence of the immense demand, a good deal of green wood was being employed in the works, consequently that an increased strength in section to the rafters was required, Captain Mayne accordingly took the responsibility of laying in a large stock of timber to season, and he reports that he has upwards of Rupees 10,000 worth in the yard. Other materials, such as bricks and chunam, have risen much in price and a further increase it is feared must be looked for, as the Railway works will soon be begun.

JACKATTALLA

Jackattalla

As mentioned in the remarks under Coimbatore, the charge of the erection of the European soldiers Barracks now being built at this station has been separated from that district, the officer in charge, now designated "Especial Executive Engineers" is no longer under the control of the District Engineer of Coimbatore, but is responsible to the central office direct; the new system has been found to work well.

Expenditure.

The sum expended on these Barracks during the past year was Rupees 3,05,724-8-2

245. The Executive Engineer in charge reports that great loss was sustained in Moodoomallay wood, the cause of which however has been partially overcome, and it is trusted that such will not again occur.

246. The number of cattle that died or were disabled was also very great; no fewer than 27½ pairs of bullocks having died, and 29 pairs having been rendered unfit for hard labor, at the same time the wages of all work-men, coolies as well as skilled hands, rose with the universal demand for labor.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

South West line.

247. During the official year ending the 30th April, 1859, the earthwork and masonry of the South West line of Railroad made fair progress, and were it not for the difficulties of obtaining sound timber for sleepers, and carriage for the permanent way materials and for the Iron girders required for the Paulaur and Cauvery bridges, the work might be completed easily by the end of the present year.

These difficulties, however, will probably delay the opening of the line as far as Bypoor, until May, 1860.

Stations.

248. The stations up to Arcot on the open portion of the line are complete, and were in use throughout the year.

The Trivellum and Vellore stations are nearly finished. On the unfinished portion of the line there are no stations which have yet been reported finished, but those at Mulliapooram on this side of the Shevaroy Hills, and near Salem, must have been very nearly so on the 30th of April.

Work performed.

249. The actual amount of work executed during the year was as follows:

Earthwork ...	...	...	...	C. yds.	23,71,225
Masonry ...	...	...	...	„	94,089
Ballasting ...	...	...	...	„	1,83,526
Permanent way	...	...	...	L. yds.	44,964
Permanent Fencing	...	...	...	„	4,58,083

Electric Telegraph.

250. The Electric Telegraph along the line from Madras to Goriathun was opened for the transmission of public and private Messages on the 1st April, 1859.

Bangalore Branch Line.

251. The survey of the Bangalore branch line of Railway was commenced in October, 1858. It has already shown that the line originally recommended by Colonel Pears in 1853, affords, in its most difficult portions, the best course by which to ascend the Eastern Ghauts; after passing the ghauts, Colonel Pears' line needs some modification.

Neilgherry Branch.

252. The survey of the branch to the foot of the Neilgherries was commenced in February, 1859, but it has not yet been reported upon.

North West line.

253. The trial surveys of the North West line as far as Cuddapah had been completed by the end of the official year 1857-58, working surveys had also been furnished to the Collector of North

Arcot to enable him to arrange for transferring the land required for the way and works to the Railway Company.

During the year to which this report refers, land for 63 miles of Railway was handed over to the Company, who are now engaged in executing the necessary earth and masonry works.

Great Southern of India line.

254. In the past year, the great Southern of India Railway Company also has taken in hand the line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Their Engineers have sent in trial surveys for 80 miles, and tracings of the working surveys and sections for 20 miles.

Land for the first 2½ miles has been handed over to the Railway Company by the Collector of Trichinopoly, and the Engineers were authorised to break ground on the 15th April, 1859.

Railway Staff.

255. The principal officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company on the 1st May, 1858, were :

1	Agent and Manager.	1	Locomotive Superintendent.
1	Chief Engineer.	4	1st Class Engineers.
1	Traffic Manager.	6	2nd Class Engineers.
1	Assistant Manager.	20	3rd Class Engineers.
1	Chief Accountant.	2	Chief Clerks and Cashiers.
1	Deputy Accountant.	1	General Storekeeper.

The following addition has been made during the official year 1858-59 :

10 3rd Class Engineers.

256, The Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company in the year 1858-59 were :

1	Agent.	2	2nd Class Engineers,
1	Chief Engineer.	2	3rd Class Engineers.

Advances of Cash made to the Companies.

257. The following sums of money have been advanced to the Railway Companies during the official year 1858-59:

To the Madras Railway.

For the construction of Works	Rupees	39,32,000	0 0
Stores	,,	7,70,000	0 0
Sleepers	,,	4,90,000	0 0
Rolling Stock	,,	70,000	0 0
Salaries to Agent Establishment and the Locomotive Department	,,	77,700	0 3
Engineers and Telegraph Department	,,	4,64,692	13 10
For Contingencies	,,	11,348	9 4

258. To the Great Southern of Indian Railway, Rupees 82,488-4-10, of which 55,215-9-3 Rupees were advanced in India, and Rupees 27,272-11-7 or £2,500 were sent out from England, the Railway Directors having transmitted it, and afterwards received an equivalent from the Secretary of State for India.

Expenditure sanctioned to end of 1858.

259. The expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the work up to the end of December, 1858, is Rupees 1,79,78,214-7-8 or £1,797,821 for the Madras Railway. On the Great Southern of India line, the expenditure has been confined to the items of salaries and contingencies. On these two, the expenditure has been Rupees 34,178-0-2 or £3,417-16-0.

Progress.

260. The progress made in the survey and staking out of the Trichinopoly and Negapatam line has been very satisfactory.

From the 19th May, 1858, 96 miles of the South West line of the Madras Railway have been open to traffic.

Traffic and Revenue on South West line.

261. The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried and the revenue derived therefore during the official year were as follows:

Passengers.

		Rs.	As.	P.			
1st Class	899	5,571	5	2			
2nd Class	10,755	16,117	8	6			
3rd Class	2,73,047	2,16,450	3	3			
					2,38,139	0	11

Goods.

	Maunds.						
1st Class	5,93,971	61,607	5	0			
2nd Class	8,64,625	1,15,582	2	8			
3rd Class	70,328	15,226	10	4			
4th Class	22,370	8,695	1	8			
					2,01,111	3	8
					4,39,250	4	7

Cost of Carriage to Railway Company.

262. The latest accounts of Revenue and Expenditure received from the Agent are up to the 31st December, 1858, consequently the charge for Passengers and goods from 1st January to 30th April, 1859, cannot be ascertained at present.

* As shown in the Traffic Analyses forwarded to Government.

During the half year ending 31st December 1858, the expenditure* of the Company was as follows:

Passengers per Mile per Head.

† Rate per hour.

† 20 *Mile Train.*

1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
0 2 4·8	0 0 7·1	0 0 1·6

15 *Mile Train.*

1*st Class.*			2*nd Class.*			3*rd Class.*		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
0	5	4·7	0	0	9·8	0	0	1·5

GOODS PER MILE PER TON.

20 *Mile Train.*

Rs.	As.	P.	
0	2	3·4	average for all classes.

15 *Mile Train.*

Rs.	As.	P.	
0	0	8·	average for all classes:

Tariff of Fares.

And the fares charged under the new traffic which came into operation on 1st July last were:

PASSENGERS PER HEAD PER MILE.

1*st Class.*		2*nd Class.*		3*rd Class.*	
As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
1	6	0	6	0	4

GOODS PER TON PER MILE.

1*st Class.*	2*nd Class.*	3*rd Class.*	4*th Class.*
Pie	Pie	Pie	Pie
8	10	15	24

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

263. It cannot be expected that much progress has been made during the past year in improvements at the ports of the Madras Presidency. The heavy drain on the resources of the country, consequent on the mutiny, has temporarily checked expenditure, and has retarded propositions, involving much cost, which might otherwise have been brought forward. Some advancement has, however, been made, which will be found described in the following paragraphs.

The Marine Acts.

264. The Marine Acts passed or brought into operation during the year are:

Act XXII. of 1855 for the regulation of Ports and Port Dues.

Act VII. of 1858 for the levy of port dues and fees in the Presidency of Madras.

Act XVIII. of 1858 for preserving the minor ports.

Act XXI. of 1858 for regulating Native Passenger Ships and Steam Vessels conveying passengers coastwise.

Act XXVIII. of 1858 for the maintenance of a Police Force at the port of Madras.

And Act I. of 1859 for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen.

Port Conservancy Act.

265. The introduction of Act XXII. of 1855 had been, as observed in previous reports, postponed pending receipt of certain information called for by the Legislative Council; finally, Act VII. of 1858 having been passed, they were both brought into operation on the first day of the official year just expired, at the fourteen ports to which only they could be made applicable. In the Appendix No. IX. will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements at those ports, exhibiting a general surplus of Rupees 43,874-11-0, although it will be seen that at some the expenses exceed the revenues.

Minor Port Conservancy Act.

266. At those ports where the Acts could not be introduced from there being no one to whom to entrust their working, no dues are now levied, although Act XVIII. of 1858 gives authority to the Collectors or other local officers to prevent the discharge of ballast in the anchorage, or any other proceeding detrimental to the welfare of the port.

In the Appendix No. X. will likewise be found a table showing the number and tonnage of the vessels that visited all the ports during the year.

Pilgrim Ship Act.

267. The passing of Act XXI. of 1858 was rendered necessary from the very unsafe state in which many of the Pilgrim Ships trading between the Red Sea and the Straits of Malacca, were found to be, consequent on the overcrowding of their passengers. The Act provides that no native Passenger Ships (by which term Pilgrim Ships are defined) shall leave any port in India with more than 30 Native passengers without obtaining a certificate from a local Officer authorized to grant it, that she has complied with its provisions, which require that she shall be sea-worthy, properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and shall have nothing on board detrimental to the health of the passengers; that the space appropriated to their use is not less than nine superficial, and 54 cubical feet of the lower deck, as well as 4 superficial feet of the upper deck for each adult passenger; that sufficient provisions, water, and fuel are on board for the voyage; and that the gross number of passengers and crew shall not exceed the proportion of two to every three tons of the vessel's burthen.

For each adult per week.	
Rice, flour, oatmeal, or breadstuff ...	7 lbs.
Water	5 gals.

268. The local Government being empowered to name the ports from which only such passengers ships are allowed to depart, and to fix the calculated duration of the voyage, the notification of the 17th September, 1858, was issued (Apppendix No. XI.), followed by instructions (Appendix No. XII.) from the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

269. The only ports in this Presidency visited by such vessels are those on the Malabar Coast. A table is given (Appendix XIII.), showing the numbers that have touched there during the six years previous to the introduction of the Act, as well as since that time. A comparison of the number of Pilgrims, with the tonnage of the vessels on which they were embarked, will show that they were were frequently far too many to expect that health and cleanliness could be maintained, and that it was time the Legislature interposed to enforce more salutary measures.

Control of Passenger Steamers.

270. This Act (Sections 21 to 26) likewise provides for the grant of certificates to Coasting Steamers, including those plying between India and Ceylon, employed in carrying native passengers. It provides that each steamer so employed shall be examined twice a year by a competent Officer, who shall at his discretion grant a certificate of the number of passengers to be carried, and the limits of plying. The Masters Attendant at Tuticorin, Cochin, and Madras are the Officers empowered to grant these certificates, and their renewal on the expiration of six months can be effected by any one of them. Appendix No. XIV. contains the instructions issued thereon.

Floating Police Act.

271. Act XXVIII. of 1858 introduced a system for the protection of cargo from plunder during its transit to and from the shore. The Madras boatmen have long been known as most daring and adroit plunderers, and it had consequently been the custom for some years past for Merchants to send watching peons in boats employed in conveying cargo. These men were poorly paid at 2½ annas the trip, a portion of which found its way into the pocket of the Dubash of the firm, and it ought not to create surprize that they colluded with the boatmen, and formed no prevention to the robberies, which increased in magnitude from year to year. It was therefore determined to establish a body of Floating Police, and to make it imperative that no boat, except those taking passengers only, should be allowed to ply without one of them on board. The Act came into operation on the 1st of October last and has worked beneficially. The Marine Police are placed under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, and form part of his force. Two Police boats and four Catamarams are also employed to row, guard, and keep a look-out after any boatmen acting suspiciously.

The cost of maintaining the force is defrayed from a levy of three annas on every boat trip, excluding those taking passengers only.

Indian Merchant Seamen's Act.

272. The only other Marine Act passed during the year, is Act I. of 1849, introducing into the ports of India certain provisions of the Imperial Merchant Seamen's Act of 1854. It abolishes Acts XXVII. and XXVIII. of 1850 for the registry and encouragement of Seamen, and substitutes for the Registrar a Shipping Master whose duty it will be to transact all business connected with the shipment and discharge of Seamen. The Master Attendant at Madras, who was Registrar of Seamen under the old Acts, has become Shipping Master. The Act likewise provides for the appointment of such Officers at out-ports, where needed, and Cochin, Cocanada, and Vizagapatam, will each have its Shipping Master.

273. The Act further provides for the examination of Masters and Mates; the keeping of an Official Log, and the entering into an agreement with crews to serve in all ships, except those under 300 tons, engaged only in the Home Trade; the regulation of wages and provisions; the disposal of the effects of deceased Seamen, and other points relative to descipline on boardship, as well as to the protection of Seamen. It likewise empowers the Government to inquire into the cause of wrecks.

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Nearly all the forms to be introduced are subject to the approval of the Governor General of India. Application has therefore been made for those to be adopted at Calcutta, as it is advisable that there shall be no difference in the mode of proceeding at the several Presidencies.

Infractions of the Emigration Act.

274. Some irregularities have occurred among the ships occupied in carrying native passengers from the ports in Tanjore to the Straits and the Tenasserim Provinces. The Act I. of 1857 provides that when proceeding across the Bay, they should not be permitted to carry more than one passenger to each ton of the vessel's burthen. This, however, has been evaded by the embarkation of additional passengers through the connivance of the Custom House Authorities at Negapatam, in some instances to the extent of nearly four times the number legally permitted to be carried. Several cases have been brought to notice by the authorities in the Tenasserim Provinces, but the most serious one is that of the *Ady Lutchmee* of 234½ tons, which left Negapatam for Penang with 900 passengers on the 2nd August last. She encountered bad weather and had to bear up for Tavoy, which she reached on the 24th of the same month, her passengers being in a most deplorable state from overcrowding and want of water; out of 900 souls embarked, 29 died on the passage, 3 died while being landed, and 11 shortly after. On investigation it appeared that it was a common practice for the Negapatam Custom House Authorities to permit infractions of the Act for consideration received. In the case of the *Ady Lutchmee*, it was proved that 500 Rupees were distributed in bribing the Custom House Officials. The whole of the servants of that establishment have therefore been dismissed, and those most implicated declared ineligible for further Government employment. A fine of 3,000 Rupees was likewise levied on the Ship at Tavoy, and as the passage-money at 15 Rupees each cooly, amounting to 12,795 Rupees, was entirely lost, there is no doubt that these punishments will prove an effectual check for a time to further irregularities.

275. It is also found that these passenger vessels touch at the Car Nicobar on their way to the opposite coast, and remain there some time collecting cocoanuts. The passengers are landed, and not having wherewithal to subsist themselves, plunder the natives. To put a stop to these practices, it has been determined to refuse licenses to all vessels found to have deviated from their course.

Coast Survey.

276. Very little has been done towards the completion of the Coast Survey since the last report. The Surveying Brig *Mutlah* under the command of Lieutenant Sweeny of the Indian Navy, arrived at Madras on the 8th July last, followed a few days later by her tender, the Schooner *Emily*. Operations were commenced at Ennore, where the late Lieutenant Fell's Survey concluded, and were carried on to Covelong. On the 30th October, 1858, the vessels proceeded to Calcutta, and after being employed on the Eastern side of the Bay, returned to Madras on the 13th April for the purpose of continuing the work.

277. The Malabar Coast Survey has been completed by Lieutenant Taylor, and the Charts published. The work is most creditably preformed, and the Charts will be of great utility, as some doubt had been thrown on the Tract Chart of that Coast prepared

and published by Lieutenant Fergusson I. N. from the omission of the Tunga Cherry Reef which runs some distance to seaward at Quilon, and on which the *Lady Hodgkinson* with Troops from England to Bombay was totally weecked on the 15th November, 1858. This Tract Chart has undergone a careful examination in the Hydrographical Office at Bombay, and as this is the only error, with the exception of the Sacrifice Rock being laid down 3½ miles too far West, its sale, which had been suspended, has now been resumed.

278. The surveys remaining to be completed are from Covelong to Point Calimere, and from the Santapillay Rocks to the Northern limit of the Coast of Ganjam.

Northern Ports and Burmah line of Steamers

279. Final arrangements have been made for the establishment of a Government line of Steamers between Madras and Rangoon, touching at the Northern ports. The Madras Government have long advocated the establishment of a periodical communication with Burmah, principally as a means of enabling our Sepoys to return to their country when sick, an advantage enjoyed by their Bengal comrades, when they formed part of the force in Pegu by the bi-monthly line of Steamers between that Province and Calcutta. No Steamers, however, were available, and the Madras sick were left to be sent home by such chance opportunities as might occur ; and during the South West Monsoon several months sometimes elapsed without occasion offering for their embarkation.

280. The present proposal emanated from the Supreme Government, who were desirous of establishing a bi-monthly line between Madras, Rangoon, and Moulmein. The two last ports are however connected by the Bengal line. Moulmein has therefore been omitted, and Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam adopted instead. The advantage thus obtained is not only that of a regular communication with these ports opening to the Nizam's dominions and the Northern Division, but it enables the Steamers to make the voyage during the stormy seasons with greater facility, as they will cross the Bay where it is 160 miles less in width than at Madras, and on a course which will bring the wind in both Monsoons to a more favorable quarter.

The Steamers leave Madras two days after the arrival of the Suez Steamer, and the first Steamer left on the 11th of May.

281. In the Appendix No. XV. will be found the rules to be observed. During the South West Monsoon, or from the 12th May to the 12th September, only one Steamer will be dispatched in each month. For the remainder of the year the scheme provides for two ; but the number of Steamers at the disposal of this Presidency will not admit of this, unless more aid in this respect is afforded. At the present time there are requisitions for the transport of about 24,000 men across seas. This does not include ordinary details, tent, or ordnance lascars, sick, &c., who may be set down at 6,000 more. It is evident therefore that with our present means, it will be quite impossible to effect the reliefs and keep up the communication likewise, and with the view to the Government being relieved of the latter, negociations are pending with Messrs, Mackinnon.

	Carries.
Coromandel	... 600
Dalhousie	... 500
Sydney	... 600

Mackenzie and Company, the Agents of the Bengal Steam Navigation Company, to take the line off our hands.

Wrecks.

282. Several wrecks have occurred on the Coasts of this Presidency during the past official year. The most disastrous epoch was at its commencement, when on the 5th May, 1858, a Cyclone overtook shipping in the Roads, and 14 vessels were stranded. There were 43 European Ships in the Roads on the morning of the 5th, besides a large number of native crafts, but although the wind blew strong from N.N.W. to N.N.E., and subsequently came round as usual to S.E., subsiding at S.W., there was not sufficient wind to have caused any damage among the European shipping, had not the Native vessels drifted athwart their hawse, and caused them to part. Many serious collisions took place, and one Native vessel foundered in the Roads in consequence.

American Ship *Wales*	...	790 tons
Norwegian „ *Eclipse*	...	529 „
French „ *American*	...	380 „
English „ *Godavery*	...	429 „
Native vessels 10		

283. It was noticed at the time as an extraordinary circumstance that, with the wind off shore between N.N.W. and N. by W. the wrecked vessels should not rather have proceeded to sea, and many Masters of Ships challenged the correctness of the record of the wind's direction. The best proof that could be adduced was the fact of a native vessel, totally abandoned in the first confusion arising from the drifting of so many crafts, having been drifted first to the South and then to the North, without ever coming within a mile of the shore. In the Appendix No. XVI. will be found a Table showing the particulars of the wrecks that have taken place during the year. One circumstance however deserves notice, as the only instance on record of a like nature. A Chittagong barque, the *Ramasoondree*, of 127 tons, was stranded off the Marine Villa at Madras in the Cyclone of the 5th May. The sand accumulated round her, and she was soon quite out of the reach of the surf. On examination she was found to be uninjured, and in September a canal having been cut. she was successfully floated.

Movements of Troops and Stores.

284. The movements of troops and the dispatch of stores have been, as usual now, on a large scale during the year under report. The following is a statement of numbers and quantity to and from Madras.

TROOPS.

Arrivals.	From England.	From Indian Ports.	Total.
European Officers	59	54	113
Native ditto...	..	33	33
Warrant ditto	..	18	18
European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and followers	2,762	452	3,214
Native ditto...	..	5,588	5,588

Departures.	To England.	To Indian Ports.	Total.
European Officers	4	137	141
Native ditto	..	35	35
Warrant ditto	1	70	71
European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and followers	369	2,343	2,712½
Native ditto	..	8,377½	8,377½
Horses from Australia			314
Ditto sent from Madras			187
Bullocks ditto			14
Sheep sent from ditto			215
Elephants arrived at Coconada from Rangoon			199

Stores.	Tons.
From England	12,253
From Indian Ports	39
To ditto	5,406
Total	17,698

Coals.

285. The quantity of coals received and expended during the past year, is as follows:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Received from England on contract	15,340	9	0	4
Purchased in this Country	616	18	1	17
Total	15,957	7	1	21
Expended	8,855	0	3	8
Balance on hand	7,102	6	2	13

The cost of contract coal has been from 39*s.* 8*d.* to 50*s.* a ton; that of purchases in this country from 35 Rupees to 16 Rupees a ton.

A Table in the Appendix No. XVII. exhibits the detail of receipt and expenditure at the different depôts.

Change in the Marine Department.

286. Since last report a change has taken place in the constitution of the controlling authority of the Marine Department. The Board was composed of *ex-officio* members from those Departments most concerned in shipping matters, namely, the Quarter Master General of the Army as

the embarking Officer of all troops; the Commissary General and Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines in connection with the receipts and shipments of stores; and the Master Attendant as the advising Officer on nautical questions. These functionaries having duties in their own especial Departments which fully occupied their time, the working of the Board devolved on the Secretary, which answered well enough so long as the operations of the Department were not of an onerous or urgent nature. For some years, however, and more particularly since the occupation of Pegu, the business of the Office has been on the increase, and it was considered advisable to remodel the system by placing the Department under a responsible head as Superintendent of Marine, at 1,000 Rupees a month, with an Assistant at 400 Rupees; this last addition having been rendered absolutely necessary in the early part of the year owing to the press of business. The change was effected on the 10th August last.

Ports and Lights.

287. The condition of the different ports and light-houses will now be noticed.

GANJAM.

District of Ganjam.

A Flag Staff is in course of erection here, and a Signal Sergeant will be appointed.

MONSOORCOTTAH.

The old flag staff having been eaten through by white-ants, a new and larger one will soon be put up. A Signal Sergeant has also been sanctioned for this port. Two sets of bridle moorings are also about to be supplied from home, to be laid down in the Roads, one for ships of the largest size, the other for smaller vessels.

Port Establishments.

In the Appendix No. XVIII. will be found a Table showing the establishments at the different ports.

SONAPORE, BARWAH, POONDY, BANPANAPANDOO.

There is little trade at these ports, but as European vessels sometimes load at them, and they are not easily distinguishable, the Government have directed their being marked by a series of obelisks and columns as follows:

At Sonapore.—One column and one obelisk.

At Barwah.—Two black and white columns.

At Poondy.—One white obelisk on a hill near the Traveller's Bungalow.

At Banpanapandoo.—One black and white column.

Flag staves are also about to be erected at Poondy and Sonapore.

CALINGAPATAM

Is a port of rapidly increasing consequence In 1853 an obelisk was erected on a sandy spit which protects the anchorage from the South, and now a Flag Staff and Signal Sergeant have been authorized.

SANTIPILLAY LIGHT-HOUSE.

District of Vizagapatam.

288. A first-class lantern has been supplied in lieu of the former one, which was found to be of insufficient power for a coast light.

BIMLIPATAM.

A flag staff has been erected here, and quarters for a Signal Sergeant are under construction. The port is under the charge of the Master Attendant at Vizagapatam, who visits it once a month, and on the embarkation or disembarkation of troops.

VIZAGAPATAM.

No changes have occurred at this port. The new Flag Staff is completed, and that on the Dolphin's Nose is no longer in use. It is contemplated to establish a local shipping office at the port.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

District of Rajahmundry.

289. The improvement to the entrance of the river at Coconada still remains unimpaired, and the French ship *Madras*, of 1,200 tons, was able without difficulty to pass through the channel to the open sea after having been repaired inside. The depth at high water is about 11 feet.

The light house at the entrance of the river was commenced some time since, but its progress was arrested under the orders of the Supreme Government, restricting outlay to works of absolute necessity.

The silt brought down and deposited by the Coringa mouth of the Godavery, is still adding to the mud bank at the bottom of the Coringa Bay. A channel about six miles long leads from the river over this bank, and to mark this distinctly, posts are about to be placed at intervals on either side, the bottom being soft adhesive mud, into which the posts can be firmly driven by hand without difficulty. An iron bell buoy is now under construction at the Dowlaishweram Factory, to be placed in position to mark the extremity of this shoal.

Lieutenant Taylor's survey of the port has been lithographed in the Chief Engineer's Office, and is offered to the public on sale.

The trade at Coconada has much increased of late years, and one result of this has been, that the boatmen, like those at Madras, took advantage of the competition for their services, and gradually established a rate of boat hire above that sanctioned, which was acceded to by the Merchants, partly because to secure boats they were willing to pay higher than before, and partly because the staple article of food, rice, was so much dearer than when the scale of boat hire was fixed. An enhanced rate more in proportion to the increased cost of living has now been introduced.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a Shipping Office, and a water tank is about to be fitted up at the private expense of the Master Attendant, for the purpose of supplying pure water to the shipping at 2½ Rupees the ton.

The Light-House remains as before.

NARSAPORE.

The obelisk which is to mark the entrance to the river leading to this port is under construction. The work had been suspended as not absolutely necessary, but on a representation that it was much required, and was not costly, the Government sanctioned its being proceeded with.

MASULIPATAM

290. Has been supplied with two iron beacon buoys, constructed at the Dowlaishweram Factory to denote the position in which ships should anchor. Nothing more of note has occurred, with the exception of a slight increase having been introduced in the boat hire.

District of Masulipatam.

The boats are very unwieldy and cumbersome, and in consequence are frequently unable to reach the shipping. Some years back an attempt was made to introduce a better description, and a model of those in use at Madras was sent as a pattern, but objections existed, and nothing was done. The Collector has now recommended the establishment of a steam tug for towing the boats to and fro, but the advantage to be gained would not be commensurate with the expense attending the measure; it is therefore proposed that a boat better adapted to the port shall be built by Government under the directions of the Master Attendant, and if this is found more suitable, it is hoped that the natives will adopt it as their guide.

POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT-HOUSES

District of Nellore.

291. Remain as before, with the exception that at Point Divi certain additions are being made to the Superintendent's quarters.

PULICAT.

District of North Arcot.

292. A column is in course of erection, from which to exhibit a red light. It will occupy the site of the old Flag staff.

Several vessels having touched on the Pulicat shoal during the last few years, when, as was stated, in a position which ought to place them by Fell's Chart in deep water. The *Mutlah* has been sent to re-survey the Southern extremity of the shoal. The result ascertained since the close of the year under review, is to prove that the shoal is correctly placed in Fell's Chart, but that there is now rather less depth of water over some part of it than is therein shown.

MADRAS.

293. The local alterations are not many. Three spacious sheds, capable of holding 6,000 tons of coal, have been completed on the North side of Black Town, the old ones in the Marine yard not having been sufficiently capacious for the stock which it is now necessary to keep on land. A Time Ball has also been put up on the centre of the Custom House which drops at 1 P.M. meantime of the Observatory, 11 seconds west of the Ball, with which it is connected by Electric Telegraph.

Madras.

Madras Pier.

294. The commencement of the pier is about to be undertaken, and Mr. Gilbert, the Engineer who has been sent out by the contractors to superintend its erection, proposes to screw in the first pile in August or September, within 2½ years of which time the agreement requires it to be completed.

Boat Act.

295. The revision of the Boat Act is in hand; the principal amendment being in the tariff, as well of quantity of cargo to be carried, as of hire. Both are fixed on too low a scale; the boats in fine weather will and do carry more than the law permits, and the rate of hire is universally acknowledged to be too small.

Marine Police.

296. The Marine Police have had the effect of checking depredations in the boats; they have not, however, brought the boatmen into a better state of subordination; they still demand and obtain hire in proportion to the competition existing at the time, and frequently desert their boats or refuse to ply. No one will take the trouble to bring them before a Magistrate for punishment, and as it is essential that some check should be exercised, the Government have sanctioned the appointment of Supervisor of boats on a salary of 150 Rupees a month, with two peons, whose duty, under the Master Attendant, it will be to bring to notice all infractions of the Act.

Moorings.

297. Four sets of moorings have been applied for to be laid down in the Madras Roads for the use of Government Steamers or other vessels engaged by Government.

Diving Bell.

A Diving Bell will also soon be sent out for the purpose of recovering anchors and cables lost in the Roads.

CUDDALORE.

District of South Arcot.

298. Some improvements have been in progress for two or three years in this port, but they have been entirely carried on in the Engineer Department.

PORTO NOVO.

In 1850 the Flag Staff was abolished, at the suggestion of Government. Since this the Porto Novo Iron Company have extended their operations, and inconvenience is beginning to be felt from the want of means to signalize to vessels engaged on their account. A Flag Staff has therefore again been sanctioned, and will shortly be erected.

TRANQUEBAR.

District of Tanjore.

299. Some additions have been made to the sea groins at this port as a means of checking the encroachments of the sea.

NAGORE.

Nothing new has occurred here.

NEGAPATAM.

Operations have been in progress for some time here for deepening the backwater and river, but they have been conducted entirely under the orders of the Chief Engineer.

POINT CALIMERE BEACON

Remains as before.

PAUMBEN.

District of Madura.

300. The operations for deepening these channels still continue, the minimum depth being 10½ feet in the centre of the North or Reef Channel, and 10¼ in that over the Horse Shoe bank at low water, neap tides; vessels drawing 11 feet can now pass through safely at high water.

A catadioptric light is about to be supplied from England, to be substituted for that now in use there, and a steam tug is likewise to be sent out in pieces to Bombay to be there put together, and ultimately to be employed in towing vessels through the Paumben Pass.

A statement in the Appendix No. XIX. shows the trade that has passed through during the last ten years, concluding with that under report.

KEELAKARAY.

Nothing new.

TUTICORIN.

District of Tinnevelly.

301. The same.

COCHIN.

District of Malabar.

302. An Office for the Master Attendant is in course of construction. A Shipping Office is about to be established here under the provisions of Act I. of 1859.

The Chamber of Commerce at this port offered to establish a steam tug for towing vessels in and out of the inner harbour, to which vessels drawing 13 to 14 feet have access, provided Government would grant them the Pilot Fees and some portion of the Port Dues. By thus transferring the Pilot Fees, the Government would of course have given to the Chamber the monopoly of the Pilotage: it was therefore necessary that they should have a voice in the management of the tug to such extent as would ensure its being kept in a state of efficiency, and as would prevent an undue increase in present charges. Many small vessels would be unwilling to incur the expense of towing, it was therefore necessary to ascertain how the Chamber proposed to provide for their Pilotage if the Government abandoned the present system. Reference was therefore made on these points, but so averse were the Chamber to any interference, that without any explanation of their views or intentions, they at once relinquished the project.

CALICUT.

The first class lantern had just been put up at the close of last Official year, and the light was first exhibited from it on the 17th May, 1859.

TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, AND MANGALORE.

District of Canara.

No changes have been introduced at these ports.

COOMPTA.

303. Nothing new to report. The light was first exhibited on the 1st March, 1858, and is 148½ feet above the level of the sea. As Tuddri is however becoming a place of greater importance, it may be found unnecessary to retain the light at this port.

TUDDRI.

A Light-house has been sanctioned for this port on an estimate of 1,710 Rupees, and two buoys are about to be laid down to indicate the Channel into the river where English ships are beginning to load. The *Rose Ellis* of 520 tons was wrecked in proceeding out on the 4th March last, with the land wind, which suddenly failing while she was in a narrow part of the channel, she had to anchor, and swung on to the rocks.

SEDASHAGUR.

No works have been actually commenced at this important place, although Lieutenant Taylor's propositions have been under consideration. The original idea was to have two Light-houses, one on the Oyster Rock, 160 feet high, the other on Carwar Head, 640 feet high. The late Board considered one sufficient for the present, and fixed on the Oyster Rock as being further to seaward. They, however, saw reason subsequently to modify this opinion, and recommended that Carwar Head should be the site of the light, and that a beacon should be placed on the rock. This was in accordance with Lieutenant Taylor's views, and Government sanctioned 2,070 Rupees for the light column, leaving for future consideration the question of an obelisk or a light for the Oyster Rock. The useful and interesting shipping statistics of Cochin in the Appendices Nos. XX and XXI. have been compiled by Captain Caster, the Master Attendant at that port, or from documents prepared by him.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

304. The Financial review of the past Official year must necessarily, as observed in former Reports, be confined to the results of that year given in the regular or general estimate dated 30th November, 1858, in comparison with the actual income and expenditure of the year ended 30th April, 1858.

Review of Estimated Results of 1858-59

Appendix No. XXII.

LAND REVENUE.

305. Land furnishes the largest portion of our revenues. The amount expected from this source is Rupees 3,69,71,020, composed of Rupees 3,55,51,630, in current revenue, and Rupees 14,19,390, arrears. The actual collections of the previous year were Rupees 3,67,02,140, being current, Rupees 3,53,45,660, and arrears, Rupees 13,56,480. An increase of little more than 2½ lakhs or ¾ per cent. therefore is anticipated, owing to the season in the Districts on this Coast being expected to turn out more favorable to agriculture. The proportion of territorial Income which each source of Revenue is expected to yield is shown in the margin.

		Percentage of Increase on previous years.	Percentage of Decrease—Actual.
Land Revenue—Current and Arrears	65½ ℅ Cent.	¾	„
Salt	10 „	„	¼
Tribute	6 „	„	„
Abkarry	5 „	„	„
Land and Sea Customs....	2½ „	„	6⅓
Moturpha	1¾ „	„	⅝
Stamps	1¼ „	⅝	„
Postal Collections ...	1½ „	15¼	„
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2¼ „	⅜	„
Extraordinary do ...	2¾ „	„	25¾
Profit and Loss	1½ „	21¾	„
	100		

SALT.

306. Salt, the next considerable source of revenue, will probably yield about Rupees 57,07,830, or Rupees 18,143, say ¼ per cent, below the profits of the previous year.

TRIBUTE.

Rajah of Mysore.....	Rs.	24,50,000
„ of Travancore ..	„	7,83,110
„ of Cochin	„	2,00,000
„ of Travancore on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic	„	13,320
	Rupees	34,46,430

307. Tribute will give Rupees 34,46,430.

ABKARRY.

308. The Collections from the manufacturers and retailers of Spirituous Liquors, which are termed "Abkarry," are likely to amount to Rupees 27,61,590, or Rupees 9,521 in excess of the actual result of 1857-58.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.

309. The expected receipts from Land and Sea Customs amount to Rs. 13,28,210* or Rupees 87,542, *i. e.* 6¾ per cent. below the actual of the previous year. This decrease results from the reduction of duty on the exportation of Rice to the extent of 50℘ cent., *viz.* from one to half an Anna per Indian Maund. In the margin† are given the receipts of the three last years for which the actual is known, and also a table‡ showing the principal staple articles imported, and exported at the Port of Madras during the last three years. The duties on imports and exports by sea have been greatly raised by Act§ No. VII of 1859, which became operative at once on its promulgation in March last. It is estimated that if this Act had been in force the whole, instead of only a few weeks, of the past year, the revenue from this source at the Port of Madras might have been trebled, that is, instead of nearly 6¾ lakhs of Rupees we might have had 18 lakhs.

* Land Customs.....Rs 1,90,250
Sea Customs..... „ 11,37,960

† COLLECTIONS FROM SEA CUSTOMS.

In 1855-56.....Rupees.....11,79,316
„ 1856-57..... ..... do 12,53,478
„ 1857-58..... ..... do 12,21,400

‡

IMPORT DUTIES.	Actual of 1856-57.	Actual of 1857-58.	Actual of 1858-59.	Per Centage the Net Increase of the one previous year.	Per Centage the Net Decrease of the one previous year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Spirits and Wines	61,848	87,376	1,95,064	123¼	„
Cotton, Twist and Yarn ...	54,785	42,773	87,407	104¼	„
Cotton Piece Goods	60,280	82,194	1,24,449	51¼	„
Malt Liquor	8,768	7,000	18,336	162	„
Coral	11,144	9,257	16,565	79	„
Iron	29,436	19,454	23,006	18¼	„
Total of above Import Duties	2,26,261	2,48,054	4,64,827	87¼	„
EXPORT DUTIES.	**Actual of 1856-57.**	**Actual of 1857-58.**	**Actual of 1858-59.**		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Indigo	85,834	66,528	67,324	„	„
Cotton Piece Goods	21,782	20,711	17,075	„	17½
Hides and Skins...	17,249	38,550	29,096	„	24½
Rice	12,571	9,711	6,793	„	30
Seeds	6,111	3,551	5,413	52½	„
Coffee	3,572	755	3,027	301	„
Saltpetre	2,572	1,839	3,226	75½	„
Total Export	1,49,691	1,41,645	1,31,954	„	6¾
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties	3,75,952	3,89,699	5,96,781	53	„

§ Prescribing the new Tariff of Duty.

MOTURPHA.

310. The Moturpha, *i. e.* the tax on trades and handicrafts, will probably be Rupees 10,53,770, or Rupees 6,699 below the previous year's receipts.

STAMPS.

311. The sale proceeds of Stamped Paper for judicial purposes in the Provinces are expected to reach Rupees 6,73,700, or Rupees 9,363 above the previous year's receipts. During the decade, ended 30th April, 1858, there has been a steady yearly increase of revenue from this source; the revenue having almost doubled itself within this period. This result is due to the increased number of Courts of Judicature, causing a larger purchase of Stamped Paper.

In 1848-49	Rupees	3,68,244
„ 1849-50	do	4,20,363
„ 1850-51	do	4,70,928
„ 1851-52	do	4,98,880
„ 1852-53	do	4,82,868
„ 1853-54	do	5,01,845
„ 1854-55	do	5,10,525
„ 1855-56	do	5,85,172
„ 1856-57	do	6,23,705
„ 1857-58	do	6,64,337

POSTAL COLLECTIONS.

312. The *bonâ fide* receipts of the Post Office, that is, the sale proceeds of Postage Labels and the Cash Collections on bearing letters, were estimated at Rupees 4,94,600: and the *pro formâ* receipts, that is, the Postage on Official Letters and Packages, at Rupees 3,82,900—making a total of Rupees 8,77,500. The receipts, under this view, of the year ended 30th April, 1859, are expected to in be excess of those of the previous year by Rupees 1,16,300, which is owing, chiefly, to a new Postal Regulation in 1858-59, requiring all letters to England to be *prepaid* by stamps, in supersession of the previous practice under which *bearing* letters were admissible. It will be seen from the table in the margin that these collections are progressively recovering the fall they experienced in the introduction of Labels for money payment. The *pro formâ* receipts are now shown as a portion of the Postal Revenue under orders from the Home Authorities. The amount is covered by a corresponding debit under several Departments; each being debited with its proportionate share of the charge.

	Actual of 1857-58.	*Estimate of 1858-59.*
Sales of Postage Labels and Cash Collections	3,78,309	4,94,600
Postage on Official Letters and Packages	3,82,891	3,82,900
	7,61,200	8,77,500
Deduct		7,61,200
		1,16,300

			Per Centage of Decrease.
In year ended 30th April 1854	Rs.	4,13,922	
55	„	4,00,050	3¼ on previous year.
56	„	3,19,837	25
			Do. of Increase.
57	„	3,47,864	9 on previous year.
58	„	3,78,309	8¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

313. The income derived from other and minor sources is given in the margin. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require specific notice.

	Rupees.	*Per Centage.*
Mint Seignorage	1,60,000	12¾
Interest Account	18,200	1½
Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares ...	24,000	2
Tuition Fees	20,500	1½
Fees and Fines, &c. in the Judicial Department...	1,83,600	14¾
Port Dues, &c.	1,18,200	9¼
Abkarry Collections in the Military Department...	1,82,500	14½
Local Funds	1,58,070	12¾
Extra Revenue	2,69,360	21½
Commission on Private Estates...	17,220	1¼
Recovery from the Mysore State on account of Commutation for the collection of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000	4
Other Receipts	54,000	4¼
Total Rupees ...	12,55,650	100

AGGREGATE ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

314. The aggregate ordinary or usual receipts from the several Departments above alluded to, are assumed at Rupees 5,40,75,700.

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

315. The extraordinary or other receipts, consisting of sale proceeds of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Educational Books, Unserviceable Articles, Escheated Estates, and Refunds of charge, were estimated at Rupees 15,94,900, or Rupees 5,52,271, *i. e.* 25¾ per cent. below the actual of year ended 30th April, 1858. This decrease is nominal, arising from certain accounts of Tonghoo, Shoaygheen, &c. in Burmah for the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, having been entered in the Commissariat Accounts for 1858, whereby the actual for that year in respect to sales of Commissariat supplies, was swelled to a large extent.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

316. The gain from various sources—such as difference in the rates of Exchange on the transactions with London, the Estates unclaimed for 15 years transferred to Government under Section 51. Act. VIII. of 1855 by the Administrator General—Gain on the coinage of copper (*i. e.* the difference between the stamp value of copper coins fabricated in the Mint, and the value of the Copper sent out from England as metal) &c., likely to be credited to "Profit and Loss" in 1858-59—is Rupees 8,44,900, or more, by Rupees 1,51,814, *i. e.* 18 per cent., than the actual of the year ended 30th April, 1858. This augmentation arises in a great degree from the larger amount of Copper Coins likely to be issued, as the demand for them continues to rise not only for circulation within the limits of this Presidency, but also for supply to Nagpore, the Punjab, and Bengal. The fabricating powers of the Mint have been greatly improved, hence a larger amount may be assumed as gain thereon.

TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME.

Territorial Receipts.		Per Centage of Increase.	Per Centage of Decrease.
		On the one previous year.	
1833-34	5,46,84,562	0	0
1834-35	4,93,80,602	0	9·75
1835-36	5,09,47,037	3·25	0
1836-37	5,08,85,713	0	·125
1837-38	5,02,25,538	0	1·25
1838-39	5,12,20,809	2	0
1839-40	5,97,80,914	16·50	0
1840-41	5,21,89,491	0	12·75
1841-42	5,21,26,018	0	·0125
1842-43	5,29,34,259	1·50	0
1843-44	5,39,71,608	2	0
1844-45	5,22,93,525	0	3
1845-46	5,31,68,089	1·75	0
1846-47	5,35,12,884	·75	0
1847-48	5,38,16,036	·05625	0
1848-49	5,32,18,618	0	1·0125
1849-50	5,16,07,106	0	3
1850-51	5,24,13,799	1·50	0
1851-52	5,39,15,001	2·75	0
1852-53	5,48,69,598	1·75	0
1853-54	5,09,83,383	0	7·0625
1854-55	5,11,56,415	·25	0
1855-56	5,49,66,757	7·25	0
1856-57	5,76,70,497	5	0
1857-58	5,66,20,366	0	2

317. The total Territorial Income under the three foregoing divisions, *viz.* Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, is estimated at Rupees 5,65,15,500, or less than the actual of the previous year by Rupees 1,04,866, *i. e.* by about ¼ per cent.

318. The Territorial Income from 1st May, 1833 to 30th April, 1858, or for the last 25 years, is given in the margin. It is interesting just now to record and look at these Territorial Receipts during the last quarter century of the administration of the late Honorable Court of Directors.

GENERAL CHARGES.

319. The estimated expenditure of the year ended 30th April, 1859, will now come under review. The charges of the General Department are expected to reach Rupees 1,09,71,600, and are composed of the two items shown in the margin. The Political Disbursements were estimated at Rupees 46,80,500, and include the Stipends of the relatives and dependants of the late Nabob of the Carnatic and Nabob of Masulipatam,—the late Rajahs of Tanjore,—the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan of Mysore—the interest on the Tanjore Debt—the compensations and Pagoda and Mosque allowances for Resumed Lands—and other pensions and charitable allowances chargeable on the Revenues. The remaining sum, *viz.* Rupees 62,91,100, is to meet the Durbar Charges*—the salaries of the Governor and Civil Members of Council—the Government Secretariat—the Department of Pay, Audit, and Account—the Ecclesiastical Charges—the Post Office—the Educational Department—the Mint Assay and Mint Committee Offices—the Government Contribution to the Service and Local Charitable Funds—Interest payable on the Bonded Capital, and on the Surplus Cash deposited in the General Treasury, of these Funds—the Civil, Medical, and Vaccine Establishments—and Superannuation Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants of this Department, &c. The estimated charges of the year ended 30th April, 1859, compared with the actual of the previous year, show an estimated decrease of Rupees 12,44,162, or 10 per cent. This decrease however is nominal, and arises from the amount of Simple Interest, from the years 1841 to 1856, at 4 per cent. per annum, on the sums annually set apart from the Revenues of the Tanjore country to form a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Tanjore Debt (which interest was not *annually* adjusted)—having been brought to account in the previous year to complete the Sinking Fund.

Political Disbursements Chargeable on the Revenues	Rs.	46,80,500
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of Officers of the General Department	„	62,91,100
	Rupees	1,09,71,600

* *i. e.* the charges for the maintenance of Political Residencies and Agencies, and the expenses of the Government House and the Governor's Private Office.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

320. The sum of Rupees 5,42,400, or Rupees 15,423, *i. e.* 2¾ per cent. below the actual of the year ended 30th April, 1858, was provided in the year under notice to cover the expenses of the Supreme Court, the Insolvent Debtor's Court, the Sheriff's and Coroner's Offices—the Government Law Officers—the salary of the Administrator General—the Court of Small Causes—the Police and Magisterial Establishments for the Presidency itself—and the transport to, and maintenance at, the Penal Settlements of convicts sentenced to transportation beyond sea both by the Presidency and Provincial Tribunals. Against this charge may be set off the amount of fees and fines expected to be paid into the Government Treasuries by the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts, &c. *viz.* Rupees 60,400, which bears the proportion of 11 per cent. to the expenditure.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES IN THE PROVINCES.

321. The expenditure on account of the Courts of Judicature and of the Magisterial and Prison charges in the Provinces, was estimated at Rupees 40,91,000, making, with the Judicial and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency, an aggregate of Rupees 46,33,400. The amount of Rupees 40,91,000 exceeds the actual of the previous year by Rupees 3,81,148, *i. e.* 9¼ per cent. This augmentation of expenditure is owing to the strengthening of the Kurnool Irregular Horse—the formation of Civil armed Corps in the Northern Districts—the organization, into a distinct Department, of the Police Establishments under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Mofussil Police,—the establishment of a Civil and Sessions Court at Nundial, in the Kurnool District—the return to duty of several Judges who were on leave in the year ended 30th April, 1858—and the expected high price of grain to be purchased for the subsistence of convicts. The Judicial receipts amounting to Rupees 1,23,200, as well as net revenue, *viz.* Rupees 6,09,900 yielded by Stamps, after deducting charges, aggregating Rupees 7,33,100, may be set off against this expenditure, the proportion being very nearly 18 per cent.

	Rupees.
Judicial and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency,—of which the Supreme Court is Rs. 1,48,100 or 27¼ ₱ cent.	5,42,400
Do. do. in the Provinces, of which the Sudder and Foujdarry Court is ... ... Rs... 2,57,650 or 6¼ ₱ cent.	40,91,000
	46,33,400

REVENUAL CHARGES.

322. The charges of the Revenual Department were assumed at Rupees 60,13,500. The disbursements on account of the Board of Revenue at the Presidency were estimated at Rupees 2,43,600, and of the Collecting Establishments in the Provinces, at Rupees 57,69,900. The charges for collecting the several descriptions of Revenue and their percentage to the revenue obtained, are shown in the margin. The estimated charges of this department exceed the actual of the year ended 30th April, 1858, by Rupees 4,60,708 or 7½ per cent. This excess is owing chiefly to the gradual organization last year of the Survey and Assessment Departments which was commenced late in the previous year—to the expected appointments, which have since been made, of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors—and to large payments to be made to Salt manufacturers, and the consequent augmentation in the contingent expenditure in certain districts in which the quantity of Salt in store at the end of the previous year 1857-58, was insufficient to meet the expected demand.

	Receipts.	Charges.	Per Centage of charge on the Collections.
Land Revenue ...	3,69,71,020	35,19,100	9½
Salt	57,07,830	11,45,000	20
Abkarry	27,61,590	1,00,680	3¾
Moturpha	10,58,770	3,520	¼
Customs, Land ...	1,99,250	23,000	12
Customs, Sea... ...	11,37,960	1,78,700	15¾

MARINE CHARGES.

323. The Marine charges were estimated at Rupees 3,05,100 or Rupees 2,32,167, *i. e.* 43¼ per cent. less than the actual of the past year. This diminution arises chiefly from the large quantity of coal remaining in store at the close of the previous year, purchased to supply Steamers, which in that year were frequently touching at this Port, owing to the disturbances in Upper Bengal, so that a smaller supply is required to be purchased for the year's consumption. The Marine charges consist of the salaries and

establishments of the Superintendent of Marine, Registrar of Shipping and Merchant Seamen, and Masters Attendant at the several Ports, and of the maintenance of Lights and Coasting Steamers.

MILITARY CHARGES.

324. The Military expenditure is expected to reach Rupees 4,14,01,100, or Rupees 48,92,716, *i. e.* 11¾ per cent. above the previous year's charges. This large increase of expense has attracted notice, and the Government of India have peremptorily ordered reductions to be made without delay to the extent of 20 lacs, leaving it to the Madras Government to determine the mode in which they should be carried out.* The augmentation in the expenditure is owing to a full year's charge having been estimated to be paid on account of the additional Forces arrived from England at the end of the previous year,—of the large numerical addition made to the Native Army at the same time,—and to a large supply of Woollens indented for to meet increased demand, especially on account of the recent introduction of Tunics for the several Corps of Artillery and Infantry, both European and Native, of H. M.'s Indian Army.

			Per centage of cost of each Arm to the cost of its Branch.	Per centage of cost of each Branch to the total Military expenditure.
H. M.'s. Royal Army.				
Cavalry		7,62,000	18½	
Infantry		29,49,400	71¾	
Horse Artillery	1,00,000			
Foot do	3,00,000			
		4,00,000	9¾	
INDIAN ARMY.		41,11,400	... ...	10
European Forces.				
Horse Artillery	4,50,000			
Foot do	12,44,000			
	16,94,000		59⅔	
Infantry	9,79,000		34½	
Veteran Companies	1,65,300		5¾	
		28,38,300 ...	...	6¾
For the European Forces	69,49,700			
Native Force.				
Horse Artillary	1,45,700			
Foot do	2,22,000			
	3,67,700		2½	
Cavalry	16,89,300		11½	
Infantry	1,22,29,250		83½	
Sappers and Miners and Sapper Militia.	3,56,000		2½	
For the Native Forces ...		1,46,42,250		35½
		2,15,91,950		
Staff of the Army and Military Offices, &c.	28,28,500		14¼	
Stores	24,85,500		12¾	
Commissariat Charges ...	55,66,300		28	
Batta, &c. to the Troops Serving in the Eastern Settlements	35,88,900		18½	
Contingencies	53,39,950		26¾	
		1,98,09,150 ...		47⅔
Total		4,14,01,100	... ...	100

PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY.

325. The ordinary Public Works charges consist of the Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of Engineer Officers, the cost of the Government supervision of Railways, and the outlay on repairs of State Buildings, Irrigation works, Harbours, and Internal Communications. The expenditure under this head was estimated to reach

* A reference to the Military Section paragraph will show that a much larger reduction of expense is contemplated by this Government.

Rupees 43,86,500, or Rupees 1,86,483, *i. e.* 4¼ per cent. in excess of the actual of the year ended 30th April, 1858. This increase arises from a larger expected outlay on repairs of Roads and Irrigation works. The orders* of the Government of India restricting the expenditure on Public Works having been understood to apply to the repairs of Roads, the outlay on that account was low in the year ended 30th April, 1858. More liberal expenditure was thus rendered necessary in the following year to supply the previous year's omission. The increase in the expenditure on Irrigation Works arises from the extensive damages done to these works by the floods of November 1857 in the Districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Kurnool, and Tanjore. The total expected ordinary expenditure in the several Departments abovementioned, amounts to Rupees 6,77,11,200, or more than 6¾ Millions sterling.

* Deduct 27th June 1857, No. 2603.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

326. The extraordinary charges of the several Departments, exclusive of Public Works, were assumed at Rupees 2,83,800, or Rupees 32,073, *i. e.* 10 per cent. below the previous year's expenditure.

PUBLIC WORKS, EXTRAORDINARY.

327. The sum appropriated from the General Revenues for the construction of new buildings for the occupation of Troops and other State purposes, and of works for the general improvement of the country, *viz.* Harbours, Communications, and Irrigation Works, amounts to Rupees 24,39,600, or only Rupees 2,272 above the previous year's grant. The restrictive orders of the Government of India did not affect the Military and other State buildings, though all other public works came within them; and hence a diminished outlay was sanctioned for the very important class of Public Works, Roads, and Works of Irrigation. Amongst the new works of the year may be mentioned the reconstruction of the dilapidated Fortifications of Fort St. George—the erection of a Minié bullet Factory at the Presidency, the Dragoon Barracks at Bangalore, several buildings for Provincial Revenual Officers and purposes, Jails at Salem and Coimbatore, a Church at Calicut, the improvement of the Church at Coonoor on the Neilgherries, and of the Sea Custom House at Madras. If to the outlay on repairs and the establishments be added the grant for construction, the total expenditure will rise to Rupees 68,26,100, *i. e.* between 12 and 13 per cent. of the Territorial Income will have been set apart for Public Works. The outlay on account of construction, *viz* Rupees 24,39,600, included in the above sum of Rupees 68,26,100, cannot rightly be regarded as expenditure: it is Investment—money capitalized and reproductively employed. By this employment of resources, not only is the State Revenue improved, and its expenses in various ways diminished, but, what is of still greater moment, the general prosperity of the people is advanced.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Territorial Charges.		Increase. upon the one previous year.	Decrease upon the one previous year.
1833-34	5,22,15,100	,,	,,
1834-35	4,64,96,810	,,	10 ,, ·75
1835-36	4,48,20,326	,,	4 ·25
1836-37	5,33,41,881	19 ,, ·50	,,
1837-38	4,59,40,578	,,	14 ,,
1838-39	4,74,30,024	3 ,, ·25	,,
1839-40	5,82,34,963	1 ·75	,,
1840-41	5,01,13,359	,,	12 ·25
1841-42	5,04,08,899	,,	1 ·50
1842-43	5,13,27,381	10 ,, ·75	,,
1843-44	5,17,26,689	·75	,,
1844-45	5,28,96,840	2 ·25	,,
1845-46	5,42,59,240	2 ·50	,,
1846-47	5,20,20,519	,,	4 ·0125
1847-48	5,31,43,084	2 ,, ·25	,,
1848-49	5,04,36,208	,,	5 ·0125
1849-50	4,90,57,543	,,	2 ·75
1850-51	4,87,50,368	,,	·50
1851-52	4,92,84,343	1	,,
1852-53	5,06,33,063	2 ·75	,,
1853-54	5,36,07,601	5 ·75	,,
1854-55	5,66,78,712	5 ·75	,,
1855-56	5,85,69,098	3 ·25	,,
1856-57	5,86,54,248	,,	3 ·25
1857-58	6,61,01,114	16 ,, ·75	,,

328. The losses and debits under "Profit and Loss," are expected to reach Rupees 70,900, or Rupees 4,794, *i. e.* 6¾ per cent. above the actual of year ended 30th April, 1858. Thus the Territorial charges aggregate Rupees 7,05,05,500, upwards of seven Millions sterling.

329. In the margin are given the Territorial charges for the last quarter century, or from 1st May, 1835 to 30th April, 1858.

330 The total expected Territorial receipts have been shown to be Rs. 5,65,15,500;* and the Charges Rs. 7,05,05,500; thus according to estimate an expected excess of expenditure over the income of the year, will result of the extent of Rupees 1,39,90,000, or nearly a crore and ⅖ths. This deficiency will be reduced, however, if we subtract from it the outlay, or investment on Public Works Extraordinary, *viz.* Rupees 24,39,600, it will then be Rupees 1,15,50,400. The excess of charge, inclusive of the outlay on Public Works Extraordinary, is expected, as already stated, to amount to Rupees 1,39,90,000, or 24¾ per cent. above the receipts. This excess will have to be met from the Cash Balance at the beginning of the year, which amounted to two crores and forty-two and half lacs. In the following Statement will be seen in one view the estimated revenue and charges of the several Departments of the administration for the year ended 30th April, 1859, the proportion of the revenues from each source derived, and the proportion which the charges of each Department consume of the total income.

* It should be borne in mind that when the receipts (estimated) are stated to be Rupees 5,65,15,500, this income may be said to represent a capital, (estimated) at 5 per cent., of Rupees 1,13,03,10,000.

	Rupees.
Total Territorial Charges	7,05,05,500
Deduct—Public Works Extraordinary...	24,39,600
Net amount ...	6,80,65,900
Deduct also—Territorial Receipts ...	5,65,15,500
Excess of Charges ...	1,15,50,400

STATEMENT on Estimate for 1858-59.

Income.	Total Estimated amount for 1858-59.	Percentage, *i. e.* the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	Charge.	Total Estimated amount for 1858-59.	Percentage, *i. e.* proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
			POLITICAL DISBURSEMENTS, *viz.*			
Land Revenue ...	3,69,71,020	65½	Carnatic Stipends, Tanjore Stipends, and Interest on Tanjore Debt. ...	22,99,600	4	A.
			Compensation, Pensions, &c. ...	23,80,900	4¼	
			A. *Total Rs.* 46,80,500 *or* 8¼ *per cent.*			
Salt	57,07,830	10	GENERAL CHARGES, *i. e.*			
			Salaries and Establishments in the General Department	45,42,550	8	B.
Tribute	34,46,430	6	Public Instruction	5,61,500	1	
			Charitable Contribution	11,87,050	2¼	
			B. *Total Rs.* 62,91,100 *or* 11¼ *per cent.*			
Abkarry	27,61,590	5	JUDICIAL.			
			Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c.	3,39,350	¾	C.
Land and Sea Customs ...	13,28,210	2½	Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut	2,57,650	½	
			Judicial charges in the Provinces ...	24,39,420	4¼	
			C. *Total Rs.* 26,97,070 *or* 4¾ *per cent.*			
Moturpha	10,53,770	1¾	Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency	2,03,050	¼	
			Ditto in the Provinces	13,93,930	2½	
Stamps	6,73,700	1¼	REVENUAL CHARGES.			
			Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue	2,43,600	½	D.
Postal Collections	8,77,500	1½	Other Charges of collecting the Revenue	57,69,900	10¼	
			D. *Total Rs.* 60,13,500 *or* 10¾ *per cent.*			
			MARINE CHARGES.			
Miscellaneous, *i. e.* Abkarry Collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Mint Seignorage, Local Funds, &c. &c.	12,55,650	2¼	Establishment, &c. of the Marine Board, Master Attendant, Coal, Establishments at Out-Ports &c.	3,05,100	½	
			MILITARY CHARGES.			
			European Force	69,49,700	12¼	E.
			Native Force	1,46,42,250	26	
			Staff of the Army and Military Offices...	2[illegible],28,500	5	
Extraordinary Receipts or Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of charges, &c. ...	15,94,900	2¾	Commissariat Charges	55,66,300	9¾	
			Stores	24,85,500	4½	
			Contingencies	89,28,850	15¾	
			E. *Total Rs.* 4,14,01,100 *or* 73½ *per cent.*			
Profit and Loss	8,44,900	1½	Extraordinary Charges	2,83,800	½	
			PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY.			
			Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies	17,38,600	3	F.
			Repairs of various works	26,47,900	4¾	
			F. *Total Rs.* 43,86,500 *or* 7¾ *per cent.*			
	5,65,15,500	100	PUBLIC WORKS, EXTRAORDINARY.			
			Charges for Construction of works ...	24,39,600	4¼	
Expected Deficit of Rupees to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand	1,39,90,000	24¾	*Total Public Works Rs.* 67,26,100 *or* 12 *per cent.*			
			Profit and Loss, *i. e.* Loss sustained in rates of Exchange, &c.	70,900	4¼	
Rupees ...	7,05,05,500	124¾	Rupees ...	7,05,05,500	124¾	

N. B.—There is an increase of 16 per cent. in the Territorial Charges of 1858-59 over those of 1857-58, which were only 108¾ per cent.

331. The excess above the 100, *viz.* 24¾ per cent. a sum equal to one-fourth of the Territorial Income of the year, will be met out of the Cash Balance on the 30th April, 1858, which was nearly Rupees 243 lakhs. The actual Cash Balance on the 30th April,

1859, as at present ascertained, amounts to Rupees 237¼ lakhs, thus showing that the Cash Balance at the end of the year has not been affected to any very injurious extent, although the *Territorial* Income, as shown in a preceding paragraph, was below the Territorial charges by nearly Rupees 140 lakhs. This result, *i. e.* the large balance, is owing to the advances made, from the Treasuries subordinate to the General Government of India, to the Madras Troops employed during the past year on Field Service in Upper Bengal, and also in Garrison duties in Burmah, which country is now entirely occupied by Madras Troops, and to the further subscriptions to the 5 per cent. Loan of the Government of India received into the Madras Treasuries having reached 64 lakhs; had it not been for these circumstances,* the Cash Balance of the year ended 30th April, 1859, would have been very different from what it is

* By this means Madras was relieved to this extent of *Cash* payments. But the charges for the Troops nevertheless fall upon Madras.

332. In the subjoined statement is given in one view the Cash Balances which remained in the various Treasuries at the beginning and close of each Official year, for the past five years ended 30th April, 1859, from which it will be seen that the result, on the whole, exhibits an improvement in the Cash Balance at the close of that period compared with that at its commencement, to the extent of Rupees 3,65, 447.

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL BALANCE OF CASH.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Percentage of Increase & Decrease on the one previous year.
1854-55.....	2,33,60,357	1,73,58,871	.....	60,01,486	34½
1855-56.....	1,73,58,871	2,46,54,587	72,95,716	.....	29½
1856-57.....	2,46,54,587	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	.....	13
1857-58.....	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	.....	40,61,390	16¾
1858-59.....	2,42,98,867	2,37,25,804 *a*	.....	5,73,063	2¼
Total of the five years.	11,80,32,939	11,83,98,386	1,10,01,386	1,06,35,939	
	Deduct Total decrease at the end of the year.....		1,06,35,939		
		Net Increase.....	3,65,447		
Average per Annum ...	2,36,06,588	2,36,79,677	73,089		

a It is too early as yet to ascertain the entire Cash Balance. When all the accounts are received, it is likely the Balance will be increased by several lakhs. It was estimated that the Cash Balance would not exceed Rupees 112 lakhs. The Actual, as far as ascertained, already reaches Rupees 237¼ lakhs, or Rupees 125¼ lakhs in excess, or more than double. Of this sum Rupees 99½ lakhs can be thus accounted for. Of the amount estimated for Bills to be drawn by the Home Government, Rupees 28¼ lakhs were not taken up : of that estimated for Railway advances, Rupees 57½ lakhs were not required : and the subscriptions to the Loan exceeded the estimate by Rupees 13¾ lakhs.

* General Treasury at the Presidency and the other Treasuries of the General Department ...	6†
Provincial Revenual Treasuries	326
Military Paymaster's Treasuries	14
Commissariat Treasuries...	15
	361

† Districts.	No. of Treasuries.	Territorial Area in Square miles.	
Ganjam ...	17	6,400	
Vizagapatam...	20	7,650	
Rajahmundry	24	4,340	
Masulipatam ...	18	3,730	
Guntoor ...	16	4,920	
Nellore, ...	30	3,670	
Madras ...	2	27	
Chingleput ...	11	2,980	
North Arcot ...	15	6,530	
South Arcot ...	14	4,800	
Tanjore ...	17	3,720	
Trichinopoly ...	10	6,970	
Madura ...	10	4,050	
Tinnevelly ...	14	5,700	
Malabar ...	19	6,273	
Canara ...	15	8,360	
Coimbatore ...	16	8,420	
Salem ...	15	9,900	
Cuddapah ...	13	12,970	*a*
Bellary ...	17	13,060	
Kurnool ...	13	2,640	
	326	1,27,110	

a. This Statement gives the Territorial area of these districts prior to the recent addition to Kurnool of a portion of the area of Bellary and Cuddapah.

Gold and Silver Bullion in the Mint—and uncurrent Coins, Gold, Silver, and Copper, in the various Treasuries ...	14,50,443
Small Coins	24,83,546
"Current" Gold Coin, not available for disbursement generally	36,935
Bank Notes in the Provincial Treasuries, do... ...	31,095
Remittances of Specie in transit from one Treasury to another	7,72,369
	47,74,383
Amount available for General Circulation	1,89,51,421
	2,37,25,804

333. It has often been the subject of surprise and remark, that the Indian Cash Balances should be so large as they are, perhaps about one-third of the entire annual expenditure, or sufficient to defray four months' charges. This surpise will be greatly diminished when it is known that there are no fewer than 361* Treasuries amongst which this Balance is scattered: and that, of the aggregate amount of this Balance, a large proportion, no less than one-fifth, consists of Bullion and Coins not generally available for immediate disbursement. From the memorandum in the margin, it will be seen that, of the known Balance on the 30th April, 1859, *viz.* Rupees 237¼ lakhs, a sum of Rupees 47¾ lakhs (say ½ a crore) was not generally available for immediate disbursement, leaving only Rupees 189½ lakhs for payments: not 50,000 Rupees for each Treasury, on an average. It is very questionable, therefore, whether the Financial Administration of the country would be efficiently upheld with a greatly reduced Cash Balance, especially when it is remembered that it becomes necessary in making the half-yearly Financial arrangements for the Provincial Treasuries, to leave, at the end of the 1st half year, *viz.* on 30th June, funds sufficient to meet the wants of Government during the 2nd half year, during which the collection of revenue is scanty.

334. Of late, increased facilities for making specie remittances have been afforded by the use of Government Steam Transports and of the Rail, which now runs westerly from the Presidency about 100 miles from the Terminus at Madras. By the employment of Steamers, in substitution of the slow Bullock Cart, the only means of conveyance previously in use, much time, money, risk, and harrassment of Troops are saved.

Improved facilities for remitting specie to and from the General Treasury at Madras by means of Government Steam Transports and Rail—and the value of the Telegraph in facilitating financial arrangements.

From the geographical conformation of this Presidency, having several hundred miles of Coast, Steam Transports are very largely employed for this purpose: and the bulk* of the Provincial Treasure is now brought in them to Madras, and supplies of small coin for the interior also go by them. But from the rapidity of their movements, full advantage could not, in most cases, be taken of the services of Steam Transports and Rail, if the Telegraph was not available. By means of the Electric wires, timely notice is given to remitting Officers to have their treasure ready for shipment at the proper Ports and by the due dates. While on the subject of remittance, it may not be uninteresting to mention that the Troops of the Garrison of Fort St. George, a detachment from whom used hitherto to escort all shipments of treasure to and from the General Treasury, have been relieved from this harassing duty, which now devolves on the Peons of the Local Protective Police.

* The amount of specie brought to Madras by Sea and Rail in year ended 30th April, 1859, is Rupees ... 58,84,380

The amount of small Coin sent into the interior by Sea and Rail in the same period, is Rupees 10,40,600

The Troops were thus saved a journey of about 10,300 miles, or more strictly double that distance *viz.* 20,600 miles, as all Treasure Guards have to go back to their Station after delivering over charge of their Treasure.

335. In the last report, it was stated that the project for issuing Money orders from Post Offices was under consideration. It was entertained on the grounds of being an accommodation to the public generally, and a positive benefit* to the State. It was intended to issue orders by one Post Office on another for small sums not exceeding 50 Rupees, upon payment of a fee of two annas when the order was for 20 Rupees or less, and four annas when above that sum. The proposition, however, was negatived by the Director General of the Post Office in India for these reasons:—Because the Post Office in India is, and will for many years to come continue to be in a state very far removed from perfection, and hence it will be unwise to burthen it with work, which practically will prove to be very considerable, and which is quite extraneous to its proper functions; because it is desirable to remove from the Department both the temptation and power to defraud, and, with this object, as far as possible, to prevent money passing through the Post Office. "This aim," the Postal Commissioners observe, "would be defeated if each Post Office were constituted a money order office:" and because there is no necessity in India for using the machinery of the Post Office for this purpose. In England there is no other machinery besides that of the Post Office which could be made available for the purpose; whereas in this country there is a Government Treasury at almost every station where there is a Post Office of any size, through whose agency the object in view can be more easily and certainly effected, than it ever would be by the machinery of the Post Office. The subject accordingly has been dropped.

Project for constituting the Post Office in India an agency for the remittance of small sums of money from one part of the country to another as it is in England—abandoned.

* By the last Post Office report in England, there was a gain in the money order Department of £25,000.

336. In the last Administration Report, paragraph 252, was noticed the accommodation which had been afforded locally by means of bills, a measure which has in it something of the money order system. The Military and Civil Officers of the State, whether within or beyond the Frontier, are allowed to make use of the Government Treasuries in remitting

Facilities afforded to Military men employed on field service in Upper Bengal and elsewhere in making family remittances through the medium of the Government Treasury.

money by Bill from one station to another to the extent of their monthly receipts. This system has been largely extended during the year, on account of the vast body of Madras Troops employed on Field Service beyond the Frontiers of this Presidency, and it has tended also to relieve the pressure on the Treasuries in Upper Bengal.

337. From the 1st May 1858, the Bengal system of account has been introduced into this Presidency. This system may be viewed in three divisions: the first is the way in which the Provincial Treasury Accounts are kept; the second is the form in which these accounts are rendered to the Accountant General; the third the system of Audit of Civil charges. The first has been carried out in many* districts under the personal superintendence of Mr. J. W. Breeks,† the 2nd Assistant to the Accountant General. The Treasury Account Department in the Provincial Offices has been separated from that of the Cashier's. The form in which the Provincial Accounts are to be submitted to the Central Office has been established. The change in respect to the Audit of Civil charges has also been effected. A portion of the Civil Auditor's Establishment was transferred to the Account Office, and with it was transferred the duty of comparing the entries of charge in the Accounts with audited vouchers sent in support of them. A further augmentation of the Establishment of the Central Office of Account was also made to render it efficient to discharge the additional duties which have devolved on it by the introduction of the new system of Account. This increase however will be more than covered by reductions to be effected in the Establishments of Collectors.

The extent to which the Bengal or Account Current form of account has been carried out in this Presidency.

* North Arcot.
Madras.
South Arcot.
Guntoor.
Kurnool.
Bellary.
Chingleput.
Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Rajahmundry.

† Assisted at first for a short time by Mr. E. F. Harrison of the Bengal Civil service.

338. A change in the mode of supplying funds for meeting Commissariat disbursements has been made during the year. Instead of drawing funds through Military Paymasters, as was previously the practice, Commissariat Officers now supply themselves directly from the Provincial Treasuries by means of Letters of Credit granted in their favor by the Accountant General on estimates submitted by the Commissary General, and sanctioned by the Government.

Change in the mode of supplying Funds to the Commissariat Department.

Circulation of Small Coins.

Amount sent for Circulation in the Interior.

	Silver.	Copper.
1854-55	3,28,500	2,08,000
1855-56	4,03,500	84,300
1856-57	8,38,300	1,68,450
1857-58	8,19,500	2,60,000
1858-59	6,17,000	3,48,600
	30,06,800	10,69,350

Supplied to other Presidencies.

	Silver.	Copper.
1854-55	„	1,10,000
1855-56	„	10,000
1856-57	„	„
1857-58	1,40,000	2,33,413
1858-59	„	1,06,805
	1,40,000	4,60,218

339. To meet the increasing demands for small Coins for Circulation within the limits of this Presidency and for supply to the other Presidencies, the fabricating powers of the mint have been greatly improved. The marginal note will show the amount put in circulation in the interior, and also the amount supplied to other Presidencies from Madras during the past five years ended 30th April, 1859, aggregating to the value of Rupees 31½ lakhs of small Silver, and of Rupees 15¼ lakhs of Copper Coin.

340. The payments made on account of the Madras Railway Company from the Madras Treasuries have increased very largely within the last few years. According to the Convenant entered into between the Home Government and the Company, the latter make payments into the Home Treasury, and the Indian Treasuries supply the funds required by the Railway Officials here for local disbursements. The Government sanction what payments may be necessary, and the Railway Agent draws the amount from the General Treasury on receipts countersigned by the Government Consulting Engineer. In the margin is a table of the advances received by the Railway Company from the General Treasury from March, 1853, to the year ended 30th April, 1859, aggregating Rupees 2,12,01,170. This amount is adjusted in England at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the Rupee.

Supplies of funds to the Madras Railway Company.

In 1852-53	Rupees	12,938
„ 1853-54	„	5,26,126
„ 1854-55	„	14,97,236
„ 1855-56	„	23,90,248
„ 1856-57	„	47,32,105
„ 1857-58	„	60,22,008
„ 1858-59	„	60,20,509
	„	2,12,01,170

As the bulk of the amount is expended in the interior, bills are granted on the provincial Treasuries. In 1857, a premium of ½ per cent. was levied on the amount of the accommodation thus afforded in accordance with the practice in Bengal. In the margin is given the amount of premium received by Government from July 1857 to the year ended 30th April, 1859. The traffic earnings, which by covenant are required to be paid into the General Treasury, from July, 1856, when the first train ran, to the year ended 30th April, 1859, amount to Rupees 10,36,508. A table of the earnings of each year is given in the margin.

1857-58	Rupees	9,835
1858-59	„	10,685
	Rupees	20,520

1856-57	Rupees	2,09,078
1857-58	„	3,99,027
1858-59	„	4,28,403
	Rupees	10,36,508

341. The difficulties in respect to satisfying local commercial requirements by Bills on the Provincial Treasuries, to which frequent allusion has been made in previous Reports, have not been overcome. One measure has been taken in the past year, with the sanction of Government, to check an obnoxious practice on the part of the Merchants and Traders. It was found that when there was a great demand for Bills on a Treasury, Merchants and Traders in want of Bills to a certain amount were in the habit of sending in large number of applications signed by various recognized parties, and when the amount required had been obtained, the rest of the applications were dropped, thus depriving other and *bonâ-fide* applicants of their due proportion—the amount advertized as available being rateably apportioned among all applicants. To check this practice, the fee of one Rupee is now required to be handed in with each application, which is not returnable under any circumstances.

Prepayment of Fees on application for Bills on the Provincial Treasuries for commercial purposes.

342. As an increased circulation of the Notes of the Bank of Madras is desirable, if it can be safely effected, it may be well in this place to notice the present state of the question. Collectors are allowed to receive Bank Notes and Post Bills without any limit at the Hoozoor, or Principal Treasury, in payment of revenue or other Government demand, and to retain Notes to the extent of Rupees 5,000 for re-issue

Receipt and issue of Notes and Post Bills of the Bank of Madras at the Government Treasuries.

to parties willing to receive them in payment of their claims on Government: the others being remitted to the General Treasury at Madras. The amount of such remittance for the Calendar year 1858 amounted to the insignificant sum of Rupees 1,23,225, or Rupees 513½ monthly, on an average, from each district. In a previous paragraph it has been shown that the amount of Notes remaining in the Provincial Treasuries on the 30th April, 1859, was only Rupees 31,095. The same rules apply to Paymasters, except that the amount to be retained by them is limited to Rupees 2,000, and the excess is to be remitted to the Treasury of the Collector of the District nearest to them. Bank Notes, however, are never exchanged for cash in the Provinces, and the receipt of Bank Notes is not permitted at the Talook or subordinate Provincial Treasuries, where the bulk of the revenue is paid in. The apprehension has been that, through ignorance of the English language on the part of the Treasury Officials, who chiefly, if not wholly, are Natives, in no way, or very slightly, conversant with English, counterfeit Notes may find their way into the Provincial Treasuries, and the liability and responsibility would be affixed on Government. The Government inquired of the Madras Bank whether the Bank would undertake to establish branches in the Provinces. The reply of the Bank was in the negative. At the General Treasury, Bank Notes are freely received and issued. Still further to promote the convenience of the Mercantile Community in their Financial transactions with the Government, the Sub-Treasurer has been authorized to open an unlimited* running account with the Bank of Madras, so that money is received and paid by the Government through the Bank. When there is no balance at the Bank to credit of the Treasury, payments are made at the Treasury itself, as specie is not sent to the Bank from the Treasury on exhaustion of the balance. By this arrangement, the Bank and the Treasury and Public are all benefitted. It saves the merchant conveying large sums in Specie or Notes to the Treasury, or from the Treasury to the Bank. It has enabled both Offices to transact their daily business with a degree of despatch and facility not attainable under the old system. In the margin is given the amount of cash received and paid during the Calendar year 1858, on account of Government, through the medium of the Bank, amounting to nearly Two Crores of Rupees.

Mercantile community allowed to make the Bank of Madras the medium of their Financial transactions with Government at the Presidency.

* It is left to the judgement of the Sub-Treasurer when to send a portion of the Bank Notes which may have accumulated at the General Treasury, and exchange them at the Bank for Specie if he thinks he cannot work down the amount.

Balance of Notes and Cash at the Credit of the Treasury on the 31st December 1857.....	Rs.	2,03,900
Notes received and Cheques passed to the credit of the Sub-Treasurer during 1858.....	„	1,96,78,965
		1,98,82,865
Notes issued and Cheques drawn by the Sub-Treasurer during 1858	„	1,97,41,880
Balance on 3st December 1858	„	1,40,985

TREASURY.

343. The operations of the Treasury are shown by the tables contained in Appendices Nos. XXIII. and XXIV., the first exhibiting the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the last year, the second a comparative statement of the transactions for the last three years.

Treasury.

THE CIVIL AUDITOR'S REPORT.

344. The report of the Civil Auditor was submitted direct to the Supreme Government.

Civil Auditor.

Military Auditor General.

Estimated Expenditure for past year.

Probable actual Expenditure for past year.

345. The estimated amount of the Military Expenditure of this Presidency for the year ending 30th April, 1859, was Rupees 3,24,25,000, or £3,242,500. The actual results cannot at present be stated, as the accounts of the disbursement of all Paymasters, in the different Circles, have not yet been received in the Central Office, but there is reason to hope the actual will be far under the estimated expense.

Reductions in progress.

346. The strength of the Madras Army, European and Native, of all arms, have been greatly increased during the past two years; and increase in the Military Expenditure followed as a matter of course, but reductions immediate and prospective are now being effected under the orders of Government, by which the Military Expenditure of this Presidency will before long be reduced to the extent of nearly 51 lakhs of Rupees per annum, or £510,000.

MINT.

Mint.

347. The details of the operations of the Madras Mint are not of so very favorable a character as those of the immediately preceding years, owing to the smaller quantity of Bullion received at the Mint having restricted the coinage, causing a great reduction of the outturn, and consequently a proportionately increased comparative expenditure.

Supply of Bullion.

Extent of Silver Coinage.

348. The great diminution in the quantity of private Bullion brought for coinage, stated in the Administration Report of last year to have commenced in January, 1858, having continued, the total receipt at the Mint during 1858-59 amounted to only Rupees 48,17,375-8-3, or £481,737 against Rupees 80,44,753-1-2, or £804,475 in 1857-58, as shown below, and the Silver Coinage accordingly only reached the sum of Rupees 48,53,440 or £485,344 in the last twelve months against Rupees 96,21,933-1-0, or £962,193 in the preceding year.

	1855-56.			1856-57			1857-58.			1858-59.		
	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.	Co.'s Rs.	As.	P.
May	2,91,716	11	0	9,73,831	12	6	13,62,652	14	2	2,59,820	10	2
June	8,08,031	10	6	5,39,389	11	1	10,28,079	10	6	5,23,324	13	5
July	6,13,504	3	8	7,84,001	1	2	6,81,176	1	7	1,58,802	14	11
August	5,20,368	2	3	5,71,466	13	3	4,95,187	7	2	4,00,282	0	3
September ...	4,83,675	6	3	8,61,563	14	1	8,10,292	1	11	2,82,496	10	2
October	5,97,648	10	2	4,21,320	3	3	10,59,167	0	10	3,73,871	7	4
November ...	4,86,157	2	9	5,39,388	10	5	8,18,266	3	2	2,90,014	7	5
December... ...	2,64,100	6	3	3,79,401	4	3	8,64,453	8	6	5,33,254	4	9
January	8,24,731	6	10	6,46,862	6	10	1,31,843	11	3	7,27,476	8	8
February... ...	6,72,324	5	4	2,58,564	5	11	2,98,936	9	2	4,86,849	10	10
March	6,47,075	11	2	9,24,834	6	10	2,88,363	14	5	3,62,019	1	2
April	5,92,156	12	10	10,89,369	0	6	2,06,333	14	6	4,19,162	15	2
Total ...	68,01,490	9	0	79,89,933	10	1	80,44,753	1	2	48,17,375	8	3

Extent of Copper Coinage.

349. The Copper Coinage, which was entirely stopped during the two first months of the year, whilst the Stamping room was undergoing the alterations and enlargements then effected with a view of enabling it to accommodate the increased number of stamping Presses required to meet the growing demands for this description of Coin, was afterwards restricted to the smallest denomination of pieces under instructions from the Accountant General, and therefore amounted to only Rupees 5,64,130, or £56,413 in value during the year, against Rupees 6,10,751 or £61,075 in 1857-58.

Entire Coinage of the year.

350. The following is a statement of the entire Coinage of the year. If compared with that of previous years as shown in the Appendix No. XXV., it will be seen that although the outturn of pieces is below that of 1857-58, it is above that of any other year.

		No. of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.
Silver.	Silver Single Rupees	44,10,627		
	Silver Quarter Rupees	11,87,448		
	Silver Double Annas...	11,65,449		
			67,63,524	48,53,440 9 0
Copper.	Copper Half Annas	90,86,745		
	Copper Quarter Annas	1,25,79,092		
	Copper Single Pie Pieces	54,41,010		
			2,71,06,847	5,08,847 11 0
	Copper Single Cents...	19,73,700		
	Copper Half Cents	7,11,400		
	Copper Quarter Cents	7,34,000		
			34,19,100	55,283 12 10
		Total ...	3,72,89,471	54,17,572 0 10

Actual cost of Coinage.

351. The next statement shows the actual cost of each description of Coinage during each of the last two years, and exhibits the comparative relative excess of that of the last twelve months.

Memorandum showing the rates and total cost of Coinage for the years 1857-58 *and* 1858-59.

	Pieces.	Rate.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.
1857-58.				
Half Annas ...	1,05,19,640	@ 241 Rupees per lakh.	25,352 5 3	
Quarter Annas ...	1,27,32,140	@ 147¼ Ditto ditto.	18,748 1 2	
Single Pie ...	55,06,200	@ 92 Ditto ditto.	5,065 11 3	
Single Cents ...	28,65,400	@ 241 Ditto ditto.	6,905 9 9	
Half Cents ...	24,36,500	@ 147¼ Ditto ditto.	3,587 11 11	
Quarter Cents ...	8,35,400	@ 92 Ditto ditto.	768 9 1	
				60,428 0 5
		Value.		
Single Rupees ...	80,78,339	80,77,635 12 at trifle above 99/132 per cent.	73,392 6 8	
Half Rupees ...	5,45,257	2,72,780 1 at 1½ per cent.	3,409 12 0	
Quarter Rupees ...	24,55,238	6,14,055 5 at 2 per cent.	12,281 1 8	
Double Annas ...	52,59,415	6,57,461 15 at 3¾ per cent.	24,654 13 1	
				1,13,738 1 5
			Total ..	1,74,166 1 10
1858-59.				
Half Annas ...	90,86,745	@ 313 Rupees per lakh.	28,441 8 2	
Quarter Annas ...	1,25,79,092	@ 191 Ditto ditto.	24,026 1 0	
Single Pie ...	54,41,010	@ 119 Ditto ditto.	6,474 12 9	
Single Cents ...	19,73,700	@ 313 Ditto ditto.	6,177 10 10	
Half Cents ...	7,11,400	@ 191 Ditto ditto.	1,358 12 4	
Quarter Cents ...	7,34,000	@ 119 Ditto ditto.	873 7 4	
				67,352 4 5
		Value.		
Single Rupees ...	44,00,627	44,10,767 15 at above 2 p. c.	88,830 1 10	
Quarter Rupees ...	11,87,448	2,97,012 1 at 4 do.	11,880 7 8	
Double Annas ...	11,65,449	1,45,660 9 at 3 do.	8,739 1 1	
				1,09,449 10 7
			Total ...	1,76,801 15 0

352. Notwithstanding the causes above shown as having injuriously affected the operations of the Mint by restricting its outturn of both Silver and Copper Coins, while its expenses necessarily remained comparatively undiminished in consequence of the inexpediency, if not of the impossibility, of temporarily reducing trained superinten-

dence and workmen who have been brought together and instructed with much labor and expense, the total number of 3,72,89,471 pieces turned out bears a very favorable comparison with that of any year previous to 1857-58, and the seignorage and refining charges, and the gain on the Copper Coinage, as shown in the next statement, have yielded a clear profit of Rupees 99,062-6-6, or £9,906.

Total Number of pieces coined.

Statement showing the net gain on the Silver and Copper Coinage, and the actual expenses incurred in the Madras Mint for the year 1858-59, including those of the Assay and Mint Committee Offices.

Net gain on Coinage.

	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.
Seignorage and refinage on Silver Bullion	97,105 15 9	
Gain on Copper Coins after deducting the value of the Copper	2,17,071 15 8	
Excess of Silver in the different Departments ..	5,593 13 4	
Amount of Acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint	7,222 10 8	
		3,26,994 7 5
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Mint Master's and Acting Mint Master's Salary ..	19,266 3 4	
Mint Establishment	35,296 4 5	
Contingent Servants	63,599 11 3	
Grain, Straw, purchased articles, &c.	26,071 11 4	
Hired Bullocks	422 11 3	
Extra Pay to Establishment Servants	3,351 0 6	
Ditto to Contingent ditto		
Value of store articles	28,794 4 7	
Total Assay Office expenses	27,679 1 8	
Ditto Mint Committee Office ditto	3,678 1 9	
		2,08,159 2 1
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books		1,18,835 5 4
Loss on Copper Scissel sold		19,772 14 10
Total		99,062 6 6

353. The results of the manipulation of Bullion during the year have been very satisfactory, as evidencing the utmost carefulness and economy in the process of Coinage, for although every precaution has been taken to protect the interests of the merchants, the net excess of Bullion delivered, over that received, is Tolas 5,593-13-4, exclusive of the silver in the drosses which has not yet been valued by the Assay Department.

Memorandum exhibiting the wastage in melting Merchants' silver during 1856-57, 1857-58. *and* 1858-59.

	Before melting. Tolas.	After Melting. Tolas.	Particles returned to the Merchants. Tolas.	Wastage. Tolas.	Rate per Mille Annas.	Dross Bar recovered. Tolas.	Rate per Mille.
26th Settlement	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7,052	15	1,976	11
27th ditto ...	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490	5,214	10	929	8
28th / 29th ditto ...	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809	3,815	11	708	9

The following Statement exhibits this :

	Tolas.		
Balance on hand on the 1st May 1858	8,24,214 9 5		
Merchants' Silver Bullion purchased	48,17,375 8 3		
Amount of Public Bullion received during the year ..	2,18,717 0 7	58,60,307	2 3
Amount of Silver Coins remitted to the General Treasury	48,53,440 9 0		
Balance remaining in the Mint	10,12,460 6 7	58,65,900	15 7
Excess	... ...	5,593	13 4

Pyx Assays.

354. On the Pyx assays, in number 1,585, the Coinage of the year is $\frac{1}{2\,6}$ part of a dwt. below standard.

	B 1	B ½	Standard.	W ½	W 1	Total.
Single Rupees ...	.. ..	23	800	59	1	883
Quarter ditto ...	.. ..	4	208	25	.. ..	237
Double Annas ...	.. ..	4	405	56	.. ..	465
	.. ..	31	1,413	140	1	1,585

Improvements to Mint buildings

355. The following improvements have been made to the Mint Buildings. The Stamping Room has been enlarged, and now contains 26 Presses, enabling the outturn of this department to be reckoned at from 2½ to 4 lakhs of pieces per diem according to the size of the pieces.

356. The Copper Cleaning Room has also been raised and enlarged, and the furnaces rebuilt of a superior construction; of these there are two ranges, each admitting 13 tubes for annealing Copper blanks, and the numbers of pieces of each kind of Coin, respectively, that can be annealed and cleaned in a day, are as follows:

Improvements of appliances.

Half Annas	1,56,000
Quarter Annas	3,12,000
One-twelfth Annas	9,36,000

357. An upper room has been erected for the Turners, and the Lathes, Plaining and Boring Machines will all be arranged to be driven by a main shaft connected with a small Engine, and these machines will, it is certain, be far more valuable and more economically worked with steam as the motive power than they have been by hand.

358. The old Sulphuric Acid Chamber has been repaired and relined with the leaden sheets received from England in 1857. A beneficial change has been effected in the mode of manufacture; instead of introducing an Iron trough with the ingredients into the chamber, and there igniting them by means of red-hot iron rods according to the former methods, a small furnace has been built outside, and the gases conveyed by a pipe into the chamber are condensed within it. By the former process a great portion of the Sulphur remained unburnt, and was necessarily thrown away. By the latter, combustion is so complete as to ensure every particle of Sulphur being thoroughly consumed, and the last supply of acid (about 2,000 lbs.) was thus wholly manufactured from the refuse of previous operations; the acid is at the same time obtained in a purer state and at a much lower cost.

Economy of Materials.

359. The Foundry has continued to work most satisfactorily, and has been very usefully employed not only for the Mint and other public Departments, but also for the public generally.

Miscellaneous work done at Mint Foundry.

360. Thirty Bells have been cast during the year for the Arsenal, each weighing from 298 to 418lbs, or in the aggregate 10,143½lbs., at a charge of Rupees 6,783-2-10 or £678, or an average of 10 annas 8 pie per lbs.

361. The number of waist plates for the Infantry Corps of the Madras Army completed and sent to the Arsenal up to the 30th April last, is 54,443, at a charge of Rupees 28,489-4-11, or £2,849, or Rupees 25,953-11-1, £2,595 less than the cost at which an offer to manufacture them was made by a tradesman.

POLITICAL.

362. The progress of the States of Travancore and Cochin will be found described in two separate reports in the Appendix Nos. XXVI. and XXVII.

Progress of the States of Travancore and Cochin.

Tobacco Monopoly.

363. A considerable portion of their revenues, particularly in the case of Travancore, is derived from a monopoly in Tobacco, which is imported by the Sirkar, and its cultivation within the country prohibited. The ports of Tangacherry and Aujengo, and one or two other places within the natural limits of Travancore, belong to the British Government, but have long been leased to the Sirkar, for the protection of its revenue. Since the Tobacco monopoly has been abolished within British territory, the inhabitants of the above mentioned places find, in that fact, a ground of complaint as respects the pressure of the Travancore monopoly, and an excuse for largely engaging in contraband trade. To deprive them of this, the Travancore State has offered to supply them with Tobacco at prime cost, and it has been agreed that this arrangement, which is somewhat analogous with the terms of our treaty with the French regarding Salt, shall be carried out experimentally; the British settlements in Travancore being leased out year by year to the Sirkar, pending the surpersession of the monopoly by a more healthy fiscal system, to which the attention of the Sirkar has for some time past been earnestly invited.

Disturbances in Travancore on account of the Dress of Shanar woman.

* Toddy chamer caste.

364. In January last, the Resident reported that there was great excitement in the Southern districts of Travancore, arising from some Shanar* women having recently assumed the right of wearing the "upper cloth" common to Nair women. The wearing of this upper cloth by the lower castes had, it appeared, been prohibited in 1829 by the late Ranee, who at the same time had permitted the use of a jacket in its stead. This order the Shanar women had for some time past begun to infringe, and very prominently neglected it on the appearance of Her Majesty's proclamation, which however was appealed to by the higher castes as decisive against all such innovations upon long established usage. In this state of feeling, the upper and lower castes were not long in coming into actual collision. No loss of life or limb occurred, but among many other outrages on property, several small Mission schools and chapels were burnt by the Soodras. The Governor in Council directed the Resident to be careful to give no countenance to the idea that the British Government, of which he was the representative, recognised any exclusive distinctions, or the right of any set of men to prevent others from following, in all matters of social or domestic life, such course as they might see fit, provided it were not repugnant to public decency and morals. He was informed that it would be his duty to impress those views on the Rajah, and to point out to H. H. that such prohibitions as are contained in the proclamation of his predecessor are unsuited to the present age and unworthy of his enlightened character, and that he was not to look for the support of the British Government in any attempt to maintain them, as regards any class of his subjects. It was stated by H. H. in reply, that he proposed to abolish all rules prohibiting the covering of the upper part of their persons by Shanar women, and to grant them perfect liberty to meet the requirements of decency in any way they might deem proper, with the distinction that they did not imitate the mode of dress that appertains to the higher class. This concession the Government accepted as a practical earnest on the part of the Rajah of his desire to put an end to the barbarous and indecent restrictions previously existing on the dress of Shanar women.

Disputes between the States of Travancore and Cochin respecting the Custody of certain Bimboms.

365. In August last the Madras Government, as the power paramount over both Sirkars, passed orders for the settlement of a somewhat serious dispute that had arisen between the two States of Travancore and Cochin, respecting the custody of certain Bimboms, or idols. Two or three hundred years ago, on their emigration from their own country to Cochin, certain Conkanies, or settlers from the Concan, had brought their Bimboms with them, and enshrined them in a temple there, where they rested undisturbed until the year 1792, when they were removed to Alleppey, in Travancore, in consequence of the tyranny of the then Rajah of Cochin. On tranquillity and good order being established, they were applied for by the Cochinese, and the application was refused by the Resident, Colonel Munro, only in consequence of the importunities of the Travancore officials who feared that the removal of the images might affect the prosperity of Alleppey. The Conkanies of Cochin submitted to their loss, apparently with patience, until three or four years ago, when on the construction of a new and handsome Pagoda for the idols, under the direct patronage of the Travancore State, they took occasion, before the Bimboms could be removed to this new shrine, clandestinely to effect their abduction, and to lodge them in the old temple at Cochin. The late Court of Directors, to whom reference was made, decided that the restoration of the Bimboms to their late place of deposit at Alleppey should be first insisted on, and that then the Madras Government should pronounce judgment on the claims to the custody of them by the Travancore and Cochin States respectively. After considerable difficulty, the restoration of the Bimboms to Alleppey was effected, and matters being thus placed *in statu quo*, the Government gave judgment in favor of the Conkany community at Cochin. The Bimboms have consequently been made over to them.

POODOOCOTTAH.

Administration of the State of Poodoocottah.

366. This little State is situated between Tanjore and Madura, and the Collector of the last named district is *ex-officio* Political Agent there. In 1854, the young Rajah, or Tondiman, as he is styled, contracting habits of extravagance, endeavoured to raise funds by attempts to encroach on the Inams in his territory, half of which is held on such tenure. An insurrection of the principal landowners was the immediate result, and the power of the British Government having been called in to suppress the revolt, it was determined that the State should be administered by a Dewan in the confidence of the Political Agent, and under his control, pending a more prosperous state of its finances. Arrangements were at the same time made for the liquidation by yearly instalments of a large amount of debt that had been incurred by the Rajah, and his brother, Tirmul Tondiman. Some progress has been made towards this result, but the Rajah is still very dissolute and extravagant, in spite of repeated promises to reform, so that the Government have been constrained to deprive him, after many threats to that effect, of his title of "Excellency," and the Secretary of State for India has directed them to inform the Rajah, that so long as his affairs continue in a state of embarrassment, he is not to look for a restoration of the State to his sole control.

BUNGUMPILLY.

Bungumpilly Jaghire.

367. This Jaghire lies within the limits of the Kurnool Collectorate. The young chief is reported to be managing it very well. In accordance with his request, the Government, in June last, granted him the title held by his grandfather, *viz.*, "Nawaub Bahadur Dil Jung Mansurul Daulab Bahadur."

Payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic and grant of stipends to the family &c.

368. Mention was made in last year's Administration Report of the submission to the Legislative Council of a "Bill to provide for the Administration of the estate and payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic." Under the Act into which this Bill passed (No. XXX. of 1858) as amended by Acts Nos. II. and XVI. of 1859, payment of the late Nawab's debts is now being made. Previously to the passing of this Act, Commissioners had been appointed to determine the amount of arrears of allowance and salaries due by the late Nawab to his relatives and servants, and their labors have now been brought to a conclusion. There have further been admitted to stipends, under certain rules laid by the Government of India, the whole of the immediate family, the Chief Officers, pensioners and servants of his late Highness. These stipends aggregate Rupees 6,27,078-13-0 per annum, including the additional half lakh sanctioned for Prince Azeem Jah.

Pensions and gratuities to the servants of the late Rajah of Tanjore.

369. The servants and retainers of the late Maharajah of Tanjore have similarly been provided for. Their pensions amount to Rupees 12,222 per mensem, but the sum of the stipends of the immediate family cannot be determined, pending the result of the suit brought by Kamatchee Bhoyee, the eldest widow, against the East India Company, which is now in appeal to the Privy Council. In the case of both Sirkars, large sums have been disbursed by Government in the shape of gratuities to those who, from insufficiency of service, were not entitled under the rules to a pensionary provision.

Measures taken for securing tranquillity within the Madras Presidency.

370. In its relations with its own subjects, the Madras Government has had but little cause for uneasiness. In many districts, particularly those on the frontier, it has been thought prudent, since the mutiny, to increase the Police force at the disposal of the Magistracy. The temporary expenditure under this head amounts to 5,235 Rupees per mensem. Besides this, the Sibbundy Corps in Goomsoor and Golcondah have been strengthened, and two new Corps raised for service in Rajahmundry and Masulipatam. In June 1858, the office of Chief Commissioner of Mofussil Police was created. Mr. W. Robinson has submitted a scheme for the organization of the new force, which has received the approval of Government, and a Bill embodying the necessary changes has now for some months past been under the consideration of the Legislative Council. When it has passed into Law, the Commissioner will be in a position to introduce the new system, district by district, throughout the Presidency.

Operations against insurgents in North Canara.

371. In regard to actual outbreaks, it was mentioned in the last Administration Report, that in February, 1858, the three sons of Phond Sawunt, the leader of the rebellion in Sawunt Warree in 1845, had escaped from the Goa Country, in which they had since resided under surveillance, and made their appearance at the head of a large body of insurgents, in the North West Talooks of Canara, and that after maintaining with some degree of success a Guerilla warfare with our troops, they had been driven from Canara, and were supposed to be lurking in the jungly and mountainous country skirting Sawunt Warree and Kolapore.

372. Forced from this position by the energetic operations of Captain Schneider of the Bombay Army, the rebels retired into the Portuguese territory, where they found shelter (not without the connivance of some of the subordinate Goanese authorites) with one Deepa Rana, a Chief who some years ago held a large estate within the Goa limits, and headed a petty rebellion against that Government, which on his subjection, treated him with a leniency that still left him considerable means of influence and all his prestige. On Deepa Rana's complicity becoming known to our authorities, Captain Schneider, who was in daily and close communication with the Madras Officers, waited on His Excellency the Governor General of Goa, exposed the connivance and lukewarmness of the local administrators, and urged the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures. In this he was successful, and a Goanese force being sent against the Rana, that Chieftain fled to the Jungles, leaving many of his family and retainers in the hands of the Portuguese. The Monsoon supervening, operations were brought to a close, to be resumed in October. On the 22nd of that month, the Bombay Government intimated to this Government that, coinciding with it in the expediency of crushing the insurrection by the most determined means, it had resolved to place the Bombay detachments then on the border, and the Sawunt Warree local troops, under the command of the Madras Officer at the head of the troops in Canara, and to send Brigadier General Jacob on a mission to Goa, to urge on the Governor General a zealous co-operation. Deepa Rana had in the meanwhile surrendered on honorable terms to the Portuguese, and it was hoped that he would be in a position to secure the surrender of the Sawunt brothers.

372 A. Just at this time our troops had a very successful engagement with the enemy, whom they routed at all points; and Nana Sawunt gave himself up, with his own family and those of his brothers, to the Governor General of Goa. A Proclamation was issued, calling upon the other brothers to surrender within a given time, on pain of Nana Sawunt and all with him being delivered over to the British Government. If negociation failed, it was arranged that the rebels should be hunted down by parties of British troops descending down the Ghauts into Goa, for which movements the Governor General offered to afford every facility. The Sawunts came in on the 23rd November, and were forthwith transported with their principal retainers, 70 in number, to the penal settlement of the Portuguese, at Timor. Shortly afterwards the North Canara Field Force was broken up. Some few rebels are still at large in the Goa territory, and occasional raids across the British frontier have been made by them. They have however lately been proceeded against by the Goanese officials with some vigour, and with the strong

Police force now being organized on our side, it may be expected that these remaining marauders will soon be dispersed.

Events in the Golcondah Country.

372 B. The only other Political movement during the year took place in the Golcondah country, in the hilly portion of the Vizagapatam district. It was set on foot apparently in favor of the representative of the ancient zemindars of Golcondah, whose estate passed into the hands of Government in 1836. The rising was promptly quelled by the local authorities. No lives were lost. The great majority of the insurgents captured were released as ignorant and helpless followers. Ten were convicted and sentenced to different terms of transportation.

CHEPAUK AGENCY, &c.

Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Origin and history of department.

373. The duties connected with this conjoint office had their origin in the Treaty of 1801, by which the British Government assumed the Military and Civil jurisdiction of the Carnatic Payen Ghât, on which occasion during the administration of Lord Clive, the British Government undertook to provide a suitable maintenance for the relatives of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Oomdut-Ool-Oomrah and for the principal Officers of the Government of the latter Nabob.

374. Up to 1806, the payment of the Stipendiaries was managed by a member of the Governor's staff; but in that year a Paymaster of Carnatic stipends was appointed, and in 1815 the office of Political Agent at the Durbar of the Nabob of the Carnatic was created; the former officer attended to all matters connected with the stipends established in 1801, and the Agent conducted the Political relations of the British Government at Madras with the Carnatic family. This division of duties continued until 1828, when the two offices were united under one head, styled the Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic stipends, and have been ever since so conducted.

Recent additions to department.

375. In consequence of the increase of work and additional responsibility thrown on the office by the death of the late Nabob, Munshe Meer Mohib Ally Khan was promoted to the office of Assistant Government Agent at Chepauk; and as a temporary measure, owing to the continued increase of work, Major Snow was more recently nominated Assistant to the Goverument Agent, to aid generally in all the duties of the Agency, and in those devolving on the Commissioner investigating the late Nabob's debts.

State Nabob's Establishment how provided for.

376. After the year 1855, consequent on the death of the late Nabob, his immediate relatives, his principal officers, and the great majority of those servants in more humble position, were pensioned by the British Government on full, on half, or one-third rates of their previous allowances, while the sick, the infants, the old, the pensioners, and the mere retainers of the family, were all provided for on full or half rates of the allowances which they had previously drawn.

377. A great change resulted in this office from the cessation of the Musnud. While a Nabob lived, many of the claims and petitions were settled at his Court, and the Nabobs of the Carnatic have ever been held responsible for the correct issue of the stipends. Now, every petition in any way connected with the family is submitted to the office of the Government Agent, and they have thus greatly increased in number during late years as per margin * and the entire responsibility as to the existence of Stipendiaries, Gosha women, &c., and as to the correct issue of their stipends, has also devolved on the office of the Government Agent, whose work was so augmented that the old establishment was found wholly insufficient to perform it. There have therefore been constantly in employment a considerable number of temporary clerks, who were also required to admit of the increased work, consequent on the greatly augmented number of pensioners being despatched; but a permanent increase of one record-keeper and one clerk has been applied for, and the temporary servants will be discharged on their joining.

Department how employed in past year.

* Years.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859 12 July
No. of Returns.	280	225	215	304	277	370	559	1063	5017	3588

378. From the end of 1856, when intimation was received of the intention to bestow pensions and gratuities on the late Nabob's servants and dependents, the officers of this department were constantly labouring in the investigation of claims from ex-servants of the family; and this duty, reported on in December 1856, owing to changes subsequently ordered, was only finally concluded in the middle of 1858.

379. In December 1856, also, it was deemed advisable to receive charge of the entire records of the Carnatic Durbar, and since Act XXX. of 1858 placed in the Supreme Court at Madras the settlement of all debt-claims against the late Nabob, and against the Prince Regent during his minority, the Agency and the Commissioner investigating the Nabob's debts have been unintermittingly employed in supplying from the Records, to the legal Officers of Government, the information on the several claims.

380. It has been mentioned above that at the end of 1856, the records of the Sirkar of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic were taken under the charge of this department, where they still continue. The Departments of the Sirkar at the date of the late Nabob's death were 18 in number, each wholly different from the other. There consequently arose a necessity for employing several Officers of the late Nabob's establishments conversant with their own records, as without their assistance it would have been utterly impossible to have traced the multitude of items connected with the services, the arrears, the relationship of ex-servants of the Sirkar, or to ascertain the entries connected with the debt-claims against the late Nabob's estate. The number so employed is now 34, on a total salary of Rupees 1,055 per month.

Increase of Carnatic Stipends and actual payments on account of ditto.

381. The increase to the Stipends consequent on the death of the late Nabob will be shown to some extent by the actual payment during a series of years prior and subsequent to the extension of the Musnud.

Actual payments made on account of Carnatic Stipends for the following Official years.

Actual payments in	1848-49...	...	... Rs.	3,74,179
„ „	1849-50...	...	... „	3,28,356
„ „	1850-51...	...	... „	3,25,206
„ „	1851-52...	...	... „	3,17,908
„ „	1852-53...	...	... „	2,92,782
„ „	1853-54...	...	... „	2,93,639
„ „	1854-55...	...	* ... „	2,82,773
„ „	1855-56*	...	... „	2,94,017
„ „	1856-57†	...	... „	3,88,660
„ „	1857-58...	...	... „	5,74,646
„ „	1858-59...	...	... „	7,32,631-7

382. On the 7th October 1855, the number of Stipendiaries paid through the Agency amounted to 1,100. On that date the late Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghouse died, and on the same date of each succeeding year, since then, the numbers paid in Madras have been as per margin*. In addition to these a small number of Carnatic Stipendiaries are paid in the different parts of British India where they may be residing. The number at out stations at this date is 127.

Number of Stipendiaries.

* On the 7th October 1856.....1,022
„ 7th October 1857.....1,751
„ 7th October 1858.....2,717

283. It was at first intended that the entire debts of the late Nabob should be settled by a Commission; but this intention was subsequently abandoned, and the Commissioners* were confined to the settlement of the arrears due to the servants and pensioners. Cash receipts for the arrears for the year 1855, found by the late Commissioners to be due to servants performing service, were issued by the Agency, but the arrears of servants and pensioners prior to 1855, have been solely investigated, and cash receipts issued by the Government Agent, Dr. Balfour, who on the original committee being dissolved, was continued as sole Commissioner for that purpose.

Debts of late Nabobs.

* Messrs. Teed; Balfour; and the Dewan.

384. The number of debt-claims filed under Act XXX. of 1858, in the Supreme Court at Madras, was upwards of 400, which was reduced by nearly 100 on the passing of Act II. of 1859, which required the filing of the particulars and documents within a specified time. The numbers which have been forwarded by the Law Officers to the Commissioner for report have been 303, and the Commissioner with the Agency has already reported on 255.

Claims filed against estate.

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* Nabob died October 1855.

† Orders of Court of Directors for extinction of Musnud received, and pensions commenced to be granted. Old allowances have been continued in full up to that date.

Note.—The payments since the Nabob's death do not include the stipend, 1½ lakhs per annum, of Prince Azeem Jah, which he has refused to draw.

Pensions and gratuities to servants of the Sirkar.

385. In regard to the Sirkar servants in the actual performance of duties, the rule laid down by the Government of India was to grant pensions equal to their allowances to chief Officers, half pensions to all with 35 years' service, and one third rate of pensions to all above 25 and under 25 years' service. To all servants of less than 35 years' service. Gratuities according to the marginal* scale were given,—the payment of the amounts due to individuals devolved on the Agency.

* Under 7 years' service 3 months pay.
From 7 to 15 „ 6 „ „
„ 15 to 20 „ 9 „ „
„ 20 to 25 „ 12 „ „

386. In the year 1850 it was suggested by the Agency that in some cases it would be for the advantage of Government and of Stipendiaries, were the latter allowed to accept a bonus in lieu of their stipends. Subsequently, in the year 1854, the Honorable Court authorized a similar course being followed generally in other departments of the State, according to the scale which had been adopted in the Punjab, under which the commutation was limited to that of pensions not exceeding 20 Rupees a year. This limitation however has not been extended to the commutation of Carnatic Stipends.

387. Nearly all the gratuities have been disbursed, and the great majority of the ex-servants have been pensioned, and as regards this class of the Nabob's followers, all that remains to be completed is the supplementary list of pensions and gratuities.

Nabob's estate.

388. On the death of the late Nabob, Mudarool Oomrah, the Dewan of the Carnatic Durbar, was ordered by Government to continue the performance of all those duties which he had carried on in his late master's time. He thus continued to control all servants in charge of property as in the Nabob's time; until under Act XXX. of 1858, a Receiver was appointed, and the property passed direct from the Dewan to the Receiver, Mr. C. Dale.

389. The pensions granted to the servants of the late Nabob, except to a few chief Officers, having been conferred only for periods of more than 25 years' service, it will naturally occur that the holders of such pensions are all men of the middle age of life, and many of them aged men; the stipends will thus rapidly lapse to the State. During the official year 1858-59 the number of lapses from death alone amounted to Rupees 33,888 per annum.

MILITARY.

Conduct of the Army.

390. The Madras Native Army has not only been perfectly loyal during the year under review, but such corps as have had the opportunity, have, in conjunction with European Troops, done good service wherever employed, and assisted greatly in re-establishing order and tranquillity. The following operations in which the Madras Troops have been engaged may be mentioned.

Saugor field division.

391. After the general action fought by the force under the command of Major General G. C. Whitlock, with the Troops of the Nawab of Banda, on 19th April, 1858, several very successful attacks

were made upon bodies of rebels by detachments from the Troops composing the Saugor field division, on the dates and under the command of officers named with other particulars in the subjoined list. On the 29th December 1858, Major General Whitlock, after having relieved Kirmee by a rapid movement of 83 miles in 36 hours, had an action with the rebels under Radah Govind, who occupied in force the heights of Punwaree. Our Troops engaged in this action did excellent service; the enemy was defeated with 300 killed, including the rebel leader Radah Govind, and the country in that direction cleared of rebels.

LIST.

Date.	Troops engaged.	Place.	Under whose Command	Remarks.
13th Aug. 1858.	1st Infantry Brigade ...	Near Kirmee...	Brigadier Carpenter ...	Enemy's loss considerable.
20th ditto ...	A Detachment of Cavalry & Infantry	Gurrakotah ...	Capt. Finch, Begl. Army	The enemy who had plundered the country around the Fort of Gurrakotah, were defeated with much loss, many prisoners and a large quantity of arms also being captured.
5th Sept. ...	2nd Infantry Brigade...	Sahas, near Jaloun.	Brigadier MacDuff ...	Enemy's loss considerable.
6th ditto ...	1st ditto ditto ...	Punghotee Pass	Brigadier Carpenter ...	Forced the pass.
13th Nov. ...	A Detachment of 3rd European Regt. in concert with a Detachment of Bombay Troops ...	Patna. ...	Lieut. Clemons, 3rd Mad. Europs.	Drove the enemy into the jungle.
4th Dec. ...	Detachment of Artlry and Infantry	Tola Rhargara.	Capt. Hilliard, 50th Mad. N. I.	
5th do. (night.)	A Detachment of Cavalry & Artlry...	Banks of the Dassain River	Lt. Col. Oakes, Her M.'s 12th Lancers.	
25th ditto ...	A small party ...	Kirmee ...	Capt. Woodland, 1st Mad. N. I.	Repelled an attack on the palace of Kirmee, by a very superior force under the Rebel Leaders Radah Govind and Ramnut Sing.
2nd Jan. 1859.	A small column ...	Near the village of Kurrerrah ...	Lt. Col. Gottreux, 1st Mad. N. I.	
4th March ...	A Detachment ...	Kintee ...	Brigdr. Faddy, Royal Artillery.	Enemy's loss great, a party of Seikh 2nd Cavalry eminently distinguished itself.
26th ditto ...	A Ditto ...	Oodypoor ...	Brigadier Wheeler, Bengal Army	
28th ditto ...	A small Detachment of Cavy. & Infy....	Imbepanee ...	Capt. Wright, Bengal Army	

Hydrabad Territory.

1st Column.

5th Light Cavalry.
Company of Royal Artillery.
H. M's. 74th Highlanders.
47th Regiment Native Infantary.
6th ditto Mysore Horse, under the command of Colonel Spottiswoode.

2nd Column.

Detachments of Royal Artillery.
B. Troop Horse Artillery.
½ E. Troop ditto
1 Troop H. M's. 12th Lancers.
1 Squadron 7th Light Cavalry.
2 Companies H. M's. 1st Royals.
9th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Roberts, co-operating with Brigadier Hill, commanding Hydrabad Contingent.

392. Several corps were formed into columns, and employed in the Hydrabad Territory for the purpose of restoring confidence among the people, and destroying the bands of marauding Rohillas about the Nizam's frontier. While Captain Clogstoun with the Cavalry was detached in pursuit of a body of rebels, Brigadier Hill, though Force was very small, attacked those who had taken post at Chickumba, a Hill fort. In this attack, Captain McKumon was killed, and Captain Hosrason dangerously wounded, the Brigadier himself narrowly escaped being shot. Seeing that his only European Officer was disabled, Brigadier Hill thought it prudent to retire, and recalling his men attacked another party of the rebels, cutting up 100 of them. Shortly after this affair, the rebels dispersed.

Early in February 1859, a party of Rohillas, said to be 1,000 strong, made their appearance on the Hydrabad frontier below Kurnool, and plundered the village of Kala Kublas. Captain L. R.Phillips, of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, with two Companies of his corps, pursuing the rebels, after a most harassing march, surprised them while crossing a ferry, and succeeded in killing about 20 ; the remainder, owing to the rugged nature of the ground, managed to escape across the frontier.

North Canara.

393. In February 1858, there was a revolt in North Canara, headed by Rumeedher Sawunt, a landholder in the Goa Territory, and his two brothers.

The insurgents were at first inconsiderable in number, amounting it is supposed to about 150 men; but Troops not being immediately available for movement to the scene of the outbreak, they became emboldened, and proclaimed the restoration of the Peishwa. Brigadier FitzGerald, commanding Malabar and Canara, who was appointed to conduct the operations against them, placed small detachments of Troops in different positions in the district, with the view of overawing the rebels, and restoring confidence to the well-disposed. After a few skirmishes, in which the rebels were always defeated, finding themselves hemmed in on all sides, they were dispirited, and in November 1858, the Sawunt brothers surrendered themselves to the Goa authorities.

Native aide-de-camp to the Governor.

394 The merits and distinguished services of numerous Native Officers had been brought to the notice of the head of the Government, but it was felt that he had no opportunity of showing the Government's appreciation of their services, by some special mark of approbation, the only appointment at this Presidency, open to this large class, being that of Native aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief. With the view of affording therefore an additional means of recognizing and rewarding merit, a similar appointment, termed Native Aide-de-camp to the Governor, has been sanctioned, the extra cost* of which will be merely the full batta of the rank of the nominee.

* Full batta to Subadar, Rupees 14-3-3 per mensem.

Pegu Police Battalion.

1 Commandant,
1 Adjutant,
1 QuarterMaster,
1 Sub-assistant Surgeon.

} Commissioned or Warrant Officers, as the Commander-in Chief may find convenient.

395. With the view of relieving the Madras Army from a portion of the service in Pegu, a Native Battalion of 1,100 Privates, with a limited number of officers, as shown in the margin, has been formed for service in that Province; it is designated the Pegu Police Battalion.

The Battalion embarked for Pegu in September, 1858.

East Indian Artillery Drivers.

396. The experiment of employing East Indians as Drivers of Horse Field Batteries has proved most successful, and authority has been granted for a third company being raised.

Major General Donald MacLeod, commanding the Ceded Districts, in his annual Inspection Report upon the C. Company 1st Battalion Artillery, for the year 1858, speaks thus of the East Indian Drivers:

"GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Review I was much struck with the soldier-like "appearance of the East Indian Drivers, who ride particularly well, and have a uniform "seat and pluck equal to the best horsemen, and for which credit is due to Lieutenant "Davidson, the Riding-master of the 5th Cavalry, and the Non-commissioned Officers of "that Regiment, who instructed them. I feel quite confident, that if justice is done to "these people, they will turn out excellent soldiers. The field movements were gone "through very satisfactorily."

Return of the Fusiliers.

397. On the 22nd February last, the Presidency town of Madras was the scene of an occurrence of great interest. At the very beginning of the rebellion in Bengal, three days after the news of the mutiny which unexpectedly broke out at Meerut reached Madras, the 1st Fusiliers proceeded from hence to aid in putting down the rebellion. After twenty months of arduous and perilous service, the corps returned to its own Presidency. On arriving at Calcutta, on its way to Madras, the Viceroy and Governor General, with the Members of the Governments of India and Bengal, and other Civil and Military Officers, received the Regiment with public honors. His Excellency addressed them in terms of high eulogium. He thanked them in the name of the Government of India, for the great services which they had rendered to the State, acknowledged that theirs was the first British Regiment which took assistance to the Central Provinces, and gave safety to the important posts of Benares and Allahabad; and that they had from that time, with little intermission, been in the front of danger. Deep sympathy was expressed for the loss of life that the Regiment had sustained, and special honor was paid to the memory of their late distinguished leader, General Neill.

The Corps landed at Madras on the 22nd February, 1859, with public honors, and was entertained by Goverument at the Railway Terminus. All classes joined in giving the Regiment, of which they felt truly proud, a most hearty welcome, and addresses in recognition of its eminent services, from both the European and Native inhabitants, were presented, which it was intimated would be followed by more lasting proofs of their admiration and regard.

The Regiment proceeded to Bangalore, and was there also received with similar marks of public respect.

Importation of Horses.

398. In consequence of the great uncertainty of obtaining large horses for the Artillery from the Persian dealers, Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Atkinson of the Madras Infantry was deputed to proceed to New South Wales to purchase Horses there. He left Madras on 10th June, 1858, and returned on the 25th May last, having purchased and shipped 329 Horses of a superior description, which have been landed in the best condition, and with few casualties. It appears from Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson's report, that a regular supply of undoubtedly serviceable Horses can be purchased in New South Wales, at from £25 to £30 each, and that the additional items of keep, conveyance to Madras, and remuneration to an Officer employed on the duty, &c. would raise the cost, up to landing here, to £60 for each horse, including all charges.

A batch of South American Horses was for the first time imported into the Madras market in December last, and a few have been purchased by Government experimentally for use with Light Field Batteries, for which they appear particularly adapted.

Joint Remount Agency at Bombay.

399. The Bombay Government having expressed an opinion that the arrangements made by the Rem ount Agent at Oossoor to secure an adequate supply of horses to meet the additional demands of the service of this Presidency, were calculated to affect injuriously the operations of the Remount Agent at that Presidency, it has been determined to revive the Joint Agency at Bombay, for the purchase of horses for both Presidencies, upon the former system, the appointment of Agent being made alternately by the Bombay and Madras Government.

Reduction of Military Expenditure.

400. The necessity of an immediate and a considerable reduction in the Military Expenditure of this Presidency having been pointed out by the Government of India and the Home Government, an immediate reduction of about 18 lacs has been effected, and further prospective reductions have been ordered, which, it is calculated, will amount to more than 32 lacs, making together, reductions immediate and prospective in the annual expenditure, to the extent of nearly 51 lacs.

Immediate ...	...	18,31,517
Prospective...	...	32,57,656
		50,89,173

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Chaplains on the Establishment.

401. During the year under review, there were 40 Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains on the Establishment, of whom 36 were actually present in the country, and four were absent on sick leave or Furlough. Two other Chaplains were employed on special duty, one with the Field force in Central India, the other as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese.

Number of Chaplaincies without Ministers.

402. Six stations for which Chaplains are supposed to be provided were thus left without Ministers.

District Clergy not on Government Establishment.

403. There were six Clergymen of the Church of England in charge of particular stations, who are maintained by voluntary societies dependant on private subscriptions, but receiving aid from Government. They are not on the Government establishment of Chaplains.

Want of Church accommodation.

404. At three of the stations recognised as Chaplaincies, there are neither Church buildings nor Chapel for public service, and the accommodation at many of the larger stations is insufficient for the congregation.

Tours of the Bishop of the diocese.

405. During the last two cold seasons, the Bishop of the diocese made tours through the Northern Circars, the Nizam's country, and among the stations on the Western Coast, and reports favorably of what he saw on his visits.

MEDICAL.

Health of the Country.

406. Epidemic diseases in the form of cholera and small pox were common in most parts of the Presidency during the past year.

Civil Dispensaries.

407. These very useful institutions continue to afford a large amount of relief to the suffering poor. No new Dispensary was established in the past year, but the inhabitants of Tellicherry having subscribed a sum of money towards the erection of a suitable building, the Government has sanctioned the establishment of a Dispensary at that place. In the 38 Dispensaries now in full operation, the total number of patients treated amounted to 2,50,263, *viz.* in-patients 13,421, and out-patients 2,36,842, giving an excess of 18,271 patients over the official year 1857-58. The deaths amongst the in-patients amounted to 892, or 6·6 per cent. to treated, in the out-patients, 0·1 per cent.

Table showing the admissions and Deaths of in and out Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries from 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859.

Divisions.	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of treated to strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of treated to strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of treated to strength.
Presidency ...	4,032	280	221	6·9	57,624	23	1,072	0·03	61,656	303	1,293	0·4
Centre	1,891	88	142¾	4·6	51,539	83	470½	0·1	53,430	171	613¼	0·3
Southern	4,315	290	231¾	6·7	68,764	219	1,146	0·3	73,079	509	1,377¾	0·6
Mysore	66	7	3	10·6	1,018	1	17	0·09	1,084	8	20	0·7
Malabar and Canara ...	854	58	61¼	6·7	18,893	30	381½	0·1	19,747	88	443	0·4
Ceded Districts ...	311	35	22	11·2	14,844	40	157	0·2	15,155	75	179	0·4
Northern	1,206	62	103½	5·1	21,772	12	404½	0·05	22,978	74	513	0·3
Hydrabad Subsidiary Force	475	46	67	9·6	1,254	0	25	0	1,729	46	72	2·6
Nagpore Force ...	271	26	19	9·5	1,134	3	30	0·2	1,405	29	49	2·06
Total ...	13,421	892	856½	6·6	3,26,842	411	3,703½	0·1	2,50,263	1,303	4,560	0·5
									Total of 1857-58 ...		2,31,992	
									Increase in 1858-59 ...		18,271	

Vaccination.

408. There was a falling off in the number of operations in the past year. Vaccination is not generally popular with the people of this country, and the returns of the native vaccinators are not always trustworthy. Owing to the employment of so many subordinates in Bengal and elsewhere on Field service, it was not practicable to exercise that supervision over the native vaccinators which is so necessary to ensure the extension of the benefits of vaccination. The total number vaccinated was 3,55,564, or 19,079 less than in the previous year. The failures were reported to be 92 per thousand.

STATEMENT showing the number of Vaccinations performed in the year 1858-59, *contrasted with* 1857-58, *with the increase or decrease in each Division.*

Divisions.	1857-58.				1858-59.					
	No. Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Rate per 1,000 of failures.	No. Vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Rate per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency	9,255	8,261	994	107·4	9,775	8,434	1,341	137·1	520	...
Centre	53,744	49,435	4,309	80·1	49,209	46,175	3,034	61·1	...	4,535
Southern	1,07,849	98,451	9,398	87·1	96,350	87,550	8,800	91·3	...	11,499
Mysore	93,489	89,091	4,398	47·04	1,01,051	96,734	4,317	42·7	7,562	...
Malabar and Canara ...	33,047	26,914	6,133	185·5	33,444	27,238	6,206	185·5	397	...
Ceded Districts ...	38,326	33,765	4,561	119·005	24,554	21,326	3,228	131·4	...	13,772
Northern	35,384	30,247	5,137	145·1	37,666	32,488	5,178	137·4	2,282	...
Hydrabad Subsidiary Force	2,944	2,479	465	157·9	2,812	2,363	449	159·6	...	132
Nagpore Force ...	605	523	82	135·5	703	520	183	260·3	98	...
Total ...	3,74,643	3,39,166	35,477	94·6	3,55,564	3,22,828	32,736	92·06	...	19,079

Health in Jails.

409. The mortality of prisoners was higher than the average, but not quite so high as in the previous year. It amounted to 7·06 per cent. to strength. The Jail at Salem was particularly unhealthy, no less than 90 deaths having occurred there during the year. The most fatal diseases were cholera, diarrhœa, and dropsies. Many of the Jails are overcrowded, and defective in site, construction, and ventilation. The diet of prisoners was unexceptionable.

Comparative Statement of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Jail for the official years 1857-58 *and* 1858-59.

Years.	Divisions.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of		
						Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1857-58.	Presidency	242	14	355	25	146·6	10·3	7·04
	Centre	1,780	63	1,830	76	102·8	4·2	4·1
	Southern	1,977	117	3,759	233	190·1	11·7	6·1
	Mysore	39	2	83	2	212·8	5·1	2·4
	Malabar and Canara ...	966	57	1,713	48	177·3	4·9	2·8
	Ceded Districts... ...	851	55	1,393	72	163·6	8·4	5·1
	Northern	780	40	834	59	106·9	7·5	7·07
	Total ...	6,635	348	9,967	515	150·2	7·7	5·1
1858-59.	Presidency	300	16½	379	29	126·3	9·6	7·6
	Centre	1,899	60½	1,532	92	80·6	4·8	6·005
	Southern	2,310	327	4,204	210	181·9	9·09	4·9
	Mysore	40	5	123	4	307·5	10·0	3·2
	Malabar and Canara ...	1,179	53½	1,562	74	132·4	6·2	4·7
	Ceded Districts... ...	1,152	33	1,138	90	98·7	7·8	7·9
	Northern	709	38½	620	37	87·4	5·2	5·9
	Total ...	7,589	534½	9,558	536	125·9	7·06	5·6

410. A correct return of the health of the European and Native troops cannot be furnished, as some of the returns have not been received. It may be stated, however, that with the exception of the European troops engaged on Foreign service, and Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 1st Royals at Secunderabad, the Troops were healthy. In the Corps just mentioned, occupying the old Infantry Barracks at Secunderabad, there was a heavy loss of life from dysentery and hepatic disease.

Health of the Army.

The Native troops serving in Burmah and the Straits were sickly, and the mortality amongst them was high.

ABSTRACT RETURN of Sickness and Deaths amongst the European and Native Troops serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the official year 1858-59.

Divisions.	Europeans.							Natives.						
	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency	923	1,929	35	107	203·9	3·7	1·8	2,220	2,770	87	124¼	124·7	3·9	3·1
Centre	607	1,490	27	56¾	245·4	4·4	1·8	2,883	3,816	77	225¼	134·6	2·7	2·0
Southern	1,007	1,673	18	85¼	166·1	1·7	1·0	4,975	4,496	103	151¾	90·3	2·0	2·2
Mysore	1,850	2,563	30	119¼	138·5	1·6	1·1	2,811	2,684	52	94	95·4	1·8	1·9
Malabar and Canara	993	1,604	10	82¾	161·5	1·0	0·6	3,188	2,617	36	100¼	82·0	1·1	1·3
Ceded Districts	1,157	2,080	45	76	179·7	3·8	2·1	3,529	3,413	84	125	96·7	2·3	2·4
Hydrabad Subsidiary Force ...	2,072	4,351	145	170	209·9	6·9	3·3	4,865	6,725	42	251	138·2	0·8	0·6
Nagpore Force	490	604	7	23¾	123·2	1·4	1·1	3,882	3,483	31	113¾	89·7	0·7	0·8
Northern	198	407	9	17¾	205·5	4·5	2·2	7,407	7,058	75	300	95·2	1·0	1·0
Saugor Field Division ...	2,092	6,015	169	156¼	287·5	8·0	2·8	2,349	2,951	27	86¼	125·6	1·1	0·9
Southern Mahratta Division...	123	138	0	5¼	112·1	0	0	249	148	4	6¾	59·4	1·6	2·7
Total	11,512	22,854	495	900¼	198·5	4·2	2·1	38,308	40,161	618	1,578¾	104·8	1·6	1·5

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office.

411. No report of the working of the Post Office Department, which is directly under the Supreme Government, has been submitted to the Government of Madras, and it is presumed that it has been forwarded direct to the Director General of Post Offices in India.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Extent of Telegraph Lines on 30th April 1858.

412. The extent of the several Telegraph Lines in operation on the 30th April, 1858, embraced a distance of 1,676 miles, *viz.*:

	Miles.
Local lines in Madras and its immediate vicinity	32
From Madras to the Bombay Frontier *viâ* Poonamallee, Vellore, Bangalore, Seerah, and Bellary...	480
Bangalore to Ootacamund *viâ* Mysore	163
Mysore to Calicut *viâ* Mercara and Cannanore	203
Madras to Pondicherry *viâ* Saint Thomas' Mount and Chingleput ...	99
Madras to the Bengal Frontier *viâ* Nellore, Ongole, Guntoor, Bezoarah, Dowlaiswarum, Vizagapatam, and Berhampore	699
Total...	1,676

New line under construction.

413. A new line was under construction at the commencement of the past official year, *viz.* from Pondicherry to Chitty Chuttrum, distance 280 miles.

Completion of Southern Line.

The Line to the South of Pondicherry, the preliminary operations of which were commenced in February 1857, was only completed to Negapatam in August 1858, and to Ramaisweram in October following.

Causes of delay in its construction.

This delay was occasioned mainly by the non-arrival of wire from Europe; some parts of the country through which the Line crosses presented great difficulties, and six large Rivers and numerous other streams and channels intersect the Line.

Flying Line of Posts all up in August 1857.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the flying line of posts was ready for the reception of wire in August 1857—10 months anterior to the arrival of the heavy or No. 1 Galvanized Iron wire, which was distributed along the line in July last.

Intervening period devoted to making Line permanent.

The intervening period was devoted to the conversion of the line from the flying into the permanent state. The permanent supports consist of masonry pillars, Teak and Iron wood posts. These latter were imported from Ceylon at a heavy cost, but the remarkable solidity and permanent character of this description of wood seem to justify the expenditure.

Direction of Line.

The line after passing through Cuddalore, Tranquebar, the French Territory of Karical, and Negapatam, runs near the promontory of Calimere, and traversing Puttooccottah Paumben, and Ramaisweram ends at the small village of Chetty Chuttrum, where the submarine cable commences.

Line in Paumben reef how supported.

414. The line on the Paumben reef is supported by 40 iron-wood posts let into the sandstone rocks. This portion of the Line promises durability, although exposed to the violence of the sea, and it has passed through the last monsoons without sustaining any injury.

Laying of submerged Cable across the Gulf of Manaar.

The submerged cable, consisting of seven-stranded copper wire, protected by an outer coating of tarred yarn, and large iron wire was successfully laid across the Gulf of Manaar by Mr. Wickham, Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraph, Pegu Circle.

Offices on the line Negapatam and Puttoocottah.

415. The offices opened on this Line are at Negapatam (the principal trading port in the Tanjore Collectorate) and Puttoocottah; the latter is however temporary.

Construction of Western Coast Line from Calicut to Cochin, was opened in December 1858.

416. Orders were received in May, 1858, to construct a Line of Telegraph from Calicut to Cochin (103 miles); the line was personally traced and marked out by Mr. Nowill, the late Deputy Superintendent of this Circle, the wire was received from Bombay, and communication was established to Cochin on the morning of the 18th December last: the Line however was not opened to the public till some days later, as further provisional arrangements had to be made respecting the supply of Signallers, Instruments, &c.

Direction of this Line. Ralai River bridged.

Beypoor, Cadawandy, Ponany, Valliangodi, Chetwye, Cadangalore, and Cochin. } Cabled

417. This Line passes through Beypore, Ponany, and Chowghaut, and crosses eight rivers, as noted in the margin, besides numerous channels and back waters. Seven out of eight rivers have been cabled by Mr. Wickham, and they are all, except the Ponany River Cable (which alone required repairs) in good working order. The largest of these rivers (the Beypoor) is 815 yards from Bank to bank, where the line crosses; the smallest, the Cadangalore, 350 yards.

Branch Line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly contemplated.

418. A branch line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly *viâ* Tanjore was contemplated, but no measures have been taken for its construction.

There were two other Lines ordered to be constructed in July last; the one was to extend from Cannanore to Dharwar, traversing Mangalore, Honore, and Sirci in its course, the other was to be a continuation of the southern line, from Cochin to Ramnad, providing the important Towns of Aleppie, Quilon, Trevandrum, and Tuticorin with Telegraph communication. Preliminary operations were commenced for giving effect to the above instructions, when counter orders were received from the Supreme Government, to suspend further proceedings connected with these Lines.

Orders to construct Line from Cannanore to Dharwar, and from Cochin to Ramnad countermanded.

419. The chief progress with the old Lines has been rendering several sections of them permanent, and altering and improving their direction.

Several Sections of old Lines rendered permanent.

420. Since the organization of this Department, till lately, the protective establishment (Line Patrols) consisted of Native Lascars, generally one for every 10 miles. These persons had to go over their respective beats daily, but on breakages of the line occurring, the distance traversed was of course greater.

Conservancy of Line. Native Lascars.

The system was, however, found to be very defective, and the main object in view, *viz.* the rapid restoration of communication during interruptions, was totally defeated. The Patrols either would not or could not do their duty efficiently. Under recent arrangements, therefore, the whole body of Native Line Guards are being dismissed, and replaced by a staff of European and East Indian Horse Patrols; they are posted at each Telegraph station, and at intervals of 20 miles, where substantial huts are being built for their accommodation.

Superseded by Mounted Patrols.

These men inspect their beat twice a week, and during interruptions they are ready to move rapidly on the line, at a moment's notice. They are furnished with tools, wire, and all requisites for making a zinc ingot joint. Notice is also given, whenever practicable, to the Artificer in charge of the section, of the breakage of the wire. Thus any section of the Line of 100 miles could be travelled over, and an interruption remedied with certainty within 12 hours at longest.

Routine of their duties.

421. The Artificers in charge of a section of the line (varying from 30 to 60 miles), and the Inspector in charge of a Division (100 to 200 miles forming several of such sections) also inspect their lines, the former twice or thrice, and the latter once or twice in every month.

Inspection of line by Inspectors and Artificers.

422. Provision is also being made for the construction of huts at every dangerous river crossing, in addition to the junction cable-houses, in order to secure communication during the monsoon at every river crossing. Where danger is apprehended, offices will be

Construction of huts at dangerous river crossings.

open on either bank and Signallers, Batteries, and stores will be supplied prior to the setting in of the Monsoon; this remedy was not resorted to before, and hence the cause of some of the interruptions through the failure of river crossing.

II.—NOTICE OF INTERRUPTIONS.

Several and prolonged interruptions during the year.

423. During the year under review, there were several and prolonged interruptions to communication especially on the Southern Line between Madras and Paumben, and the two intermediate stations of Negapatam and Puttoocottah. There were also interruptions of a less serious nature, between Madras and Vellore, Bangalore and Ootacamund, and on the Western Coast Line.

Interruptions caused by a severe stroke of lightning. Several posts split to pieces.

424. On the 4th May, 1858, one teak and six jungle wood supports were split to pieces by a stoke of lightning. The notice of interruption was given to an Artificer at 6 P.M., on that date, and although he was then 20 miles away from the place where the accident occurred, communication was established at 2 P.M. on the following day. About the same time communication was stopped between Mysore and Mercara for about 24 hours, from a similar accident.

Interruption on the 14th May: 82 bamboos were shattered to pieces by lightning.

On the 14th May, again, 82 bamboos were shattered to pieces by lightning between the 70 and 76 miles from Saint Thomas' Mount, near the plain of Tindevanum: the wire was reunited within 6 hours after communication ceased.

Interruptions on Southern Line chiefly occasioned by violent gales. Violent storm in November.

425. The prolonged and unusual interruptions on the Southern lines were chiefly occasioned by violent gales of wind. The storm which set in about the 20th November, 1858, and lasted for several days, was one of unusual violence.

Rivers South of Negapatam overflow their banks.

The line between Mannargoody and Negapatam crosses seven Rivers, which are of an insignificant width, but in consequence of the storm just mentioned, they overflowed their banks, and flooded the fields through which the line passes.

Breach in the Vennaur and Vettaur: consequent rush of waters: country inundated.

In consequence of an extraordinary high fresh, there was a breach in the Vennaur, the waters of which rushing into the Vettaur, burst through its banks, and overflowed the country far and wide to the South and East of the village of Trivallore, rendering access to the line totally impossible.

Communication was therefore not restored for a week.

Telegraphic communication was not re-established for a week.

426. Nearly all the interruptions on the Western Coast line were occasioned by the fall of large trees in proximity to the line : two trees fell on the line near Wootacully, dislodging the wire off 12 posts.

Interruptions on Western coast line caused by fall of large trees on wire.

Wire for miles on ground during high winds.

It has not been unusual after high winds, to find the wire in water or on ground for miles together.

Cessation of communication at Ootacamund.

At Ootacamund communication ceased for two hours, by the breakage of the Telegraph coil, but it was speedily detected.

Lastly, a few hours' interruption have occasionally occurred from sympathy between the double line from this to Aminjee-carry (a distance of four miles) on the main line to Bangalore. The wires are about 6 to 9 inches apart, steps are in course of being taken to remedy this defect.

Interruption or imperfect communication on double line to Aminjee-carry.

III. INSTRUMENTS AND OFFICES.

Names of Offices in Madras Circle.

427. There are at present 15 offices in the Madras Circle *viz.*, Madras, Mount, Poonamallee, Vellore, Bangalore, Seerah, Bellary, Mysore, Ootacamund, Mercara, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Pondicherry and Negapatam. The Guindy Office is opened during the residence of the Governor at Guindy Park, two or three offices were closed during the year.

NOTE.—Branch lines to Masulipatam Coconada, Coringa, Calingapatam, and Vezeanagrum are either under construction, or will shortly be constructed, offices will probably be opened at each of these Stations.

Names of Offices beyond Madras Circle.

428. The Telegraph stations in the Madras Presidency, but which are not included in the Madras Circle, are shown below:

NAMES.	ON WHAT LINE.	Under the Control of
1 Puttoocottah ...	On the Southern Line to Ramaisweram.	The Deputy Superintendent of Electric Telegraph in Ceylon Circle.
2 Paumben ...		
3 Nellore ..	On the East Coast Line.	The Dy. Supdt. Elec. Tel. East Coast Circle.
4 Bezwarrah ...		
5 Dowlaishwarum ...		
6 Vizagapatam ...		
7 Chicacole ...		
8 Berhampore ...		
9 Kurnool ...	On the Line to Secunderabad.	The Dy. Supdt. E. T. Central India Circle.

Line and offices South of Negapatam made over to Ceylon Circle.

The line South of Negapatam and the offices of Puttoocottah and Paumben were made over in February, 1859, to the Deputy Superintendent of the Ceylon Division of the Telegraph.

Introduction of Morse Instruments, its extent.

429. The American or Morse Instruments have been introduced into all the stations in this Circle, excepting the small offices at Mount and Poonamallee and the terminal station of Cochin.

Dictation of messages prohibited.

430. The practice of dictating messages, which prevailed in all the offices in this circle, has been put a stop to.

The practice lies open to great abuse, and is the cause of many errors being made in messages. It has been accordingly prohibited (as is done in Europe and America), and is now discontinued. Each signaller who receives a message writes it down in silence himself.

Each Signaller who receives a Message writes it down in silence himself.

431. The indiscriminate admittance of visitors, too, has been entirely discontinued; admission to the signal room is now strictly forbidden; but any person who wishes to send a message is allowed to be present at its transmission and acknowledgment, and he can also permit his friends to see its transmission, but the visitors must withdraw immediately the corresponding station intimates that there is a message on the line for another party.

Indiscriminate admittance to Signal Room strictly forbidden.

432. The new lightning apparatus in use in the Madras Circle has been rejected or modified, and the form of lightning protector originally adopted in accordance with instructions given in the Chief Superintendent's Manual for this Department, has been reverted to.

Lightning Apparatus originally adopted, reverted to.

433. On the 18th June, a flash of lightning entered the Pondicherry Office, but without doing any injury, it simply threw the needle off the pivot, demagnetised it, reversed its polarity, and slightly scorched the paper index.

Lightning enters Pondicherry Office, but without doing any damage.

But the entrance of lightning at the Mount Office on the evening of the same date was attended with more serious consequence. A severe flash passed through the lightning-conductor box to the coil, which was burnt, and the native signaller (a Brahmin) who must have had his hand in contact with the brass axle of the reverser, was severely injured in the right eye. For several days after the accident occurred, doubts were entertained whether he would recover his sight.

Signaller at the instrument severely injured in his right eye.

Number of paid and service messages.

434. The aggregate number of messages transmitted and received on account of Government and the public* during the past official year, was 23,394, of these 17,876 were private, and 5,518 service.

* In the Madras circle, of which alone the returns have been furnished to Government.

The number of private messages in this circle considerably decreased as they approach to the higher rates, while the reverse was the case with the service Telegram, thus:

Rate.	Words 1 to 16.	Words 16 to 24.	Words 24 to 32.	Words 32 to 48.	Words 49 & upwards.	Total.
Private.....	10,550	3,741	2,192	1,008	385	17,876
Service.....	26	393	1,033	2,298	1,768	5,518

Comparison of number of paid and service messages as regards first rate of 16 words.

It is worthy of notice that the paid messages of 16 words and under amounted to 10,550, while the service number only 26. On the other hand, the fourth rate of 48 words, includes 1,008 paid, and 22,98 service.

Value of paid messages not more than that of service dispatches.

435. A comparison of the value of service and paid messages shows that the difference in favor of the latter amounts to only 7,425-2-9. These facts show how extensively the Telegraph has been used by the Government and their authorised officers.

Amount of cash receipts and *Pro Formâ* charges during the year in Madras Circle.

436. The cash receipts on private messages in the Madras Circle, have been ... Rs. 46,465 8 3
The amount of *Pro formâ* charges ... „ 39,040 5 6

Total, Rupees ... 85,505 13 9

Comparison of the year's receipts with those of 1857-1858. Result increase of Rupees 7,264-13-3 during 1858-1859.

The collection of the year 1857-1858 in the Madras Circle amounted to Rupees 39,200-11-0; this being deducted from the receipts of 1858-1859, there appears an increase in the cash receipts of Rupees 7,264-13-3. This result is very favorable.

Decrease of *Pro Formâ* receipts; causes thereof.

437. The value of service despatches has decreased by Rupees 9,506-9-6. The result is such as might have been expected, as during the height of the rebellion in 1857-1858, the Telegraph was used very extensively, and messages of great length were very frequently despatched, but as the rebellion gradually subsided, the Telegraph was not so frequently nor so extensively used. In December and March, 1858, these charges were not less than 5,500 Rupees per month, and in January they amounted to Rupees 5,990.

Total amount of fees and value of services messages since opening of Telegraph; latter nearly equal to former.

438. The total amount of cash receipts in the Madras Circle since the opening of the Telegraph to the public in February 1855, up to April 1859, has been ... Rs. 1,33,956 8 3
Value of service messages ... „ 1,16,821 8 6

2,50,778 0 9

The difference in four years and three months between the value of paid and service messages, is only 17,134-15-9.

Steady increase of fees during each year.

439. The following results testify to the value of the Telegraph:

Increase in 1856-57 as compared with the receipts of 55-56 ...	13,474	8	0
Increase in 1857-58 as compared with the receipts of 57-58 ...	9,423	1	0
Increase in 1858-59 as compared with the receipts of 57-58 ...	7,264	13	3
Total ...	30,162	6	3

Total amount of increase as compared with first year's receipts.

Thus between the first year that the Telegraph was opened and the fourth of its existence, the increase has been Rupees 30,162-6-3.

Number of complaints. (Madras Circle.)

440. The whole number of complaints received on account of errors, delays, non-delivery, or misdelivering, amount to only 62, in the transmission of 17,876 paid despatches. The amount refunded in consequence was Rupees 140-4-0.

Number of messages sent by natives. (Madras Circle.)

441. Out of the above number of paid messages, 4,204, nearly one quarter, were despatched by natives.

Proficiency of Signallers in Morse Instrument. (Madras Circle.)

442. About 12 Signallers might be named who have attained the highest proficiency required by Government, *viz.* reading 22 words per minute on Morse Instrument; a great number can read 18 words per minute.

Allowances granted for such proficiency. Signallers read by ear,

The Government of India have granted allowances varying from 10 to 30 Rupees a month according to the decree of proficiency attained by the Signallers in reading on the American Instrument, in addition to their pay proper; many of them are able to read by ear.

Expenditure on the construction and working account. (Madras Circle.)

443. The whole amount expended on account of salary and contingencies, both on the construction and working accounts, aggregate Rupeees 3,10,879-14-10.

Department workshop, its utility.

444. The department workshop at Bangalore furnishes the lines and offices of this Circle with the Superintendent's needle-instruments, tools, implements. A department workshop was established at Ootacamund as an experiment, but it proved a failure.

Derangement of Time Ball.

445. The Time Ball erected at Madras at the commencement of 1858, owing to mismanagement on the part of those placed in charge of it, got out of order.

Re-erection of Time Ball. Is in working order.

In January, 1859, the apparatus was taken to pieces, and the machinery re-arranged and repaired. Before the end of April last, it was put in thorough order, and up to this moment it has been working admirably.

School of Signallers at Coonoor; its object.

446. A School of Signallers is maintained at Coonoor on the Neilgherries, under the immediate superintendence of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, for the supply, to the Southern Circles especially, of efficient and well qualified Signallers.

*EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants.

447. During the past official year an unusual number of Emigrants were embarked, as well to the West Indies, as to the Mauritius. Between the 1st of September, 1858, and 28th February, 1859, during which period only Vessels are permitted to leave for the West Indies with Emigrants, six Ships sailed with 1,825 statute adults. No restriction is placed on the despatch of Emigrants to the Mauritius at any particular season of the year. If it does not interfere with the West India Emigration, they are sent all the year round, and in 1858-59,46 Ships, with 13,636½ statute adults, sailed for the Mauritius. The numbers in 1857-58 were, to the West Indies, one ship and 350 adults, and to the Mauritius 21 ships and 5,894 adults.

448. The cause of this great increase is probably to be attributed not merely to the continued scarcity, and consequent high price of rice, but to the stoppage of many public works up country, which has thrown thousands out of employ. The public work cooly is more prepared to carry his labor to a paying market than the settled cultivator, who perhaps has never been ten miles away from the place of his birth ; and as the pecuniary advantages offered by emigration are now so well known throughout the country, men of this class present themselves freely.

Mortality on passage.

449. The mortality in the ships despatched from Madras was as usual very light, as well to the West Indies as to the Mauritius. Appendix No. XXVIII. shows in a Tabular form the numbers embarked in each ship, with the deaths as far as they have been ascertained.

Departmental Agency.

450. Mr. Burton was confirmed in the appointment of Colonial Emigration Agent on the 22nd January last, on which date Mr Franklin was confirmed as Protector of Emigrants. Mr. Warner was nominated some time in 1858 by the Government of Trinidad as Agent for that Colony, and arrived at Madras on the 23rd November last.

451. The Emigration Commissioners, however, directed that he should not interfere with the operations of the season, which terminated on the 28th February last, and does not recommence till the 1st of next September. He has therefore not yet been engaged despatching men. The other West India Colonies likewise contemplate sending authorized Agents to recruit for them, but as the local Agency was more successful than usual during the past year in supplying laborers for those Colonies, it is not improbable that their intention may be abandoned.

Emigrant Depôt.

452. During the year under review the Depôt continued to be well conducted, and was exceedingly healthy, notwithstanding that the numbers therein at times amounted to 2,000* souls. Cholera occasionally made its appearance, and of 74 cases, 48 were fatal.

* In permanent Depôt ... 1,000.
In temporary Depôt ... 1,000.

The following is a statement of particulars of its several outbreaks:

	Cases.	Deaths.
From 2nd to 13th May, 1858	24	17
„ 30th June to 10th July	4	3
„ 30th September to 8th October	9	7
„ 20th March to 1st December	20	13
„ 1st February to 8th February, 1859 ...	8	4
„ 4th April to 14th April	9	4

Small-pox did not show itself, and considering the state in which the people, in fifties and hundreds, present themselves at the depôt after a long journey, and the difficulty that always exists in making natives cleanly, much credit is due to those in charge for so satisfactory a result.

The number admitted during the year was 17,989, and the deaths, including those from cholera, 60.

Private contracts for Emigrant labor.

453. A new system is about to be introduced of permitting engagments to be made between natives of India and private Agents in this country.

Act XV. of 1842 was based on an order of Her Majesty in Council, one of the Sections of which declared that no engagement should be valid unless made 48 hours after the Emigrant had landed. This was intended to give him time to ascertain for himself the rate of wages, and to have a voice in the selection of a master on the spot, where the characters of the planters for kindliness or otherwise to their laborers, were likely to be known. In the year 1855, the Mauritius Government passed an ordinance which was intended to overrule this provision. They ordained that Emigrants should be registered in this country for some particular planter, and that if on arrival at the Mauritius they declined to take service with that master, any one else engaging them should pay, not only all the expenses of bringing them over, but 25 per cent. in addition. Even this failed to produce the desired effect. Competition for labor ran so high, that the penalty was gladly paid, and in addition to this a bounty, varying from 20 to 60 Rupees, was given to the maistry or middle man for each emigrant he secured. This continued in force till last year, when a fresh ordinance was passed rescinding that of 1855, and authorizing private Agents to enter into engagements with laborers in India. The Supreme Government have authorized the practice, and the Legislative Council are about to pass an Act rendering it legal. Since the new ordinance, a ship has arrived whose Commander is under engagement to procure all the Coolies he can obtain and take down, at so much a head.

Casualties at Sea.

454. The only serious accident that happened to an Emigrant ship during the year under review was that which befel the *Soubadhar* which left the Mauritius on the 31st July, and was wrecked on the West part of the Sonadon Atoll on the 11th August following.

The main causes of the accident were the navigation of the ship by an old chart corrected only to 1833, which placed the reef and all the Maldives, of which it is the Southern part, 18 miles too far East ; and strong currents which must have set the ship 33 miles E. by S. during the preceding 14 hours.

All the Emigrants were landed in safety on the reef, and most of them reached an island inside by a ford, but on the rise of the tide those last landed, although urged to remain on the reef till the boats could be sent round to take them in, and told that the ford was no longer practicable, made the attempt to cross it, when unfortunately 38 men and one woman were carried away by the current and drowned.

Captain Umfreville, who commanded the *Soubadhar* exerted himself to the utmost in protecting his charge : he engaged boats to carry them to " Male-a-toll" or King's Island, and thence arranged for their transport to Galle, where he chartered a Vessel, the *Beatrice*, to bring them on to Madras. Boisterous weather, however, set in ; the greater part, alarmed by their previous misfortunes, determined to continue their journey home by land *viâ* Paumben, and only 55 came on in the *Beatrice* to Madras, which arrived on the 24th October last.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

455. Great attention has been paid during the year to the Conservancy of the Forests throughout the Presidency and to the planting of useful trees, especially Teak, in Malabar and Canara.

Railway Sleepers.

456. To meet the urgent demands of the *Madras Railway* for Timber on the South-West line and the Bangalore Branch, an establishment has been formed in the Salem District by means of which the better kinds of trees are marked, and upwards of 18,000 sleepers have already been supplied; the Resident Engineer reports that " both quantity and quality are improving." There are demands upon the Canara Forests from the *Great Indian Peninsular Railway*, and it is probable that the North-West line of the Madras Railway must be partly supplied from the same source. The *Great Southern of Indian Railway Company* will also in all probability indent on this Department to a large extent during the next one or two years.

Forests bounding Coorg, Mysore, and Malabar.

457. The boundary lines between Mysore and Malabar having been long in dispute, the Forest included in the debateable land has hitherto been neglected. The boundary line is now definitely settled, and there is every prospect of the Forests being speedily subjected to a system of Conservancy.

South Canara.

An Overseer has been appointed in South Canara to the charge of the Pootoor and Sooliah Jungles, which formerly contained some fine timber, and where there are now large quantities of young teak and blackwood trees that in a few years will be of great value.

458. Much care continues to be given to this most important branch of a Conservancy Department. The Conolly Teak Plantation at Nellimboor in Malabar was visited in October last by Lord Harris, who expressed great satisfaction at the results obtained. This plantation was commenced fourteen years ago, and covers the banks of the most navigable river in the district for five miles in length, and one to two and a half in breadth. Similar plantations have been lately commenced in North Canara, and it is intended that others shall be set on foot in other Districts when means are available.

Artificial propagation of Timbers.

459. The location of a large body of European troops at this station has necessitated the commencement of a plantation of quick-growing Australian trees (Acacia) from which the immense demand for fuel may be met. The experiment, so far as it has yet proceeded, has proved satisfactory, and also has stimulated the residents on the Neilgherries to plant on their own account.

Jackatolla Plantations.

460. Considerable quantities of Teak and other seeds have been furnished to the French Government for Algeria, and small quantities to Hydrabad and other places. Two boxes of sandal seeds from Mysore have been forwarded to His Majesty the King of Ava.

Distribution of Seeds.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

461. The three Botanic Gardens at Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund, are now under European superintendence, and a system of interchange of seeds has been organized, from which much good is anticipated.

Botanic Gardens.

The abstract of distribution is as follows :

Trees and Packets of seeds sold.

Madras	...	...	2,322
Mangalore	...	...	674
Ootacamund	...	...	9,969

The Bangalore Garden being yet in its infancy, the distribution thence is comparatively small.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

462. The operations in this Observatory during the past year have been limited, owing to the failure of the piers of the Transit Circle. Their re-construction in granite has been sanctioned.

Observatory.

463. The observations of the Planets (40) made from 1853 to 1857, have been reduced, and forwarded to Major Jacob, the late Astronomer, at his particular desire.

Observations of the Planets.

Observations on the Comet of 1858.

464. Observations of the Comet were made from its appearance to the end of November, 1858 (when it ceased to be visible), but the places of some comparison stars have to be determined before the observations can be published.

465. Miscellaneous and extra meridianal observations have been carried on as occasion required.

Magnetic and Meteorological observations.

466. In the Magnetic and Meteorological Department the hourly observations have been continued as usual.

The observations from 1851 to 1856 are in the hands of the printer.

The Meteorological observations made at Dodabetta on the Neilgherries up to 1855 have been printed. Arrangements will shortly be made to include subsequent observations to the time of its abolition in the present year.

The reduction of observations made by Medical Officers in the interior, is in progress.

Time Ball.

467. The Time Ball at the Sea Customs House and Master Attendant's Office, owing to imperfections in the mechanism, was not in working order during the year, but it is now, under improved disengaging gear, likely to come into steady operation.

The arrangements for comparison of chronometers with a clock at the Master Attendant's Office, have been delayed by an accident.

Government Photographer.

468. The Government Photographer was employed during the past year in copying the Elliot Marbles and other sculptures in the Government Museum, in printing off pictures previously obtained, and in instructing and training his subordinates in the art.

Department abolished.

The Government, however, in consideration of the present state of the finances of India, deemed it their duty to bring the expenditure on this Department to an immediate close, and have directed Captain Tripe to complete what work he has on hand with all possible despatch, and to break up his establishment.

They doubt not that private individuals will not be wanting to complete the interesting work from which Government withdraw.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

Museum Expenses.

469. Towards the close of the past official year, owing to a donation of several of the larger Feline Animals, the Museum was expending its full allowance. It may be useful, therefore, on the present occasion, to detail its financial conditions since its origin in the middle of November, 1850.

In the department of the Museums of Natural History and Economic Geology, from the 16th November, 1850, until the 21st January, 1853, a period of 26 months, the total allowance was Rupees 50 per mensem. From the latter date again, until the 20th March, 1855, a second period of 22 months, it was Rupees 100 a month; and since

then, it has been Rupees 300 a month. At the close of 1855, also, a Zoological Garden was formed, and Rupees 180 were sanctioned from the 23rd November, 1855, until the 1st October, 1857, since which date the allowance has been Rupees 330 per mensem. During the nine years from 1850, when the Museum was established, the number of specimens has increased from the nucleus of 1,141, obtained from the Madras Literary Society, to 60,000, which it now contains.

At present the following is the monthly expenditure:

Money.	Salary of Officer in charge	...	...	Rupees	100
	Museum Allowances	...	...	„	300
	Zoological Gardens	...	...	„	330
Money Value.	House Rent, furnitures, Stationery, &c. ...	Say, Rupees.			150
					880

or about Rupees 10,000 or £1,000, a year.

Visitors.

470. The Institution, which is popular, with the community, is free to the public, the only condition exacted from the Native community being that they appear suitably and cleanly attired. The numbers who visit it vary with the seasons of the year, but during the past year 1858-59, they are reported to have been 4,400,61, of whom nearly one-half, *viz.*, 2,11,711, were women and girls; only one-sixth of this number, *viz.*, 77,788, could sign their names. From the first, the Museum has been located in a public building; and all its expenses have been borne by the State, but these, as shown above, are not great. The number of visitors to it is reported to have somewhat exceeded those of the previous year.

The following statement shows the total reported number of visitors in each year since the Museum was instituted in 1850:

Years.	Total of Visitors.	Men.	Women.
1851	530	504	26
1852	2,906	2,861	45
1853	20,096	19,100	996
1854	40,316	27,713	12,603
1855	2,01,987	1,20,195	81,792
1856	5,42,866	3,28,124	2,14,742
1857	3,80,102	2,19,078	1,61,024
1858	3,86,600	1,92,116	1,94,484
Half of 1859 ...	2,55,239	1,37,723	1,17,516
Total of 8½ years ..	18,30,642	10,47,414	7,83,228

Donations.

471. The donations to the Museum during the past year were 2,699. No efforts were made to obtain a greater number, because there is about three years' work on hand, and the attention of the establishment has been chiefly directed to classifying and cataloguing.

Imphee and Sorgho.

472. During the year under report, the Government, at the suggestion of Dr. Balfour, the Curator of the Museum, obtained from America, and from the Cape of Good Hope, supplies of the grains known in those countries, and in France, as the Imphee and Sorgho, and the seeds received were distributed in small packets through every part of India. The number of samples distributed was 1,056, and the introduction has been successful.

Viewing the importance of the introduction of any new economic product into a country, the success which has attended the sowing of these two new plants is gratifying. The Curator considers that the Imphee of the Kaffirs consist of four species of Sorghum, *viz. S. Bicolor, S. Saccharatum, S. Usorum,* and *S. Vulgare*; and that the plant to which the French and the Americans give the name of Sorgho is of the same genus, and from its producing a grain with a black covering, is called the *Sorghum Niger*. As a Sugar producer, yielding also a grain for food, forage for cattle, and a crimson dye, important in tinting Silk, the introduction of the *Sorghum Niger* is one of importance to this country. The American agriculturists mention that 30 stalks of the Chinese Sugar-cane, as it is styled, weighing 35¾ lbs., yield 1½ pint of syrup; the juice weighing 15¼ lbs., the crushed stalk 19½ lbs., with ½ lbs. loss in crushing. The juice is nearly colorless, and both in taste and appearance resembles a mixture of sugar and water. According to M. Vilmorin its density varies from 1·050 to 1·075. The plant with the black incrustation over its grain is now largely grown in Algeria.

473. An interesting collection of Ethnographic casts, by the brothers Schlagintweit have been supplied by Government to the Museum during the past year.

Models, Ethnographic.

474. In the year 1856 and 1858, arrangements were made to form a model room, and a list was sent to the Honorable Court of models desired. At the same time a sum of £120 was remitted for the purchase of these models, but they have not yet reached the Institution. At present, the room contains only models of Anicuts, Ships, and Boats, of Southern India, Pagodas, Houses, Bridges, Implements used in trade, &c., and until the models sent for from England shall be received, the model room cannot be properly arranged.

Catalogue.

475. During the past year the Geological catalogue has been completed by the publication of a small pamphlet containing the names of all the Hypogene and Volcanic rocks. These amount to 676 in number. The alphabetical arrangement has still been adhered to, under the supposition that persons desirous of studying any particular object would discover it more easily under an alphabetical than under any other arrangement. When scientific knowledge shall have made more progress in India, a few hours' labor will suffice to give the collections any desired re-arrangement. The third catalogue comprises the shells of Madras; the shells

in the Museum from Southern Asia generally; and the shells presented by Mr. William Theobald, a member of the Geological Survey of India.

Catalogue of Woods.

476. Considerable progress has been made in printing the catalogues of the woods in this Institution. It has been printed as the specimens have been arranged, namely, alphabetically, according to the districts from which they have been obtained.

Fossils of Southern India.

477. The Museum was in possession of a small collection of fossils from the cretaceous formation at Verdachellum, Oottatoor, and Pondicherry. These were bequeathed by the late Mr. Kaye to the Madras Literary Society, and being very perfect specimens, at the request of Mr. T. Oldham, the Superintendent, Geological Survey, were forwarded to Calcutta to assist the Curators of the Geological Museum there in their investigations.

Marbles of Amrawutty.

478. As ordered by the Court of Directors, the whole of the Sculptures from Amrawuty have been packed for transmission to the Indian Museum in London, and will be shipped as early as tonnage can be secured. These Sculptures were originally brought to the notice of the public by the late Colonel Mackenzie; the description of them by the Rev. Mr. Taylor was mentioned in last year's Report.

APPENDICES

TO THE

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1858-59.

APPENDIX NO. I.—JUDICIAL.

TABLE A.

Statement of business of Civil Courts.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Depending 1st January 1858.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending on 31st December 1858.
Bellary - -	824	5,745	6,569	1,458	183	2,786	1,334	808
Calicut - -	8,174	11,172	19,346	5,003	1,081	2,823	1,686	8,753
Chicacole - -	1,438	2,649	4,087	1,264	148	1,095	164	1,416
Chingleput - -	1,158	2,605	3,763	1,243	197	1,107	285	931
Chittoor - -	1,564	6,989	8,553	2,445	504	3,791	59	1,754
Coimbatore - -	984	7,375	8,359	2,522	321	2,555	1,287	1,674
Combaconum -	8,160	18,949	27,109	4,922	1,366	9,314	2,329	9,178
Cuddalore - -	1,609	7,183	8,792	2,392	542	3,782	329	1,747
Cuddapah - -	4,012	7,773	11,785	3,303	651	2,050	2,484	3,297
Guntoor - -	312	3,312	3,624	1,175	58	1,901	77	413
Honore - -	4,155	5,737	9,892	3,020	194	2,450	468	3,760
Madura - -	3,044	7,434	10,478	1,712	693	4,440	131	3,502
Mangalore - -	2,773	8,037	10,810	3,282	280	3,420	342	3,486
Masulipatam -	935	3,258	4,193	1,226	80	1,398	318	1,171
Nellore - -	860	5,197	6,057	1,313	190	3,300	367	887
Nundial - -	274	3,625	3,899	580	51	967	730	1,571
Rajahmundry -	2,149	5,461	7,610	1,290	152	1,354	2,188	2,606
Salem - -	3,354	9,784	13,138	3,742	358	4,586	415	4,037
Tellicherry - -	4,001	5,345	9,346	1,989	540	1,292	1,331	4,196
Tinnevelly - -	1,841	5,820	7,661	1,639	687	3,114	517	1,704
Trichinopoly -	2,405	6,158	8,563	1,629	425	3,156	606	2,747
Agent Ganjam -	643	1,186	1,829	291	123	399	59	957
Ditto Vizagapatam -	2,977	2,595	5,572	743	159	1,138	412	3,120
Total for 1858 -	57,646	1,43,389	2,01,035	48,181	8,983	62,218	17,918	63,735
Ditto 1857 -	53,528	1,26,105	1,79,633	46,888	11,609	61,178	2,312	57,646
Increase - -	4,118	17,284	21,402	1,293	0	1,040	15,606	6,089
Decrease - -	0	0	0	0	2,626	0	0	0

TABLE B.

Statement of Appeal Suits.

	From the Decrees of						Total.	Pending from 1857.	Total of 1858.	Total of 1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Collectors.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.						
Suits appealable ...	38	198	375	76	1,183	21,034	22,904	.....	22,904	24,299	.....	1,395
Appealed ...	26	71	107	27	588	5,139	5,958	7,251	13,209	12,829	380	.....

TABLE C.

Criminal Courts Petty Offences.

Zillahs & Agencies.	Summoned.	Released	Discharged on Rageenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary - -	6,153	2,028	1,589	2,541	492	5,506	160
Calicut - -	9,230	3,654	3,427	2,078	1,279	7,685	195
Chicacole - -	12,389	5,272	4,874	2,223	996	11,306	187
Chingleput - -	8,248	2,445	2,184	3,538	375	7,573	275
Chittoor - -	13,904	6,315	3,891	3,655	277	13,376	251
Coimbatore -	14,070	5,724	1,775	6,541	1,803	11,960	307
Combaconum -	17,367	7,705	4,877	4,621	711	16,396	260
Cuddalore - -	12,899	3,953	3,732	5,180	816	11,783	296
Cuddapah -	4,091	1,370	1,348	1,373	20	3,827	244
Guntoor - -	12,789	3,516	5,905	3,368	1,660	11,040	89
Honore - -	4,464	937	1,719	1,747	359	4,040	65
Madura - -	15,253	7,961	1,974	5,328	1,914	12,514	825
Mangalore - -	6,178	1,875	3,103	1,018	598	5,472	108
Masulipatam -	5,428	1,611	1,806	1,973	329	4,809	290
Nellore - -	10,921	3,509	4,314	3,098	365	10,222	334
Nundial - -	2,375	815	385	1,168	52	2,188	128
Rajahmundry -	13,265	825	6,442	1,921	2,019	10,891	355
Salem - -	14,699	503	5,630	3,566	921	13,512	266
Tellicherry - -	5,043	55	1,695	1,064	648	4,206	160
Tinnevelly - -	7,634	73	1,584	2,777	965	6,393	276
Trichinopoly -	7,515	2	1,536	1,827	595	6,886	34
Agent Ganjam -	5,184	0	2,216	1,199	601	4,534	49
Ditto Vizagapatam -	21,203	15,	3,723	1,643	0	21,757	46
Total of 1858 -	2,30,307	96,1	69,729	63,447	17,785	2,07,876	5,200
Ditto 1857 -	2,08,670	75,9	71,018	60,033	14,821	1,88,982	4,743
Increase - -	21,637	20,26	0	3,414	2,964	18,894	457
Decrease - -	0	0	1,289	0	0	0	0

TABLE D.

Criminal Courts,—Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ZILLAHS AND AGENCIES.	Total number of cases of all description brought before the District Police, Magistracy, and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. 1843.			By the subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Foujdaree Adawlut.		
				Convicted & punished.	Acquitted & released.	Held to security.	Convicted & punished.	Acquitted & released.	Held to security.	Convicted & punished.	Acquitted & released.	Held to security.	Convicted & punished.	Acquitted & released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.												
Bellary	677	1,680	974	50	28	4	98	236	3	63	182	... ...	7	... ...	... ...
Calicut	633	1,513	895	48	13	2	159	249	4	92	41	3	19	2	... ...
Cuddapah ...	154	391	213	10	12	... ...	64	30	10	35	10	... ...	3	... ...	1
Guntoor	224	515	177	23	13	... ...	39	63	1	67	118	17	1	... ...	... ...
Honore	440	1,625	1,039	16	5	1	128	204	9	92	51	... ...	26	6	2
Madura	1,066	2,951	1,809	70	28	7	245	562	19	85	144	1	9	4	... ...
Mangalore	347	1,598	659	148	14	4	83	120	5	78	99	1	6	9	... ...
Masulipatam	564	1,493	846	34	27	22	127	93	8	56	192	18	20	5	... ...
Nellore	[illegible]	2,456	1,559	16	... ...	... ...	75	225	63	27	141	48	9	... ...	... ...
Nundial	[illegible]	[illegible]	113	13	7	1	58	51	6	16	41	1	1	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	... ...	[illegible]	57	67	1	20	17	1	14	... ...	... ...
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	171	147	8	116	173	5	18	51	... ...
Tellicherry	252	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53	2	26	18	[illegible]	19	12	... ...
Tinnevelly	650	2,279	1,448	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	... ...
Trichinopoly	276	643	449	1	4	... ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ganjam	185	382	112	29	... ...	1	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vizagapatam	716	1,888	1,198	6	3	... ...	133	251	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	265	662	430	28	13	... ...	25	18	5	56	58	9	14	12	... ...
	215	500	267	14	10	1	74	72	5	28	7	7	4	1	... ...
	1,192	2,636	1,585	37	4	... ...	158	305	3	84	123	6	10	7	... ...
	256	645	412	24	13	2	45	83	... ...	9	41	... ...	9	... ...	... ...
	566	2,105	1,571	11	... ...	... ...	41	202	5	76	220	7	6	1	... ...
	298	944	634	17	... ...	1	56	124	2	41	40	... ...	6	2	... ...
	205	614	240	... ...	... ...	... ...	87	172	23	21	32	9	2	4	... ...
	184	611	356	5	5	... ...	25	14	5	70	107	... ...	5	2	... ...
Total of 1858 ...	10,075	28,615	17,266	665	268	59	2,039	3,373	228	1,298	2,010	151	212	129	3
» 1857 ...	8,667	25,152	14,955	589	200	154	1,757	2,735	318	1,021	1,687	147	264	73	6
Increase	1,408	3,463	2,311	76	68	... ...	282	638	... ...	272	323	4	... ...	56	... ...
Decrease	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	95	... ...	... ...	90	... ...	... ...	... ...	52	... ...	3

eorge for the Official year 1858-59.

		Extra Establishment.			Diet.			Clothing.			Buildings and Sundries.			Remarks.
	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Chicacole	0	2,077	15	2	3,260	11	3	209	9	4	344	11	6	
Vizagapatam	5	2,066	0	3	3,414	12	9	271	9	8	459	6	10	
Rajahmundry	8	2,239	3	11	3,466	4	3	221	1	8	1,022	12	4	
Ditto Magistrate		180	0	0	221	13	2	22	13	0	30	8	0	
Masulipatam	1 0	2,093	12	1	4,813	14	7	335	1	4	1,957	0	4	A Fixed Establishment of the Jail.
Guntoor	4	2,244	12	11	3,387	5	9	243	14	9	507	3	1	B The allowance of the Civil Surgeon and pay of his Medical Surbordinates charged in the accounts of this Office from July last, under orders of the Civil Auditor, dated 13th July 1858.
Nellore	0	5,564	0	0	10,162	12	11	986	6	0	1,432	7	5	
Kurnool	0	1,225	0	0	2,237	0	5	277	0	0	291	6	2	
Cuddapah	3	5,946	4	11	9,142	7	8	492	2	0	656	14	1	
Bellary	0	8,878	0	6	13,392	9	0	714	0	9	697	15	9	
Chittoor	7	5,084	4	11	8,675	7	10	578	1	5	1,111	1	4	
Arcot	0	.....			880	11	1	23	9	5	255	9	3	
Vellore	0	3	0	9	4,848	10	9	238	12	2	537	6	8	
Chingleput	0	4,340	6	5	10,365	2	4	* 1,085	11	9	5,414	1	0	* This includes the charges for Clothing the Prisoners at the Guindy Jail, and these were not separated because they had been entered in the Contingent Bills for the Jail at Chinglepat, it probably includes material for manufactures.
Guindy	0	1,503	8	5	2,525	11	10				414	12	7	
Cuddaloro...	1	4,567	6	4	9,104	15	5	566	9	1	† 1,570	0	9	† Sundries. The charges included Rs. 1,144 for Buildings, raw material for manufactures.
Combaconum	0	1,309	14	0	6,008	3	11½	339	2	1	407	0	4	
Tranquebar ...	5	.....			477	15	2	65	10	2	3	11	6	‡ The Convicts who were in the Jail, at Tranquebar have been transferred to that of Negapatam, in February 1859, the Jail at the former Station having been abolished.
Negapatam ... ‡ Tanjore Magistrate ...	7	.....			2,021	12	3	283	8	2	65	15	1	
Mayaveram ...	3	0	15	6	490	10	4	23	2	7	.....			
Trichinopoly	0	6,429	0	0	10,829	12	2½	470	13	5	365	8	4	
Madura...	7	2,763	7	11	8,383	2	8	518	6	8	471	8	11	
Ditto Joint Magistrate	0	4,084	1	6	7,406	13	1	656	14	0	380	11	3	
Tinnevelly	10	2,012	4	7	5,155	0	11	206	2	0	539	12	9	
Ditto Magistrate	0	346	8	0	808	15	0	16	9	6	72	3	1	
Salem	0	2,611	15	6	7,454	1	2½	493	2	0	1,366	7	9	
Coimbatore	4	4,891	7	6	17,443	11	9	907	0	6	592	4	0	
Ootacamund	9	528	15	7	558	11	1½	205	8	7	975	12	9½	
Calicut	0	5,960	15	6	10,783	5	2	291	14	0	886	2	5	
Mangalore	11	2,283	12	4	5,071	4	4½	455	9	2	605	11	3½	
Cochin	0	244	0	0	1,242	2	5	34	10	6	152	5	9	
Paulghat Joint Magistrate		1,826	15	2	2,119	3	7	130	1	6	136	7	4	
Tellicherry	0	1,603	10	8	4,109	3	6	102	13	4	616	14	9	
Honore....	8	3,152	6	4	4,786	13	4½	358	13	11	878	6	11	§ Of these, 40 convicted Prisoners received from the Special Commissioner, North Canara, were forwarded to the Mangaloro Jail, according to the orders conveyed in the Inspector General of Jail's letter, dated 21st July 1858.
Sirey	0	414	9	8	381	10	9¾	38	13	9	70	15	6½	
Total.....	1	89,073	12	4	1,85,402	15	10¾	11,674	2	2	26,849	7	7¼	
Itchapore														‖ Probable number of Prisoners in these 3 Jails, the Summary of Returns for the Official years 1858-59, have not been received.
Salem Magistrate														
Cannanore														
Grand Total.....	1	89,073	12	4	1,85,402	15	10¾	11,674	2	2	26,849	7	7¼	

APPENDIX NO. II.

Tabular Statement of the Summary of Returns received from the several Jails under the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the Official year 1858-59.

	Numbers imprisoned on the 30th April 1858.							No. of Prisoners admitted during the year.		Total Number sentenced to terms of re-mand.								Artificers in Prison.		Deaths during the year.		Escapes and Re-apprehensions.		Deaths during the year.	Total charges for the year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing.	Buildings and Sundries.	Remarks.
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed & under trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Jail.	On Criminal Charges.	Debtors.	1 month and under	6 months and above one month.	2 years and above six months.	7 years and above two years.	14 years and above seven years.	Above 14 years.	Total.	No. of Convicts now in jail who read and write.	Smiths or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st year of Imprisonment.	After 1st year of Imprisonment.	Escapes.	Re-apprehension.								
																									Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Chicacole	133	3	2	5	3	1	152	111	7	...	2	23	81	23	...	129	...	26	...	...	1	5	1	...	6	7,996 15 3	2,904 0	2,077 15 2	3,260 11 3	209 0 4	344 14 6	
Vizagapatam	136	5	2	...	3	2	147	72	7	10	26	21	15	1	...	73	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	8,837 6 11	3,375 9	2,006 0 3	3,414 13 0	271 9 8	450 6 10	
Rajahmundry	139	37	26	4	3	2	191	334	22	50	45	60	21	5	...	181	11	4	8	3	6	...	...	...	6	9,111 2 10	2,991 12	2,239 3 11	3,456 4 3	221 1 8	1,022 12 4	
Ditto Magistrate	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455 2 2	.....	193 0 0	221 13 2	22 13 0	30 5 0	
Masulipatam	148	16	12	3	5	3	186	107	21	37	43	30	13	14	3	140	7	7	1	6	1	6	...	...	7	13,990 11 1	4,213 2	2,603 12 1	4,813 18 7	335 1 4	1,987 0 4	A Fixed Establishment of the Jail.
Guntoor	141	15	4	4	1	1	166	225	44	16	15	29	4	2	...	66	28	3	13	...	...	3	...	1	3	8,207 13 10	2,614 9	2,244 13 11	3,387 5 9	242 14 9	507 3 1	B The allowance of the Civil Surgeon and pay of his Medical Subordinates charged in the accounts of this Office from July last, under orders of the Civil Auditor, dated 15th July 1858.
Nellore	250	14	...	8	2	2	276	516	30	21	50	28	16	44	1	160	29	...	...	9	7	1	1	15	20,880 14 4	7,435 4	5,564 0 0	10,169 12 11	986 0 0	1,433 7 5	
Kurnool	78	20	5	...	2	...	105	212	12	13	55	60	15	...	...	143	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	6,189 Rs 7	2,159 8	1,225 0 0	2,237 0 5	277 0 0	291 6 2	
Cuddapah	291	52	40	2	3	...	388	505	32	33	83	100	11	1	...	228	4	4	10	12	25	...	...	24	19,774 0 11	3,836 4	5,946 4 11	9,143 7 8	499 2 0	656 14 1	
Bellary	470	23	1	6	15	5	520	612	113	33	81	56	26	45	1	242	10	2	10	13	17	2	1	36	27,074 15 10	3,302 5	8,878 0 6	13,393 9 0	714 0 9	697 15 9	
Chittoor	220	27	12	2	12	...	273	206	110	...	8	57	33	196	21	1	3	34	1	8	7	0	1	17	17,989 7 1	2,499 7	5,084 4 11	8,675 7 10	578 1 5	1,151 1 4	
Arcot	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	39	...	...	4	13	4	...	...	21	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1,698 13 9	439 0	.....	880 21 1	23 9 5	255 6 3	
Vellore	179	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	1	32	146	2	181	31	3	...	1	4	...	...	6	9,163 1 4	3,525 3	3 0 9	4,849 10 9	236 12 2	537 6 8	
Chingleput	267	14	6	2	2	...	291	337	19	...	11	57	75	145	...	288	17	16	33	3	4	...	...	2	23,775 13 6	2,670 8	4,340 6 5	10,365 2 4½	*1,088 11 9½	3,416 1 0	* This includes the charges for Clothing the Prisoners at the Guindy Jail, and these were not separated because they had been entered in the Contingent Bills for the Jail at Chingleput, it probably includes material for manufactures.
Guindy	102	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	28	76	...	104	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	5,022 14 10	578 14	1,503 8 5	2,535 11 10½		414 13 7	
Cuddalore...	327	30	7	1	14	4	383	210	41	1	8	74	26	172	4	285	14	16	26	33	16	1	1	29	18,788 14 10	3,542 13 11	4,567 5 4	9,104 15 2	566 9 1	†1,570 0 9½ 467 0 4½	† Sundries. The charges included Rs. 1,144 for Buildings, raw material for manufactures.
Combaconum	98	24	129	...	11	1	263	1,099	71	1	33	31	22	11	...	98	24	...	5	11	...	...	...	22	11,277 5 9½	2,112 0	1,309 14 0	6,008 3 11½	370 3 1	1,506 1 9	
Tranquebar ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	851 0 3	303 11	.....	477 15 2	63 10 2	3 11 6	‡ The Convicts who were in the Jail, at Tranquebar have been transferred to that of Negapatam, in February 1850, the Jail at the former Station having been abolished.
Negapatam ... } ‡ Tanjore Magistrate ...	70	2	...	...	...	...	81	45	...	...	...	3	34	44	...	81	18	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3,433 6 1	1,062 3 7	.....	2,021 12 3	283 8 2	65 15 1	
Mayaveram ... }	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	8	26	7	...	41	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	736 1 8	241 5	0 15 6	490 10 6	22 2 7	.....	
Trichinopoly	400	2	4	2	8	...	423	250	47	4	8	44	150	247	...	453	3	21	8	9	3	10	1	13	2,219 1 11½	3,124 0	6,439 0 0	10,829 12 2½	470 13 5	805 5 6	
Madura...	144	6	12	...	40	1	203	702	114	...	26	51	12	15	3	107	...	26	5	...	30	2	10	24	14,860 13 9	2,424 3	2,763 7 11	8,383 2 8	518 6 8	471 8 11	
Ditto Joint Magistrate ...	215	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	34	161	20	...	215	35	5	12	2	4	...	...	4	14,070 7 10	1,842 0	4,064 1 6	7,408 15 1	636 14 0	380 11 3	
Tinnevelly	126	13	17	1	6	...	161	106	33	...	11	20	36	39	...	106	5	5	4	1	7	1	...	8	9,976 2 1	7,062 13	2,012 5 7	5,155 0 11	306 2 9	539 12 9	
Ditto Magistrate	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575 13 7	31 8	346 3 0	908 15 0	19 1 6	78 3 1	
Salem	192	9	27	...	16	1	244	786	140	56	133	60	26	61	...	336	1	32	6	7	60	26	4	98	14,793 11 5½	2,963 1	2,611 15 6	7,454 1 2½	462 3 0	1,360 7 9	
Coimbatore	273	33	33	...	16	4	361	362	106	...	19	59	51	183	2	314	2	32	6	12	23	5	...	30	16,197 2 1	2,372 10 4	4,891 7 6	17,442 11 9	902 0 6	592 4 6	
Dotacamund	33	...	...	...	1	...	34	55	19	4	2	11	26	3	...	46	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3,0 7 9 10	788 9 9	538 15 7	389 11 1½	205 6 7	973 12 9½	
Calicut	372	19	6	...	9	4	410	425	39	23	72	44	63	25	4	231	40	13	...	13	18	1	...	12	20,389 12 1	2,667 7	5,960 15 6	10,788 6 3	291 14 0	989 2 5	
Mangalore	122	6	16	...	27	...	172	301	122	...	7	19	26	65	...	117	37	4	2	10	28	3	1	20	10,796 6 1	2,380 0	2,393 13 4	6,071 4 4½	445 9 2	600 11 3½	
Cochin	25	3	...	...	2	...	30	37	8	...	3	13	...	13	...	29	4	1	...	3	3	2	2	4	2,477 2 2	804 0 0	214 0 0	1,242 2 6	34 10 6	182 5 9	
Paulghat Joint Magistrate ...	79	...	...	...	...	...	79	5	...	...	6	...	22	21	...	49	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4,221 11 7	.....	1,826 15 2	3,119 3 7	139 1 6	136 7 4	
Tellicherry	85	11	...	...	5	3	104	303	23	16	60	49	11	1	...	137	12	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	8,412 10 3	1,980 0 0	1,003 10 8	4,100 3 6	102 13 4	616 14 9	
Honore...	140	15	31	...	7	4	177	§ 264	90	19	37	23	33	36	15	163	24	3	...	1	...	1	1	4	10,740 2 2½	1,563 9 8	3,132 6 4	4,786 12 4½	359 13 11	878 6 11	§ Of these, 40 convicted Prisoners received from the Special Commissioner, North Canara, were forwarded to the Mangalore Jail, according to the orders conveyed in the Inspector General of Jail's letter, dated 31st July 1858.
Sirey	6	8	...	...	3	...	18	2	17	3	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1,618 1 9	612 0 0	414 9 8	381 10 9½	38 15 9	70 15 6½	
Total....	5,420	396	373	40	222	38	6,479	6,337	1,425	343	845	1,051	1,209	1,490	12	5,000	711	42	244	334	175	240	228	30	11	455	3,77,332 12 1	64,127 6 1	89,078 13 4	1,85,402 15 10½	11,874 2 2	26,849 7 7½	
Ichapore	20	...	...	...	...	...	‖ 20																							
Salem Magistrate	60	...	...	...	...	...	‖ 60																							
Cannanore	80	...	...	...	...	...	‖ 80																							
Grand Total	5,580	396	373	40	222	38	6,639	6,337	1,425	343	845	1,051	1,209	1,490	12	5,000	711	42	244	334	175	240	228	30	11	455	3,77,332 12 1	64,127 6 1	89,078 13 4	1,85,402 15 10½	11,874 2 2	26,849 7 7½	‖ Probable number of Prisoners in these 3 Jails, the Summary of Returns for the Official years 1858-59, have not been received.

APPENDIX NO. III.

REPORT ON PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

No. 72.

From

COLONEL J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police,

To

T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to forward eleven annual statements which illustrate the operations of the Police during the year 1858, *viz.*:

Four, respectively marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, supplied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court, Major Wilson.

Two, Nos. 5 and 6, by the Magistrate of the 2nd District, Mr. T. G. Clarke.

Two, Nos. 7 and 8, by the Magistrate of the 3rd District, Lieutenant Colonel Colbeck; and one, No. 9, by Colonel Boulderson, Commissioner of Police and Magistrate.

No. 10 is a statement which shows the number of Cases against Police Officers disposed of at this Office, under the provisions of Sections XI., XII., and XIII. of the Police Code, Act No. XIII. of 1856; and No. 11. a General Comparative Statement which exhibits the increase and decrease of crime, under its several heads, between the years 1857 and 1858. In the former year the number of Cases put up for trial was 16,168, and the number of persons arraigned 21,352; while in the latter, the number of cases is 17,736; and the number of persons 21,094. It shows an increase of the number of cases by 1,568, and a decrease of the number of persons by 258, which may be in a great measure accounted for by the increase of the number of petty Cases, and of breaches of Police discipline, over the former year.

Vide Statement No. 12.

2. The number of Cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court is 56, against 70 in 1857; the remainder of the Cases (Police excepted) were disposed of by the Magistrates, and the amount of work each performed may be ascertained by a reference to their respective statements.

3. In the Extract from Minutes of Consultation, under date 8th July, 1858, No. 919, Judicial Department, the Government notice the heavy amount of work thrown on the Magistrate of the Town Police Court, necessitating his being assisted by the Officer presiding over the Vepery Police Court, at the expense of the due administration of Justice to the inhabitants of that extensive quarter. That highly objectionable mode of

removing the difficulty of the Town Police Court has since been overcome by the appointment of a fourth Magistrate, to the great satisfaction of the public in general.

4. Since my last Annual Report concerning Police matters, the force has been considerably and most usefully augmented by the addition of a Marine Police branch, under Act No. XXVIII. of 1858, for the express purpose of preventing the depredations which were constantly committed by Boatmen when afloat. The evil arising from the absence of such a check on the notorious dishonesty of these men had long been loudly complained of by the trading community, and acknowledged by Government, but it was not until last year that their joint urgency induced the Legislative Council to give the requisite legal sanction to the remedial measures which have since been carried out with signal success. The Marine Police Act came into force only at the beginning of last October, and to bring the newly raised body authorized by it into a state of complete efficiency, was no easy task; but having the support of Government in all my endeavours, and being zealously seconded by the officers of this department, who took part with me in the organization of the Marine branch, I was, happily, soon able to make it the means of rendering good service to the public, a gratifying fact, which was thus recorded in the last Report of the Chamber of Commerce: "Since the organization of the force, no complaints have been laid against the boatmen for plundering the goods entrusted to their charge."

5. The only cause for anxiety during the year arose out of conversion from heathenism to Christianity, of which three cases occurred in Town and one in Royapettah. The latter gave rise to a trial in the Supreme Court, and to animadversions on the negligence of the Police on the occasion. The former (one of which was the cause of great excitement in the Town) by the judicious conduct of the superior officers of Police to whom I entrusted the command of the force employed to watch the proceedings on each occasion, were brought to a peaceable termination. With the above exceptions, the past year has been one of peace and quiet throughout this Presidency Town.

6. The Mortality Return, No. 13, shows that 10,473 deaths were registered, which taken against 9,445 in 1857 shows an increase of 1,028. Much care and attention has been paid to this subject by the Municipal Commissioners, but I am not satisfied that the full number of deaths has been reported.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MADRAS POLICE COMMR'S OFFICE,
17*th May* 1859.

J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commr. of Police.

No. 1.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court during the year 1858.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny under 50 Rupees	557	237	217	0	263	717	0
Receiving stolen goods under 50 Rupees	52	10	10	0	43	63	0
Embezzlement and breach of trust under 50 Rupees	40	14	1	0	29	44	0
Obtaining property by false pretences under 50 Rupees	33	12	0	0	27	39	0
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	102	32	2	17	88	139	0
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	13	0	0	11	4	15	0
Wrongful appropriation of property found	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	3	0	0	2	1	3	0
Reputed thieves	16	13	0	0	7	20	0
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	6	0	0	5	2	7	0
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	25	1	0	7	15	23	10
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	5	1	0	0	4	5	0
Police Officers taking bribes	3	1	0	0	4	5	0
Violation of duty by a Police Officer	4	2	0	1	2	5	0
Crimping	3	0	0	0	4	4	0
Assault	2,315	36	5	533	1,198	1,772	1,239
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duties	97	16	0	87	46	149	0
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	1,263	17	0	1,606	751	2,374	42
Escaping from a place of legal confinement	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Trespass into dwelling-houses without satisfactory excuse, and on public grounds	248	4	0	157	94	255	12
Cruelty to animals	12	0	0	11	1	12	0
Drunk and incapable	162	2	0	125	37	164	0
Riding or driving furiously	34	0	0	28	11	39	0
Driving without lights	134	0	0	110	24	134	0
Carried over	5,130	398	235	2,700	2,658	5,991	1,303

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Brought forward - -	5,130	398	235	2,700	2,658	5,991	1,303
Obstructing the public roads - - -	246	0	0	172	114	286	0
Constructing processions, beating tom-toms in the public roads without license - - -	33	0	0	21	21	42	0
Sounding metal instruments in the street without the permission of the Commissioner of Police -	16	0	0	12	4	16	0
Begging in the public roads - - -	18	3	0	0	15	18	0
Discharging guns or fire-works in or near the public Street - - - - -	2	0	0	1	1	2	0
Keeping gaming houses - - - -	4	3	0	0	2	5	0
Keeping a shop for smoking chandoo without a license from the Commissioner of Police -	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gambling - - - - - -	77	2	0	113	114	229	0
Taking spirits into Fort Saint George, the house of correction, &c., without due permission -	2	1	0	1	0	2	0
Nuisances - - - - - - -	1,242	0	0	1,062	192	1,254	0
Absconding by Apprentices (Act XIX of 1850) -	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Refusing to maintain wives and children -	233	0	0	69	64	133	100
Failing to prosecute without sufficient reason after making complaint of an offence - -	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
Breach of the Abkaree (Act No. XIX of 1852) -	9	0	0	10	2	12	0
Ditto Madras Post Office (Act No. XVII of 1854)	1	0	0	3	0	3	0
Ditto Madras Railway (Act No. XVIII of 1855)	2	0	0	0	3	3	0
Ditto Conservancy (Act No. XIV of 1856) -	374	0	0	167	209	376	0
Ditto Wheel Tax (Act No. XXVI of 1856) -	56	0	0	45	11	56	0
Ditto Marine Police (Act No. XXVIII of 1858)	11	0	26	8	9	43	0
	7,460	408	261	4,385	3,420	8,474	1,404*

* In these 1404 Cases, the number of Defendants amounted to 2339.

Three persons were bound over to keep the peace in three separate cases.

Twenty-four paupers and seven insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and five children to the House of Industry.

Madras Town Police Court,
The 8th January 1859.

W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 2.

Abstract Statement of cases committed from the Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the year 1858.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.	Amount or value of the property recovered.	Remarks.
Shooting with intent to murder ...	1	1	1	.....	To pass the remainder of his days in Penal servitude.			
Manslaughter	1	4	.....	4				
Assault with intent to commit rape...	1	1	.....	1				
Burglary	1	1	1	.....	To be imprisoned for 18 months with hard labor...	145 13 0	145 13 0	[man.
Forging and Uttering	5	2	2	.....	1 ditto for 18 ditto ditto ...	... ...	... ...	Three cases against this
					1 ditto for 12 ditto ditto ...	... ...	... ...	Two ditto ditto.
					2 to be transported for 15 years each ...	6,113 10 9	3,523 10 9	There were two cases against four of the prisoners in the Larceny cases.
					3 ditto for 7 ditto.			
					2 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor each.			
					3 ditto for 18 months each.			
Larceny	14	20	16	4	1 ditto for 15 months.			
					3 ditto for 12 ditto with hard labor each.			
					1 ditto for 9 ditto ditto.			
					1 ditto for 6 ditto ditto.			
Stealing from the person ...	5	4	3	1	2 ditto for 12 ditto ditto each	972 0 0	855 8 6	There were two cases against one of the men sentenced for 12 months.
					1 ditto for 1 day.			
					1 ditto for 9 months with hard lahor.			
					1 ditto for 12 ditto ditto.			
Receiving stolen property ...	.....	9	5	4	1 ditto for 15 ditto ditto.			
					2 to enter into recognizance to appear when required for judgement.			
Embezzlement	1	1	.....	1	... ...	2,000 0 0		
Obtaining by false pretences ...	1	1	1	.....	To be imprisoned for 12 months with hard labor.			
Conspiracy	1	2	.....	2				
Attempting to poison Bullocks ...	1	1	.....	1				
Uttering counterfeit coin ...	2	2	.....	2				
	34	49	29	20		9,231 7 9	4,525 0 3	

Madras Town Police Court,
The 18th January 1859.

W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 3.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Boat Act IV. of 1842 *during the year* 1858.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number convicted and flogged	Number fined.	Number acquitted.
Desertion	12	16	9	...	7*
Wilful neglect of duty	7	39	11	...	28*
Overloading Boats	8	37	...	8	29†
Landing grain beyond the prescribed limits ...	7	11	...	2	9
Demanding a rate of hire beyond that authorized by the Boat Act	1	1	...	...	1
Total ...	35	104	20	10	74

* Includes those cautioned and dismissed at the request of the Boat owners.

† The crews of some Boats were erroneously sent up as Defendants ; the owners and Tindals alone being liable.

Madras Town Police Court,
The 18th January, 1859.

W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 4.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 *and Act XXVIII. of* 1850 *during the year* 1858.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted & sentenced to hard labor.	Number sent on Board.	Number fined.	Number acquitted.
Desertion	27	75	71	2	...	2
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands	36	79	76	1	...	2
Ditto ditto neglect of duty ...	2	16	14	...	..	2
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands ...	15	36	27	8	...	1
Refusing to join and to proceed to sea ...	10	70	59	3	...	8
Embezzling cargo	1	3	2	...	..	1
Refusing permission to see a Magistrate ...	1	1	...	...	.	1
Assault	6	11	7	...	1	3
Total ...	98	291	256	14	1	20

Madras Town Police Court,
The 18th January, 1859.

W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 5.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court during the year 1858.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny under 50 Rupees	280	110	101	..	151	362	....
Receiving stolen goods under 50 Rupees	27	15	3	..	17	35	....
Embezzlement and Breach of Trust under 50 Rupees	49	7	....	..	38	45	5
Obtaining property by false pretences under 50 Rupees	17	5	....	..	14	19	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	20	9	2	2	11	24	....
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	12	2	3	13	....	18	....
Stealing animals	1	...	....	..	1	1	....
Reputed thieves	13	6	....	..	17	23	...
Using false weights, &c., or having possession of the same at the Bazar	3	....	....	1	2	3	....
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	9	....	....	8	3	11	1
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	19	5	....	..	19	24	1
Police Officers taking bribes	1	1	....	..	....	1	....
Violation of duty by Police Officers	3	1	....	2	2	5	....
Crimping	1	1	....	..	....	1	....
Aggravated assault	13	17	....	1	6	24	....
Assault	1,481	6	....	274	668	948	894
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	59	1	....	66	34	101	....
Breach of the Peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	611	10	1	836	458	1,305	....
Escaping from legal confinement	1	1	....	..	....	1	....
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public grounds without satisfactory excuse	120	....	....	77	67	144	10
Trespass upon Government land, and removing the soil	7	....	....	5	2	7	....
Ill-treating animals	4	....	....	3	1	4	....
Drunk and incapable	103	....	....	87	28	115	....
Riding or driving furiously	14	1	....	11	3	15	.....
Negligent driving	30	....	....	21	14	35	....
Driving vehicles without lights	49	....	....	45	6	51	1
Leaving carts or animals without control	8	....	....	6	6	12	....
Obstructing Public Roads, &c	37	....	....	21	22	43	....
Conducting Processions, Beating Tom Toms in the Public Roads, &c., without License	6	....	....	1	12	13	....

No. 5.—*(Continued.)*

Abstract Statement of cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court during the year 1858.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Disturbing Religious ceremonies	3	....	....	3	....	3	....
Exciting charity by exhibiting bodily deformity	8	2	....	..	6	8	....
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near Public street, &c.	5	....	....	2	3	5	....
Keeping gaming-houses and gambling therein	3	....	....	17	....	17	....
Gambling in Public places, streets, &c.	28	1	....	47	26	74	....
Keeping Taverns, &c., without License from the Commissioner of Police	1	....	....	..	1	1	....
Breaches of such License	1	....	....	1	....	1	....
Using indecent language in public streets, &c.	31	....	....	18	22	40	2
Using threatening language	4	....	....	2	7	9	....
Setting dogs to bite	4	....	....	..	1	1	3
Affixing placards	1	....	....	1	1	2	....
Selling obscene books	1	....	....	1	....	1	....
Neglecting to Register Fire Arms weapons, &c., as required by Act XXVIII of 1857	5	....	....	4	1	5	....
Nuisances	757	....	....	652	106	758	1
Indecent exposure	18	....	....	12	6	18	1
Refusing to maintain wives and children	208	7	....	42	94	143	65
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	9	....	....	8	1	9	....
Absconding by apprentices (Act XIX of 1850.)	4	4	....	..	....	4	....
Breach of Abkarry, Act No. XIX of 1852	5	....	....	3	4	7	....
do. Conservancy, Act No. XIV of 1856	124	....	....	35	89	124	....
do. Wheel Tax, Act No. XXVI of 1856	28	....	....	2	26	28	....
Total	4,246	212	*110	2,330	1,996	4,648	985

Three persons were bound over to keep the peace in two separate cases.
Three insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry.
Ten Military Offenders were sent to the Officer Commanding.
One case referred to the Collector of Madras.
* Of these 110 flogged, 38 were Juvenile offenders.

Madras Vepery Police Court,
31*st January* 1859.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE.
Magistrate of Police.

No. 6.

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the year 1858.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners convicted	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.	Amount or value of the property recovered.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Larceny	6	9	7	2	1 Transported for 10 years.	1,057 5 0	871 10 0	
					1 Do. for 7 do.	... ...	... ...	
					3 Imprisoned for 2 do. each with hard labor.	... ...	... ...	
					1 Do. for 12 months.	... ...	... ...	
					1 Do. for 6 do.	... ...	... ...	
Receiving stolen property	..	2	1	1	1 Do. for 6 do. with hard labor.	... ...	... ...	
Stealing from the person	1	1	1	...	1 Do. for 18 calendar months do.	140 0 0	50 12 0	
Conspiracy	1	2	...	...	Stands over for the Sessions in April 1859.	70 0 0	... ...	
Aggravated assault and robbery ...	1	3	...	3				
	9	17	9	6		1,267 5 0	922 6 0	

Committable cases investigated, in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate:

Three Persons in 2 Larceny cases exceeding 50 Rupees.

One do. in uttering counterfeit coin.

One do. for the crime of arson.

Madras Vepery Police Court,
31*st January*, 1859.

T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 7.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court during the year 1858.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons convicted and fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised.
Larceny under 50 Rupees	306	148	51	3	146	348	..
Receiving stolen goods under 50 Rupees value	30	5	..	1	27	33	..
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 Rupees value	13	6	2	..	11	19	..
Attempting to steal property under 50 Rupees value	7	4	2	..	1	7	..
Found in possession of stolen property under 50 Rupees value without satisfactorily accounting for the same	14	4	..	1	20	25	..
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	28	11	2	8	14	35	..
Embezzlements and breach of trust under 50 Rupees value	20	6	..	..	10	16	1
Obtaining property by false pretences under 50 Rupees value	23	4	..	..	21	25	3
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences under 50 Rupees value	3	2	..	..	1	3	..
Aiding and abetting in obtaining property by false pretences under 50 Rupees value	2	2	..	..	1	3	..
Attempting or threatening to do some bodily harm or injury	1	...	..	..	3	3	2
Reputed thieves	15	10	1	2	3	16	..
Having possession of false or deficient weights and measures, &c.	4	..	..	4	..	4	..
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	5	..	..	3	12	15	3
Abduction or unlawfully detaining women, or female children under 14 years of age	11	2	..	2	12	16	5
Assaults	623	..	3	298	788	1,089	777
Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty	96	3	..	89	64	156	..
Attempting or threatening to assault	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	927	..	..	1,408	280	1,688	95
Trespass into dwelling-houses or on public ground without satisfactory excuse	60	..	..	25	67	92	11
Drunkenness	158	..	1	166	11	178	..
Driving or riding furiously or negligently	208	..	1	186	31	218	..
Driving without lights	189	..	..	159	36	195	..
Obstructing the public roads	95	..	..	69	27	96	..

Conducting processions, beating tom-toms, &c., in the public roads without permission	8	.....	....	4	10	14	..
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	2	....	....	....	2	2	..
Keeping gaming-houses	1	....	....	1	....	1	..
Gambling	27	....	2	57	6	65	..
Nuisance	1,067	....	18	1,015	34	1,067	..
Refusing to maintain wives or children	82	2	....	33	47	82	42
Affixing papers containing indecent language upon walls	2	....	....	1	1	2	..
Indecent behaviour in the Police Office	5	....	....	5	....	5	..
Taking forcible possession of property	7	.....	....	....	8	8	4
Wrongful appropriation of property found	4	1	1	....	2	4	..
Illtreating animals	231	.....	....	198	33	231	1
Leaving carts, &c., without control	36	.....	....	27	9	36	..
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	....	....	....	2	2	..
Police Officer taking bribes	2	....	....	1	1	2	..
Violation of duty by Police Officers	4	1	....	....	3	4	..
Neglect of duty by Police Officers	1	....	....	....	1	1	..
Taking spirits into barracks or jails	1	....	....	....	1	1	..
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	1	....	....	1	....	1	..
Found after sunset armed with a dangerous weapon, &c.	1	1	....	....	....	1	..
Breach of Conservancy Act No. XIV of 1856	40	....	....	14	35	49	..
„ Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI of 1856	14	....	....	11	3	14	1
„ Abkarry Act No. XIX of 1852	11	....	....	9	2	11	..
„ Arms Act No. XXVIII of 1857	4	1	....	1	2	4	..
„ Post Office Act No. XVII of 1854	..	....	....	....	....	..	1
„ Section XIII of Act XII of 1851 respecting the Land Revenue of Madras	1	....	....	1	....	1	..
„ Act VI of 1857 regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes	1	....	....	....	1	1	..
Preferring charges upon insufficient grounds	35	....	....	35	....	35	..
Total	4,428	213	84	3,838	1,790	5,925	948

7 Insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry.
1 Pauper was sent to the Monegar Choultry.
6 Persons were sent to Commanding Officers.

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,
The 8th February, 1859.

H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

No. 8.

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Royapet Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the year 1858.

Nature of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property stolen.	Amount or value of property recovered.	Remarks.
Larceny	3	3	1	2*	Imprisonment with hard labor for nine calendar months	558 8 0	558 8 0	* "No Bill" against one of them. Discharged.
Conspiracy and obtaining under false pretences ...	3	5	5	0	1 Imprisonment with hard labor for 15 calendar months.			
					1 " " for 12 " "			
					1 " " for 12 " "			
					1 " " for 12 " "			
					1 " " for 15 " "			
Riot and Assault	1	9	3	6	Imprisonment in Her Majesty's Jail for 4 months, and on their release to pay a fine of 20 Rupees to the Crown; in default of which to be imprisoned for a further period of 4 months each.			
Attempting to poison cattle ...	1	2	1	1†	Imprisonment with hard labor for 9 calender months.			† "No Bill" dischgd.
Manslaughter	1	1	0	1				Ditto.
Rape	1	1	1	0	Transportation to the Tenasserim coast for 7 years.			
Murder	1	2	0	2				
Total ...	11	23	11	12		558 8 0	558 8 0	

N. B.—In addition to the above, two cases at this Court were gone into, and the depositions taken ; one was for administering poison ; the other for stealing records from the Sudder Court. The prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate.

Madras, Royapet Police Court,
The 8th February, 1859.

H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

No. 9.

Abstract statement of Cases committed by the Commissioner of Police to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1858.

Nature of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Remarks.
Instigating rebellion.. ...	2	2	2	0	Transportation for life.	
Total.. ..	2	2	2	0		

Madras Police Comr.'s Office, 17*th May*, 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Magistrate.

No. 10.

Statement of charges against Police Officers tried and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the year 1858.

Year and month.	Charges.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sent to the roads.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons acquitted.	Total number of persons.	Remarks.
From January to December, 1858.	Neglect of duty... ..	989	..	..	972	6	..	122	1,100	
	Breach of the peace..	6	..	..	9	...	..	1	10	
	Drunkenness	89	..	..	70	7	4	11	92	
	Corruption	13	..	...	7	6	..	3	16	
	Assaults	10	..	..	8	..	..	4	12	
	Misdemeanor	275	..	...	261	2	..	38	301	
	Disobedience	21	..	...	16	..	..	5	21	
	Allowing prisoners to escape	10	..	..	8	..	..	3	11	
		1,413	..	..	1,351	21	4	187	1,563	

Madras Police Comr.'s Office, 17*th May*, 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

No.

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed Madras, from the Royapett, Town and Vepery

Charges.	1857.										
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Total number of persons.
Murder	2	...	7	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	7
Manslaughter	2	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	1	...	2
Burglary	10	...	8	1	...	...	.....	...	2	...	11
Administering poisonous substance with intent to kill	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Shooting with intent to murder	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder	7	...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	4
Rape	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Perjury...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4	...	4
Sodomy	1	...	...	...	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	2
Instigating rebellion	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Assault with intent to commit rape ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Crimping	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Forging and Uttering	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Aggravated assault (and robbery)... ...	10	...	...	5	1	1	3	...	2	...	12
Assaults	4,557	...	...	22	...	2	1,095	1	3,070	...	4,190
Conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Embezzlement or breach of trust	107	...	...	22	...	1	1	...	90	...	114
Aiding and abetting in assault cases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4	...	4
Larceny under 50 Rupees...	1,012	...	...	396	...	256	9	...	673	...	1,334
Larceny	30	...	5	23	14	...	.....	...	22	...	64
Accessories	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2	...	2
Stealing from the person	4	...	2	...	1	...	.....	...	2	...	5
Riot and assault...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Conspiracy and obtaining under false pretences	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Attempting to steal property under 50 Rupees	13	...	...	8	...	...	.....	...	5	...	13
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences under 50 Rupees	89	...	...	36	...	2	1	...	70	...	109
Obtaining by false pretences	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Embezzling cargo. Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act No. XXVIII. of 1858 ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Stealing growing plants and vegetables ...	20	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	20	...	30
Reputed thieves...	49	...	...	30	...	...	.....	...	52	...	82
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	88	...	...	1	...	1	21	...	72	...	95
Uttering counterfeit coin	3	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	1	...	3
Having in possession, purchasing, or receiving stolen goods	70	...	1	18	2	4	.....	...	77	...	102
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child	34	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	39	...	44
Threatening to assault	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3	...	3
Mutinous or disorderly conduct	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4	...	4
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 Rupees value	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Aggravated assault	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Taking forcible possession of property ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3	...	3
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	113	...	...	30	...	1	21	...	102	...	154
Trespass into dwelling houses without satisfactory excuse or on public (and on Government ground and removing soil) ...	306	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	315	...	417
Attempting to commit suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Receiving stolen property	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Assaulting or resisting Police officers in the execution of their duty	205	...	...	10	...	...	207	...	108	...	325
Wrongful appropriation of property found...	5	...	...	4	...	...	.....	...	4	...	8
Carried over	6,752	...	27	613	20	273	1,466	1	4,752	...	7,152

11.

for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Police Courts, during the years 1857, 1858.

1858.												
Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Remarks.
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	2	
2	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	5	...	...	5	
1	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...	....	...	...	1	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
1	...	1	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	
.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
2	...	2	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
4	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	4	...	...	5	
5	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	3	...	...	3	
4,435	...	...	49	...	8	1,114	...	2,661	...	...	3,832	
2	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	2	
109	...	...	27	...	1	.....	...	77	...	...	105	One case of two persons standing over not included.—*Vide* Vepery Police Court Statement.
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
1,143	...	...	495	...	369	3	...	560	...	...	1,427	
23	...	7	17	...	...	.....	...	8	...	...	32	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
6	...	...	3	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	5	
1	...	...	.....	3	...	.....	...	6	...	...	9	There were two cases against one of the men sentenced for 12 months.
3	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	5	
7	...	...	4	...	2	.....	...	1	...	...	7	
78	...	...	25	...	...	.....	...	64	...	...	89	
1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	
1	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	3	
53	...	...	13	...	5	32	...	18	...	...	68	
44	...	...	29	...	1	2	...	27	...	...	59	
39	...	...	1	...	.....	18	...	30	...	...	49	
3	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	4	...	...	4	
109	...	...	30	....	13	1	...	87	...	...	131	
35	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	35	...	...	45	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	3	...	...	3	
13	...	...	6	...	2	.....	...	11	...	...	19	
13	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	24	
7	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	8	...	...	8	
136	...	...	45	...	4	20	...	119	...	...	188	
435	...	...	4	...	...	264	...	230	...	...	498	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
.....	...	...	6	...	...	.....	...	5	...	...	11	
4	...	...	.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	
252	...	...	20	...	...	242	...	144	...	...	406	
6	...	...	1	..	1	.....	...	4	...	...	5	
6,379	...	11	812	4	406	1,702	...	4,129	...	...	7,064	

No. 11.

Charges.	1857. Number of Cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labour.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Total number of persons.
Brought forward	6,752	...	27	613	20	273	1,466	1	4,752	...	7,152
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands	15	...	...	37	...	...	.....	...	1	1	39
Refusing to go on board and to proceed on voyage. Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act XXVIII of 1858	6	...	...	13	...	...	.....	...	4	5	22
Refusing permission to see a Magistrate. Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act No. XXVIII of 1850	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Continued wilful neglect of duty. Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act No. XXVIII of 1850...	2	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	2
Secreting themselves on board without the knowledge of the master	1	...	...	3	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	3
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c....	2,895	...	...	19	...	5	3,583	...	2,054	...	5,661
Disturbing religious ceremonies... ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
Gambling...	157	...	...	4	...	4	209	...	178	...	395
Keeping gaming-houses	8	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	10
Keeping brothels	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	13	...	13
Stealing animals	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands (Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act No. XXVIII of 1850)	13	...	...	16	...	...	.....	...	5	1	22
Refusing to maintain wife and children ...	434	...	...	3	...	...	114	...	169	...	286
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures	49	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	26	...	54
Drunkenness	815	...	...	2	...	...	847	5	180	...	1,034
Riding or driving furiously along the public roads, and without lights	611	...	...	...	...	1	568	...	159	...	728
Playing country music without a license ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	34	...	99
Obstructing the public roads	473	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	362	...	678
Begging in the public roads	2	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	1	...	2
Corruption by Police officers	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	18	...	24
Suit for wages (Seamen)	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Owners failing to have boats in readiness without a reasonable excuse	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	21	...	21
Demanding a rate of hire beyond that authorized by the Boat Act No. IV of 1842 ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Landing grain beyond the special limits. Boat Act No. IV of 1842	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
Using boats without license	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3	...	3
Overloading (Boat Act No. IV of 1842) ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
Misdemeanor	37	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	20	...	41
Corruption	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Disobedience	21	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	13	...	21
Contempt in the Police Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Wilful neglect of duty (Boat Act No. IV of 1842)	11	...	...	...	...	17	.....	...	9	...	26
Neglect of duty (Police officers) ...	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	894	8	305	...	1,207
Refusing to work	5	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	15	13	29
Desertion. Boat Act No. IV of 1842, and Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act No. XXVIII of 1850	71	...	...	40	...	32	1	...	91	2	166
Allowing prisoners to escape	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public street	17	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	...	26
Escaping from legal confinement ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Nuisance...	1,824	...	...	...	...	32	2,137	...	458	...	2,627
Taking spirits into barracks or jails ...	8	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	10
Purchasing regimental clothing, &c., from Soldiers	4	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	3	...	5
Embezzlement	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Carried over	15,465	...	27	757	20	364	10,296	20	8,927	22	20,433

—(Continued.)

1858.												
Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Remarks.
6,979	...	41	812	4	406	1,702	...	4,129	...	...	7,064	
36	...	...	76	...	...	.....	...	2	1	...	79	
10	...	...	59	...	...	.....	...	8	3	...	70	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
2	...	...	14	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	16	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
2,807	...	...	27	...	1	3,859	...	1,490	...	...	5,377	
3	...	...	.....	...	...	3	...	.....	...	...	3	
132	...	...	3	...	2	217	...	146	...	...	368	
8	...	...	3	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	23	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
15	...	...	27	...	...	.....	...	1	8	...	36	
523	...	...	9	...	...	144	...	205	...	...	358	
13	...	...	.....	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	14	
512	...	...	2	...	1	448	7	87	...	4	549	
658	...	...	1	...	1	560	...	125	...	...	687	
63	...	...	.....	...	...	38	...	47	...	...	85	
378	...	...	.....	...	...	262	...	163	...	...	425	
26	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	21	...	...	26	
6	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	8	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
7	...	...	.....	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	11	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
8	...	...	.....	...	...	8	...	29	...	...	37	
275	...	...	.....	...	...	261	2	38	...	...	301	
13	...	...	.....	...	...	7	6	3	...	...	16	
21	...	...	.....	...	...	16	...	5	...	...	21	
5	...	...	.....	...	...	5	...	.....	...	...	5	
7	...	...	.....	...	11	.....	...	28	...	...	39	
990	...	...	.....	...	...	973	6	122	...	...	1,101	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
39	...	...	71	...	9	.....	...	9	2	...	91	
10	...	...	.....	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	11	
9	...	...	.....	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	9	
2	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	2	
3,066	...	...	.....	...	18	2,729	...	332	...	...	3,079	
3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
16,630	...	11	1,113	4	449	11,275	21	7,027	14	4	19,918	

No. 11.

Charges.	1857. Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labour.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Total number of persons.
Brought forward... ...	15,465	...	27	757	20	364	10,296	20	8,927	22	20,433
Poisoning cattle	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Using indecent and threatening language in the public streets, &c.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Letting loose ferocious animals	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Keeping taverns, &c. (or chandoo shops) without license from the Commissioner of Police	29	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	24	...	34
Breaches of such license	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	12
Absconding by Apprentices, Act XIX of 1850	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1
Affixing placards	3	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	4	...	5
Affixing paper upon wall without permission of owner	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Ill-treating animals	50	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	10	...	42
Leaving carts (or animals) without control...	20	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	9	...	21
Found after sun-set armed with dangerous weapon...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Selling obscene books	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Indecent exposure	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	43	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	8	...	46
Failing to prosecute without sufficient reason after making complaint of an offence ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Violation of duty by Police officer ...	6	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	9
Breach of the Abkary Act XIX of 1852 ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	18	...	41
Breach of the Post Office Act No. XVII of 1854	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	1
Breach of the Railway Act No. XVIII of 1854	8	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	2	...	9
Breach of the Conservancy Act No. XIV of 1856	383	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	266	...	473
Breach of the Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI of 1856	113	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	109	...	221
Breach of the Marine Police Act No. XXVIII of 1858...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Breach of the Arms Act No. XXVIII of 1857	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Breach of the Section 13 of Act No. XII of 1851 respecting land revenue of Madras ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Breach of the Act No. VI of 1857 regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total	16,168	...	27	765	20	365	10,746	20	9,387	22	21,352

Madras Police Commr.'s Office,
17*th May* 1859.

—(Concluded.)

1858.												
Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on Board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Remarks.
16,630	...	11	1,113	4	449	11,275	21	7,027	14	4	19,918	
2	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	3	
35	...	...	.....	...	...	20	...	29	...	...	49	
4	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
2	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	2	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	1	
5	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	5	
3	...	...	.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	
247	...	...	.....	...	...	212	...	35	...	...	247	
44	...	...	.....	...	...	33	...	15	...	...	48	
1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	1	
18	...	...	.....	...	...	12	...	6	...	...	18	
44	...	...	.....	...	...	43	...	1	...	...	44	
2	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	1	There were two cases against this man, one of which was compromised and dismissed for default.
11	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	14	
25	...	...	.....	...	...	22	...	8	...	...	30	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	3	...	.....	...	...	3	
2	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	3	...	...	3	
538	...	...	.....	...	...	216	...	333	...	...	549	
98	...	...	.....	...	...	58	...	40	...	...	98	
11	...	...	.....	...	26	8	...	9	...	...	43	
9	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	9	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	1	
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
17,736	...	11	1,125	4	475	11,916	21	7,524	14	4	21,094	

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 12.

Abstract Statement.

Years.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
1857	16,168	21,352	11,966	9,386
1858	17,736	21,094	13,570	7,524
Increase in 1858 ..	1,568	....	1,604	....
Decrease in 1858 ..	....	258	....	1,862

MADRAS POLICE COMMR.'S OFFICE,
7th May 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 13.

Number of deaths within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras from 1st January to 31st December 1858.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	Total.	Cholera cases
January 1858	340	335	294	969	370
February .. .. „	307	287	268	862	307
March .. .. „	304	294	300	898	267
April .. .. „	235	236	284	755	88
May .. .. „	272	259	304	835	115
June .. .. „	244	244	268	756	77
July .. .. „	254	268	258	780	76
August .. .. „	269	259	361	889	108
September .. .. „	293	302	283	878	129
October .. .. „	296	244	299	839	128
November .. .. „	299	275	307	881	134
December .. .. „	379	357	395	1,131	248
Grand Total ..	3,492	3,360	3,621	10,473	2,047

MADRAS,
1*st January* 1859.

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,
S. KRISHNAMACHARY,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

(A True Copy.)
(Signed) B. CARDOZO, *Municipal Commr.*

No. 74.

FROM

COLONEL J. C. BOULDERSON,

Commissioner of Police.

To

T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George,

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 17th Instant, No. 72, I have the honor to forward a Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the year 1858. The total number you will observe is 227, which is 52 in excess of the number reported in 1857.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. BOULDERSON,

Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
23rd May 1859.

Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the years 1857 *and* 1858.

	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	5	4	0	1
Manslaughters.	3	1	0	2
SUICIDES.				
By Drowning	2	9	7	0
By Cutting the throat	0	1	1	0
By Hanging	2	1	0	1
By Musket-shot	0	1	1	0
DEATHS SELF CAUSED, THE INDIVIDUAL BEING IN A STATE OF TEMPORARY INSANITY.				
By drowning	4	9	5	0
By musket-shot	1	0	0	1
By hanging	0	1	1	0
By wounds	2	1	0	1
Excusable Homicide in self-defence	1	0	0	1
Death from a wound in the back, and injury to the chest; the cause unknown	0	1	1	0
Death from injury to the face; cause unknown	0	1	1	0
Death from injury to the brain; cause unknown	1	1	0	0
Death from inflammation of the womb; cause unknown	0	1	1	0
Death from poison; when, how, or by whom administered unknown	1	1	0	0
Death from shark bite	6	3	0	3
Death from snake bite	2	1	0	1
Death from exposure to cold	1	0	0	1
ACCIDENTAL DEATH.				
By drowning	29	55	26	0
By burning	1	4	3	0
By suffocation	1	4	3	0
By a fall from a horse	0	1	1	0
By the overturning of a boat	0	1	1	0
By a boat being forced against the deceased by the surf	1	1	0	0
By the falling of a building	3	3	0	0
By the passing of a Carriage wheel over the deceased	2	7	5	0
By the shaft of a carriage striking the deceased	1	1	0	0
By falling from a height	0	4	4	0
From the oar of a boat striking the forehead in a heavy surf	0	1	1	0
By falling to the ground when carrying a bag of rice on the back	0	1	1	0
By falling from the yard of a ship	1	1	0	0
By a kick from horse	1	1	0	0
By a runaway horse forcing deceased against the ground	0	1	1	0
By the overturning of a carriage	3	0	0	3
By the explosion of gunpowder	17	0	0	17
By the explosion of firework composition	0	2	2	0
By the falling of a wooden beam on the head	1	0	0	1
By falling into a well	2	0	0	2
From locked jaw produced by a wound	1	1	0	0
The particular disease unknown	2	7	5	0
DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.				
From disease of the heart	7	5	0	2
From diarrhœa	1	3	2	0
From small-pox	0	1	1	0
From a stroke of the sun	0	1	1	0
From apoplexy	4	7	3	0
From inflammation of the bowels	4	6	2	0
From Cholera	15	29	14	0
From Epilepsy	1	1	0	0
From Abscess of the liver	0	1	1	0
From Dropsy	2	3	1	0
From disease of the lungs	11	5	0	6
From the bursting of a blood-vessel	4	3	0	1
From Leprosy	1	0	0	1
From Dysentery	3	0	0	3
Still Born	0	1	1	0
Found drowned, without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of drowning	20	16	0	4
Found dead, without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of death	5	12	7	0
Total	175	227	52	0

MADRAS,
23*rd May* 1859.

(Signed) J. URQUHART,
Coroner of Madras.

APPENDIX NO. IV.—REVENUE.

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief Articles of produce in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Official year 1858-59, *compared with* 1857-58.

Districts.	Rice 1st sort per Garce		Rice 2d sort.		Paddy 1st sort.		Paddy 2nd sort.		Cholum or Jonnaloo.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Varaghoo.		Horse Gram.		Oolundoo		Wheat.		Gingely Oil Seed.		Lamp Oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58	1858-59	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Ganjam ...	198	207	180	193	76	80	69	74	123	152	...	...	96	103	...	...	109	160	156	227	215	242	313	305	257	297	226	207	52 1 4	54 10 8	729 2 8	888 0 4	62 8 0	62 8 0
Vizagapatam ...	237	260	216	234	98	110	91	109	103	126	106	111	109	119	64	87	112	131	171	214	218	233	360	353	313	327	178	166	80 0 0	100 0 0	900 0 0	880 0 0	75 0 0	65 0 0
Rajahmundry ...	204	207	191	191	87	93	81	84	109	104	82	87	98	101	64	78	107	154	165	214	278	279	304	298	226	256	147	150	85 0 0	90 0 0	1,015 0 0	746 10 8	90 0 0	90 0 0
Masulipatam ...	189	228	189	216	89	104	96	96	113	126	77	92	78	101	66	66	87	144	129	193	257	311	260	268	174	209	183	173	72 0 0	88 0 0	1,099 0 0	995 0 0	43 0 0	29 0 0
Guntoor ...	223	270	204	255	109	132	104	127	117	142	99	123	89	107	85	111	123	137	185	202	312	293	354	364	227	246	153	161	60 0 0	80 0 0	1,120 0 0	800 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0
Nellore ...	237	322	212	295	119	156	106	142	140	175	126	155	126	153	105	105	190	203	302	322	355	380	319	334	217	245	159	156	76 0 0	82 0 0	900 0 0	800 0 0	96 0 0	103 0 0
Cuddapah ...	293	383	264	342	130	171	120	154	149	183	444	178	139	172	118	144	158	216	359	374	328	309	...	...	183	238	229	233	78 0 0	81 0 0	924 0 0	900 0 0	80 0 0	75 0 0
Bellary ...	245	341	228	315	111	154	104	142	136	193	139	157	122	142	95	115	136	182	160	321	230	246	...	...	137	163	254	284	.....	77 8 0	.....	1,072 8 0	.....	75 0 0
Kurnool ...	283	338	234	293	131	162	109	133	116	134	132	143	110	122	...	...	129	156	238	247	262	250	230	237	127	164	221	215	15 10 0	20 13 0	846 4 0	812 8 0	67 11 0	78 2 0
Chingleput ...	288	374	269	337	130	164	118	146	181	206	165	203	178	204	83	110	229	281	326	396	...	424	405	442	311	316	149	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Division of Arcot	272	371	252	302	121	142	111	120	141	190	128	152	158	182	19	58	186	221	340	378	355	378	303	307	253	312	170	175	20 0 0	40 0 0	400 0 0	460 0 0	80 0 0	60 0 0
Southern Division of Arcot	280	382	276	370	129	179	126	162	170	202	162	195	156	192	85	88	223	250	352	407	463	482	...	...	...	...	168	167	34 0 0	32 0 0	513 0 0	500 0 0	54 0 0	46 0 0
Tanjore ...	242	372	218	333	108	170	100	156	133	205	118	176	109	180	64	112	186	264	278	348	388	434	444	479	281	330	136	135	.....	39 0 0	.....	.....	37 0 0	33 0 0
Trichinopoly ...	306	450	299	435	132	202	116	201	127	219	146	215	141	207	89	145	185	299	305	383	432	500	403	425	261	375	198	214	120 0 0	129 0 0	780 0 0	840 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Madura ...	352	447	328	393	160	211	149	184	134	162	141	162	151	188	107	118	175	257	265	304	415	413	411	484	236	369	163	169	.....	.....	1,562 8 0	1,757 0 0	39 1 0	39 1 0
Tinnevelly ...	...	450	...	385	...	207	147	174	174	231	162	207	165	201	101	115	224	298	363	449	496	519	472	385	331	...	...	169	25 0 0	21 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Coimbatore ...	462	489	382	425	190	266	172	195	238	272	189	212	198	224	185	191	239	271	382	391	372	399	366	413	241	327	209	302	24 0 0	19 0 0	409 0 0	570 0 0	52 0 0	50 0 0
Salem ...	328	431	295	387	149	199	136	177	192	237	158	205	162	214	94	132	172	236	294	346	346	393	366	319	284	268	221	236	60 0 0	60 0 0	620 0 0	660 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Canara ...	323	343	287	304	...	...	120	129	116	132	...	...	141	151	...	...	188	197	223	245	235	262	...	...	...	...	139	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malabar ...	364	393	327	354	156	173	137	156	230	224	220	217	172	183	197	192	325	318	307	329	268	344	382	405	334	334	187	200	124 0 0	100 0 0	560 0 0	600 0 0	118 0 0	107 0 0
Madras ...	323	381	301	357	133	156	127	116	153	172	168	209	159	182	209	252	186	228	281	303	117	335	334	305	281	283	133	133	78 0 0	75 0 0	820 0 0	880 0 0	37 0 0	31 0 0
Average ...	282	354	257	320	124	161	116	141	147	180	140	168	136	162	102	123	174	219	263	314	317	353	354	360	246	281	186	187	63 0 0	65 0 0	825 0 0	791 0 0	69 0 0	67 0 0

APPENDIX NO. V.

Statement showing the cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1858-59.

DISTRICTS.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Total 1858-59.		1857-58.		Comparison. Increase.		Comparison. Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1 Ganjam ...	1,53,363	4,30,102	77,094	96,301	2,022	6,792	2,32,479	5,33,195	2,25,460	5,15,111	7,019	18,084	.....	.....
2 Vizagapatam	13,127	1,095,19	11,113	46,388	30	108	24,270	1,56,015	23,808	1,53,106	462	2,909	.....	.....
3 Rajahmundry	1,53,729	7,79,083	1,63,192	6,39,895	4,825	32,163	3,21,746	14,51,141	3,22,889	13,18,179	.....	1,32 962	1,143	.....
4 Masulipatam	93,140	3,06,248	2,68,081	4,02,665	1,812	9,836	3,63,033	7,18,749	3,48,441	6,04,611	14,592	1,14,138	.....	.....
5 Guntoor ...	51,164	2,36,654	8,97,418	14,11,346	8,783	39,413	9,57,365	16,87,413	8,89,006	15,36,469	68,359	1,50,944	.....	.....
6 Nellore ...	1,16,212	6,11,449	3,19,801	5,44,499	18,408	1,02,516	4,54,421	12,58,464	3,95,421	10,38,909	59,000	2,19,555	.....	.....
7 Cuddapah ...	68,091	7,57,864	8,21,162	9,04,977	44,894	3,83,745	9,34,147	20,46,586	9,13,360	19,55,866	20,787	90,720	.....	.....
8 Bellary ...	1,49,339	8,58,138	17,17,445	11,37,696	.....	.....	18,66,784	19,95,834	18,87,833	23,42,829	.....	.....	21,049	3,46,995
9 Kurnool ...	20,866	2,30,433	9,81,925	11,07,632	16,405	1,13,654	10,19,196	14,51,719	5,25,896	6,76,780	4,93,300	7,74,939	.....	.....
10 Chingleput	1,89,845	9,33,026	93,637	1,54,634	1,863	7,578	2,85,345	10,95,238	2,23,145	8,76,168	62,200	2,19,070	.....	.....
11 North Arcot	1,88,549	11,05,944	3,24,985	5,02,180	.....	.....	5,13,534	16,08,124	4,39,758	20,32,157	73,776	.....	.....	4,24,033
12 South Arcot	2,48,914	15,01,197	7,01,535	14,99,151	4,289	24,743	9,54,738	30,25,091	9,81,809	28,51,956	62,929	1,73,135	.....	.....
13 Tanjore ...	6,66,809	34,18,547	1,29,038	1,61,870	32,846	1,14,569	8,28,693	36,94,986	8,24,720	37,70,599	3,973	.....	.....	75,613
14 Trichinopoly	1,36,976	7,23,944	4,04,221	5,15,848	36,997	1,11,816	5 78,194	13,51,608	5,51,636	12,97,866	26,558	53,742	.....	.....
15 Madura ...	1,19,221	5,55,561	4,12.620	5,58,060	25,229	79,326	5,57,070	11,92,947	5,30,895	10,81,586	26,175	1,11,361	.....	.....
16 Tinnevelly ...	2,07,643	.....	6,23,120	4,86,000	17,333	39,530	8,48,096	.....	7,97,754	.....	50,342	.....	.....	.....
17 Coimbatore...	73,891	5,32,301	11,71,738	10,40,019	1,52,137	4,55,757	13,97,766	20,28,077	13,76,828	19,66,217	20,938	61,860	.....	.....
18 Salem ...	58,129	4,22,498	8,26,294	12,08,013	15,404	68,564	8,99,827	19,99,074	8,56,744	16,12,269	43,083	86,806	.....	.....
19 Canara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Malabar ...	.....	11,43,586	1,02,520	65,694	.....	.....	.....	16,53,255	.....	16,54,074	.....	.....	.....	819
21 Madras ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,43,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	27,09,008	1,46,56,094	1,00,46,939	1,24,82,868	3,83,277	20,34,085	1,30,36,704	2,86,47,517	1,20,25,403	2,72,84,752	10,33,493	22,10,225	22,192	8,47,460
										Net ...	10,11,301	13,62,765		

APPENDIX NO. VI.

Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1858-59 *compared with* 1857-58.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Assessed.		Salt.		Sea Customs.		Motorpas.		Stamp.		Frontier Duty.		Total Sundry Sources.				Extra Revenue and Interest Account.		Grand Total.			
	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Ganjam	9,43,180	10,40,899	96,969	.....	76,724	75,254	6,71,151	6,56,467	46,257	25,942	10,626	16,683	16,678	15,407	.....	.....	9,19,506	7,92,523	.....	27,043	10,724	9,547	27,74,320	19,43,989	68,749	.....
Vizagapatam	12,74,473	13,15,106	92,038	.....	64,955	72,227	1,71,447	1,57,599	41,236	50,605	27,340	29,048	19,621	19,990	.....	.....	3,35,194	3,29,763	.....	5,432	6,616	1,899	16,01,277	16,46,457	82,180	.....
Rajahmundry	21,98,900	24,22,248	2,23,442	.....	1,01,192	1,23,078	2,63,454	2,43,577	69,778	80,623	65,521	56,836	30,513	30,201	744	7,743	4,41,187	5,24,038	82,901	.....	86,417	7,295	26,46,280	30,03,701	3,77,221	.....
Masulipatam	10,56,879	13,22,436	2,65,767	.....	69,097	57,367	2,53,897	2,41,090	77	252	19,124	19,443	20,132	18,004	.....	.....	3,53,127	3,56,126	.....	17,001	9,200	15,857	14,19,105	16,74,419	2,55,314	.....
Guntoor...	16,43,746	15,43,422	1,98,674	.....	28,570	27,285	3,56,901	2,70,633	414	738	39,057	34,795	10,563	11,993	.....	.....	4,34,505	3,46,163	.....	88,013	7,570	5,728	20,82,253	21,94,243	1,09,790	.....
Nellore	16,79,467	19,99,728	3,20,231	.....	35,998	38,956	5,42,649	6,78,077	83	680	16,257	17,058	22,501	22,876	.....	.....	6,17,428	7,51,977	1,34,539	.....	8,393	8,311	23,06,338	27,57,976	4,51,463	.....
Cuddapah	17,06,310	17,72,666	6,356	.....	1,05,216	1,05,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,14,953	1,12,905	25,544	29,220	.....	.....	2,46,015	2,50,714	4,699	.....	17,382	15,731	20,30,207	20,89,101	3,894	.....
Bellary	20,83,404	20,31,149	.....	51,255	2,77,814	2,84,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,39,401	2,02,330	23,206	24,656	.....	.....	5,40,541	5,27,178	.....	13,363	21,134	22,121	26,44,179	28,76,549	.....	68,631
Kurnool...	7,35,388	13,06,004	5,71,616	.....	72,503	1,09,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,899	92,773	6,329	13,443	.....	.....	1,26,263	2,16,114	89,851	.....	4,953	8,444	8,68,303	15,52,462	6,84,159	.....
Chingleput	11,02,144	12,56,224	1,54,080	.....	1,04,975	81,099	2,10,675	2,10,430	.....	.....	29,445	34,013	15,647	16,692	.....	.....	3,60,753	3,44,144	.....	16,598	15,101	11,589	14,80,027	16,11,937	1,30,930	.....
Northern Division of Arcot ...	20,39,957	23,17,513	2,07,561	.....	1,36,943	1,42,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,639	40,671	29,514	35,048	.....	.....	2,07,101	2,31,605	24,504	.....	14,328	8,282	23,71,356	25,57,806	2,86,019	.....
Southern Division of Arcot ...	19,03,431	27,74,990	8,82,440	.....	1,35,794	1,32,636	2,43,040	3,86,994	25,216	19,204	40,784	64,619	26,339	26,366	79,473	78,460	5,54,196	6,92,072	1,37,877	.....	19,963	16,643	24,76,990	35,09,606	10,26,613	.....
Tanjore	43,18,563	51,72,998	8,54,435	.....	2,05,670	2,29,308	5,94,977	6,78,372	1,91,243	1,35,751	42,345	42,080	20,533	26,435	41,476	20,999	11,07,093	11,05,34	3,88,075	.....	30,736	38,791	55,16,371	64,04,660	8,87,689	.....
Trichinopoly	13,79,474	13,49,382	69,908	.....	25,291	25,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,251	5,694	30,868	30,025	.....	.....	63,340	60,774	.....	2,566	3,544	4,756	13,46,356	14,14,812	69,554	.....
Madura	16,36,973	19,42,073	3,05,786	.....	74,530	77,125	4,37,181	4,31,302	18,977	16,582	.....	.....	51,211	46,240	226	224	5,82,304	5,74,683	.....	8,121	11,479	10,505	23,29,961	25,36,461	2,06,500	.....
Tinnevelly	26,26,119	32,99,174	6,51,055	.....	41,992	43,892	3,33,338	3,77,706	18,497	19,239	39,533	94,016	38,551	43,195	38,546	40,268	5,57,167	6,18,116	60,949	.....	11,731	11,686	32,07,047	39,19,138	7,12,091	.....
Coimbatore	23,83,965	23,60,909	80,044	.....	1,37,033	1,35,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,307	53,202	26,906	30,550	.....	.....	2,04,301	2,11,718	7,417	.....	6,795	7,099	24,94,561	25,06,997	1,04,246	.....
Salem	18,28,972	19,21,093	92,210	.....	1,35,093	1,35,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,240	62,726	31,656	37,253	.....	.....	2,29,717	2,35,272	5,655	.....	6,845	6,388	20,67,476	21,63,943	97,223	.....
Canara	20,33,763	22,02,101	1,68,338	.....	79,004	81,645	4,55,430	5,58,781	58,917	33,350	15,941	17,947	96,561	99,207	37,954	49,949	7,43,852	8,09,988	66,136	.....	23,510	11,097	27,99,754	30,23,186	2,23,432	.....
Malabar...	17,09,05	16,97,161	.....	11,894	82,879	98,103	5,61,372	5,17,540	95,500	81,817	1,12,369	1,15,221	1,15,373	1,19,992	77	200	9,46,813	9,30,796	.....	16,015	3,227	3,013	26,54,045	26,31,013	.....	23,033
Madras	74,765	73,085	.....	1,670	7,65,906	7,86,689	9,70,123	6,49,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,426	11,559	.....	.....	14,48,457	16,17,888	.....	30,569	5,960	8,088	15,29,182	14,99,741	.....	29,441
Ditto Sea Customs... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,22,173	9,54,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,22,173	9,54,300	2,32,127	.....	.....	.....	7,22,173	9,54,300	2,32,127	.....
Total ...	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	53,97,192	58,669	27,37,866	28,35,591	66,92,316	60,24,313	12,50,291	13,21,409	10,81,534	11,03,283	7,50,737	8,07,179	1,93,896	1,96,063	1,17,06,538	123,53,907	8,94,121	2,34,240	2,45,415	2,20,159	4,81,23,717	5,40,96,331	60,83,639	1,31,105
	Net ...		53,38,523														Net ...		6,40,271				Net ...		59,52,534	

APPENDIX NO. VII.

Statement showing the Collections of Revenue in the Madras Presidency, from Land and Sundry sources, for 30 *years, from Fusly,* 1239, *A. D.,* 1229-30, *to Fusly,* 1268, *A. D.,* 1858-59.

Years.	Land Revenue Collections	Sundry sources including extra Revenue and Interest.	Total Collection.
1239	3,09,40,919	1,40,13,273	4,49,54,192
1240	3,08,75,824	1,33,77,047	4,42,52,871
1241	2,99,92,952	1,35,09,469	4,35,02,422
1242	2,66,53,038	1,23,08,377	3,89,61,415
1243	3,13,69,892	1,26,34,584	4,40,04,476
1244	3,14,54,485	1,29,61,510	4,44,15,995
1245	3,11,65,111	1,26,27,512	4,37,92,623
1246	2,95,91,073	1,30,25,200	4,26,16,274
1247	3,24,47,822	1,25,17,584	4,49,65,406
1248	3,14,34,889	1,28,39,027	4,42,73,916
1249	3,34,85,610	1,31,05,054	4,65,90,664
1250	3,24,90,389	1,29,50,637	4,54,41,025
1251	3,22,02,905	1,33,27,301	4,55,30,206
1252	3,28,79,731	1,35,19,588	4,63,99,319
1253	3,23,36,339	1,31,23,558	4,54,59,897
1254	3,32,45,230	1,12,22,928	4,44,68,158
1255	3,34,83,562	1,08,65,500	4,43,49,062
1256	3,60,60,757	1,05,97,649	4,66,58,406
1257	3,65,21,771	1,07,00,510	4,72,22,281
1258	3,54,49,074	1,04,65,185	4,59,14,259
1259	3,48,52,346	1,07,21,319	4,55,73,665
1260	3,53,40,369	1,08,60,284	4,62,00,653
1261	3,67,39,260	1,10,68,476	4,78,07,736
1262	3,63,92,256	1,08,81,310	4,72,73,566
1263	3,34,13,130	1,01,67,680	4,35,80,810
1264	3,34,23,137	1,04,79,843	4,39,02,980
1265	3,67,16,986	1,11,41,575	4,78,58,561
1266	3,86,80,851	1,14,42,834	5,01,23,685
1267	3,69,51,887	1,19,83,820	4,89,35,707
1268	4,10,29,892	1,26,30,573	5,36,60,465

APPENDIX NO. VIII.—EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.—Fort Saint George, March 4th 1858.

The subjoined Examination Rules will come into operation in the beginning of next year in lieu of those published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* under date 22nd May last.

I. From and after the 1st January 1859, no person shall be appointed to any situation in the Uncovenanted Civil Service above the grade of Peon without having undergone such an examination as shall be considered an adequate test of his fitness for admission into the branch of the Public Service in which he seeks employment.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Service shall be formed into two divisions, of which the first shall include all appointments, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 50 per mensem; and the second all appointments below that grade, and above the grade of Peon.

III. Every Candidate before being admitted to Examination shall be required to produce, 1st, a Medical Certificate of physical fitness; 2nd, an authentic statement of age, profession, birth-place, and residence, also of hereditary offices, and service manniums belonging to himself, or his family, and the names of relations and connexions employed in the Government service in any of the districts of the Madras Presidency.

IV. The standard for Examination for the first or highest division shall be as follows:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Vernacular Language.—A good grammatical knowledge of the district in which the Candidate seeks employment; ability to translate into English an official paper written in a common running hand; and to perform a similar exercise from English into the Vernacular; to draft a letter on a given subject; and to make an abstract or *précis* of an official report.

English.—A competent knowledge of grammar, and ability to read and explain the structure and meaning of a passage from a modern standard prose author; to write a letter on a given subject; and to make an abstract or *précis* of an official report.

Arithmetic.—Comprehending the four simple and compound rules, vulgar fractions, simple proportion, and decimal fractions.

History.—A knowledge of the leading facts of the Histories of England and India.

Geography.—General geography, and particularly the geography of Europe and Asia; a thorough knowledge of the geography of India will be required.

Algebra.—As far as simple equations.

Euclid.—The first two books.

Law.—The Regulations, Acts, and rules of procedure applicable to Civil and Criminal Courts. The law of Evidence as treated in Best. The principles of Criminal Law and of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, and the system of Revenue accounts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Vernacular Language.—As far as the Judicial Department.

English.—	do.	do.
Arithmetic.—	do.	do.
History.—	do.	do.
Geography.—	do.	do.
Algebra.—	do.	do.
Euclid.—	do.	do. with the mensuration of plane areas, as far as it is dependent on the first two books.

Law.—Law of Evidence (Best). The principles of Criminal Law. The Regulations and Acts applicable to the Revenue, Police, and Magisterial Offices. The system of Revenue administration, as set forth in the Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, and the system of Revenue accounts.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

English.—As for Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Arithmetic.—	do.	do. with the addition of Interest and Discount.
History.—	do.	do.
Geography.—	do.	do.
Algebra.—	do.	do.

Euclid.—As for Judicial Department.

V. The Examination shall be decided by marks, 1,500 being the maximum number of marks assigned to the subjects forming the best for each department, of which a Candidate must obtain 500 to entitle him to pass. In this 500 he must obtain at least one-fourth of the number assigned to each of the undermentioned subjects:

Law.	English.
Vernacular Language.	Arithmetic.

whatever may be his proficiency in the other subjects of Examination.

VI. Every Candidate who shall pass according to the above standard, shall be eligible for any appointment in that department of the service for which he may have passed, including, in the Judicial Department, the privilege of practising as a Pleader in the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, or in any of the lower Courts.

VII. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts, shall be eligible for any employment in any situation in the English Department of the Uncovenanted Branch of the Civil Service, without passing these examinations, and for any situation in the Judicial or Revenue Departments, on passing the test in Law and in the Vernacular Language prescribed by those Departments respectively.

VIII. Graduates of the University of Madras, in the Faculty of Law, on passing the prescribed test in the Vernacular language, shall be eligible for employment in any situation in the Uncovenanted branch of the Civil Service, and in any Department thereof, and to practise as Pleader in the Court of Sudder Foujdareee Adawlut, or in any of the lower Courts.

IX. The standard of Examination for the 2nd or lower division, shall be as follows:

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Vernacular Language.—A good grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District in which the Candidate seeks employment, including ability to explain the structure and meaning of a passage selected from a good Vernacular prose work; and to draft a letter on a given subject; or to make an abstract or *précis* of an official report, such as may test his facility and correctness in composition.—This part of the Examination will include writing to dictation, and considerable stress will be laid on correctness of spelling.

Arithmetic.—Including the four Simple and Compound Rules.

Geography.—The elements of general Geography, and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

History.—Including a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India.—The Examination of Candidates for employment in this Division of the Judicial and Revenue Departments will be conducted entirely in the Vernacular language of the District in which the Examination is held.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

English Language.—A competent knowledge of English Grammar, including ability to explain the structure and meaning of an easy passage selected from a standard prose author; to write to dictation in a good hand, and with correctness of spelling; and to docket an official letter.

Arithmetic.—Comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules.
History.—As for the Judicial Department.
Geography.— do. do.

X. The maximum number of marks assigned to the subjects, forming the test for this division of the service, shall be 1,500, of which 500 must be obtained to entitle a Candidate to pass; and the Candidate must obtain at least one-fourth of the number of marks assigned to the

Vernacular Languages | English for the English Department.
Arithmetic.

XI. Persons who may have passed the University Entrance Examination shall be eligible for employment in any situation in this division of the English Department, without passing these Examinations, and for any situation in this division of the Judicial or Revenue Departments on passing the test in the Vernacular language prescribed for those Departments.

XII. The Examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be held half-yearly, both at the Presidency and at certain stations in the Provinces which shall be fixed on from time to time. They shall be conducted by means of printed papers, prepared by a Central Committee of Examiners. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 16 years, and after each Examination, lists shall be published of the successful Candidates in the several Departments, and they shall be declared eligible for employment in the divisions for which they may have been found respectively qualified. In the lists thus published, the Candidates shall be ranked in the order of merit, the number of marks obtained by each Candidate in each subject being set opposite his name.

XIII. No person shall be appointed to any situation in the Judicial or Revenue Departments without having passed the prescribed test in the language of the district in which he seeks employment.

XIV. These rules shall not apply to any person who shall have been appointed to a situation in the Public Service on or before the 1st January 1859, but any public Officer now in employment, or who may be appointed to the Public Service previous to that date, shall be at liberty to present himself for Examination, with the view of having his qualifications tested and recorded, should he think fit to do so.

XV. It is to be distinctly understood, that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed Examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the Public Service; and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be opened to Government, and, with their sanction, for their controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary, to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment, before promotion to a higher grade of appointment, altogether irrespective of these rules.

Tabular Statement to be furnished by Applicants offering themselves for Examination.

Name of Applicant.	Age.	Father's Name and Profession	Profession.	Birth-place.	Residence.	Relations with Offices in the Public Service, in any of the Districts in the Madras Presidency, or in any Office in Madras.	Hereditary Office Service Mamuums &c.

This Statement should be filled up and signed by the Applicant.

Form of Medical Certificate to be furnished by Applicant.

I, J. S. ——, Surgeon in the service of the Honorable East-India Company, hereby certify, that I have examined A. B., and that he labours under no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, such as to disqualify him for Official employment.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. IX.—MARINE.

Statement showing the Receipts, disbursements, and balances, connected with Ports charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort St. George under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, *from* 1*st May* 1858, *to* 30*th April* 1859, *published in accordance with the* 44*th Section of the said Act.*

Names of Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess.	Deficit.
Bimlipatam	2,408 7 1	958 6 8	1,450 0 5	.....
Nizagapatam	1,318 3 8	2,032 9 4	.....	714 5 8
Cocanada	6,364 13 7	4,653 6 8	1,711 6 11	.....
Masulipatam	1,142 11 9	4,164 14 8	.....	3,022 2 11
Madras	56,912 8 11	21,627 6 3	35,285 2 8	.....
Cuddalose	972 10 11	297 0 0	675 10 11	.....
Tranquebar	972 12 4	76 8 0	896 4 4	.....
Negapatam	3,404 9 2	450 8 2	2,954 1 0	.....
Tutacorin	3,496 2 6	2,944 3 10	551 14 8	.....
Cochin	2,964 3 8	4,361 1 10	.....	1,397 0 0
Calicut	3,583 11 6	1,951 1 4	2,065 3 6	.....
Tellicherry	1,260 1 6	528 6 8	731 10 10	.....
Cannanore	1,894 5 4	12 8 0	1,881 13 4	.....
Mangalore	2,042 2 0	1,275 11 6	767 6 6	.....
Total ...	88,737 7 11	44,863 12 11	43,874 11 0	5,134 6 9

Madras;
Marine Supdt.'s Office,
13*th June*, 1859.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN.
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for

Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
Vizagapatam.									
Vizagapatam	63	37,175 3/135	581 2 2	7	2,451 25/135	80 14 0	248	27,883 27/135	604 10 6
Conadah	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	5	547 75/135	.....
Poodemadka	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	3	352 120/135	.....
Bimlipatam	38	19,575	1,218 4 6	28	13,466	811 15 6	67	7,003 92/265	386 3 8
Pentacottah	3	402	.....	5	2,207	.....	1	28	.....
	104	57,152 3/135	1,799 6 8	40	18,124 25/135	892 13 6	324	35,814 29/265	990 14 2
Rajamundry.									
Coringa	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	218	30,077½	1,760 13 2
Cocanada	83	37,070	2,296 0 11	68	26,865	1,679 1 0	...	.....	.....
Narsapore	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	83	37,070	2,296 0 11	68	26,865	1,679 1 0	218	30,077½	1,760 13 2
Masulipatam.*									
Masulipatam	31	12,251	759 11 0	1	204	12 12 0	362	11,900	369 15 6
Guntoor.†									
Nizampatam	4	1,730	27 0 6	2	197	6 2 6	158	12,204	41 6 0
Cottapollem	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	364	19,848	199 7 0
Epoorpaulem	3	1,272	6 0 0	1	540	.....	178	18,392	113 8 6
Mootoopully	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	135	3,720	23 12 10
	7	3,002	33 0 6	3	737	6 2 6	835	54,164	378 2 4
Nellore.									
Cottapatam	...	...	.....	2	1,012	.....	346	30,262½	.....
Eatamookkoolah	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	70	11,734	.....
Paukalah	12	1,448	.....	...	...	.....	3	455	.....
Ramiapatam	44	4,558	.....	...	...	.....	11	1,076	.....
Chenniapolem	3	259	.....	...	...	.....	6	827	.....
Eskapully	20	2,301	6 4 0	...	...	.....	2	249	.....
Vareny	15	1,769	8 6 0	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Gogoolapully or Pormapoody	1	117	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Toommalapenta	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	176	.....
Joovuldinna	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	240	.....
Kristanapatam	3	429	.....	...	...	.....	50	3,701	.....
Mypaud	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	11	605	.....
Doogarauzepatam	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	242	.....
Toopely	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	4	109	.....
Paumunjy...	2	247¾	.....	2	105	.....	8	513	.....
Poody	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	36	.....
	100	11,128¾	14 10 0	4	1,117	.....	518	50,225¼	.....
South Arcot.									
Cuddalore	10	4,765	297 13 0	1	272	17 0 0	192	11,607½	358 6 2
Madura.									
Keelakarray	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	707	24,424¾	0 1 0
Devepatam	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	637	9,685	0 10 0
Paumben	14	3,754	.....	...	...	.....	3,484	1,85,680	.....
Tondy	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	397	9,857	.....
	14	3,754	.....	...	...	.....	5,225	2,29,619¾	0 11 0

Note.—No Returns received from Ganjam and Tanjore.

* The collection of Sea Custom Revenue has fallen off consequent on the abolition of duty on Indian Trade, although the commerce is widely increasing.

NO. X.

the Official year 1858-59 *ending April* 30*th,* 1859.

Total.			Value of.		Duty on.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Export.	Imports.	Sea Custom Revenue.
318	67,509 39/100	1,266 10 8	6,56,727 2 3	2,30,525 13 8	1,807 3 4	197 7 2	3,271 5 2
5	547 75/100	.....	3,101 8 1	8,424 0 0	.....	.....	.....
3	352 19/100	.....	1,756 0 0	688 4 0	.....	.....	.....
133	40,044 52/200	2,416 7 8	22,91,540 2 2	6,10,903 8 4	34,275 8 4	2,779 2 1	39,471 2 1
9	2,637	.....	1,63,549 7 4	2,828 5 4	4,577 8 9	.....	4,577 8 9
468	1,11,090 85/200	3,683 2 4	31,16,674 3 10	8,53,369 15 4	40,660 4 5	2,976 9 3	47,320 0 0
218	30,077½	1,760 13 2	13,39,679 0 0	3,10,900 0 0	16,603 5 9	203 11 0	16,807 0 9
151	63,935	3,975 1 11	19,93,353 0 0	2,43,742 0 0	29,252 1 8	3,893 15 11	33,146 1 7
...	.....	.....	4,59,327 0 0	2,16,778 0 0	461 9 6	108 9 0	570 2 6
369	94,012½	5,735 15 1	37,92,359 0 0	7,71,420 0 0	46,317 0 11	4,206 3 11	50,523 4 10
394	24,355	1,142 6 6	6,29,888 0 0	4,79,954 0 0	186 2 0	65 7 2	1,484 5 8
164	14,131	74 9 0	2,49,556 2 6	16,924 6 9	547 0 9	.....	99 2 7
364	19,848	199 7 0	16,189 7 4	61,182 1 6	.....	.....	
182	20,204	119 8 6	2,11,556 3 3	1,61,194 12 2	211 6 9	.....	103 6 4
135	3,720	23 12 10	14,979 4 3	36,461 10 4	.....	.....	81 10 1
845	57,903	417 5 4	4,92,281 1 4	2,75,762 14 9	758 7 6	.....	284 3 0
348	31,274¼	.....	3,36,544 14 1	4,29,321 1 5	680 3 11	.....	680 3 11
70	11,734	.....	2,05,938 12 4	3,40,495 7 4	.....	.....	.....
15	1,903	.....	20,140 12 4	745 0 0	.....	.....	.....
55	5,634	.....	20,863 10 1	10,156 0 0	.....	.....	.....
9	1,086	.....	2,481 0 11	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....
22	2,550	6 4 0	13,899 0 0	20,466 0 0	.....	.....	.....
15	1,769	8 6 0	9,682 8 0	10,902 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1	117	.....	525 0 0	525 0 0	.....	.....	.....
2	176	.....	500 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	240	.....	453 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	4,130	.....	2,355 0 0	2,355 0 0	.....	.....	.....
11	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	109	.....	4,243 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	865¾	.....	20,748 9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
622	62,471	40 10 0	6,38,377 0 8	8,15,060 8 9	680 3 11	.....	680 3 11
203	16,644½	673 3 2	2,25,974 0 0	50,589 0 0	7,529 1 4	2,586 4 1	10,115 5 5
707	24,424¾	0 1 0	2,01,147 7 5	1,06,176 5 6	4,406 7 0	6,362 15 9	10,769 6 9
637	9,658	0 10 0	46,459 6 3	24,307 3 1	1,388 2 4	610 4 8	1,998 7 0
3,484	1,85,680	.....	1,15,205 7·10	22,539 5 4	140 15 8	741 12 9	882 12 5
397	9,857	.....	48,976 4 8	13,380 15 2	1,575 3 10	602 6 6	2,177 10 4
5,239	2,33,373¾	0 11 0	4,11,788 10 2	1,66,403 13 1	7,510 12 10	8,317 7 8	15,828 4 6

† N.B.—The vast difference between the Columns of Tonnage and dues levied thereon is owing to the inclusion of the number of Vessels with their Tonnage free, agreeably to the 3rd paragraph of the Marine Board's letter dated 22nd April 1857.

APPENDIX

Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
Tinnevelly.									
Vypaur	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Tuticorin	149	17,090	3,089 2 9	5	2,694	505 2 0	107	2,573¾	190 2 4
Coilpatam	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Coolasagarapatam... ...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	149	17,090	3,089 2 9	5	2,694	505 2 0	107	2,573¾	190 2 4
Malabar.									
Cannanore	30	15,418	945 13 0	4	2,812	175 12 0	1,428	28,934	713 4 4
Tellicherry	21	12,837	772 4 9	4	1,703	81 11 0	1,146	22,102	496 4 9
Callay	1	53	.....	...	...	.....	437	6,443	.....
Baragaree	5	951	.....	...	...	.....	665	15,080	.....
Quilandy	4	1,983	.....	1	399	.....	384	5,979	.....
Calicut	67	20,723	1,062 14 5	1	650	40 10 0	2,146	68,508	1,926 2 7
Tanore	1	62	.....	...	...	.....	275	6,403	.....
Ponany	6	2,023	.....	...	...	.....	1,326	27,554	.....
Chowghaut	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	114	3,655	.....
Cochin	202	35,359	1,318 4 7	11	2,482	130 12 0	14,94	87,907	985 4 2
	337	89 417	4,099 4 9	21	8,046	428 0 0	9,415	2,22,565	4,120 15 10
Canara.									
Mangalore	34	7,802	409 2 9	146	20,164	947 13 0	1,691	32,280	571 14 2
Bekul	12	609	.....	13	997	.....	580	7,292	0 8 11
Godipy	...	...	.....	17	935	.....	381	5,625	.....
Barcoor	35	1,982	.....	38	3,783	.....	435	6,378	3 8 3
Cundapoor	232	6,034	.....	154	14,707	.....	464	6,542	5 8 5
Butkul	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	388	4,067	1 11 9
Coompta	...	...	.....	23	2,396	.....	2,002	37,836	15 9 0
Tuddry	3	581	.....	...	...	.....	385	5,578	2 5 7
Sedashigur	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	681	6,065	6 8 10
	316	16,958	409 2 9	391	39,982	947 13 0	7,007	1,11,663	607 5 11
Madras.									
Madras	395	2,52,149	31,100 0 0	67	32,904	4,811 0 0	848	90,187	7,224 0 0

Madras,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
13th June, 1859.

NO. X.—*(Continued.)*

Total.			Value of.		Duty on.		Sea Custom Revenue.
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	22,357¾	3,784 7 1	22,02,879 0 0	1,71,393 0 0	7,798 15 9	5,787 5 8	13,586 5 5
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	22,357¾	3,784 7 1	22,02,879 0 0	1,71,393 0 0	7,798 15 9	5,787 5 8	13,586 5 5
1,462	47,164	1,834 13 0	15,62,601 0 0	7,49,319 0 0	1,626 5 10	772 0 8	2,398 6 6
1,171	36,642	1,350 4 6	10,31,707 0 0	7,97,383 0 0	3,229 10 7	6,143 9 0	9,373 3 7
438	6,496	.....	1,67,225 0 0	38,664 0 0	0 8 0	142 11 4	143 3 4
670	16,039	.....	3,82,479 0 0	4,92,612 0 0	352 1 2	84 14 9	436 15 11
389	8,361	.....	1,40,748 0 0	1,04,351 0 0	47 5 8	122 15 11	170 5 7
2,214	39,881	3,029 11 0	22,70,435 0 0	17,60,274 0 0	9,873 14 8	12,604 14 2	22,478 12 10
276	6,465	.....	11,080 0 0	2,05,650 0 0	.....	31 14 2	31 14 2
1,332	29,577	.....	1,83,651 0 0	7,02,874 0 0	8 11 3	461 9 6	473 4 9
114	3,655	.....	23,873 0 0	83,901 0 0	.....	13 14 10	13 14 10
1,707	75,748	2,434 4 9	21,99,362 0 0	18,73,912 0 0	18,941 0 9	29,921 14 7	48,862 15 4
9,773	3,20,028	8,649 1 7	79,73,161 0 0	68,08,943 0 0	34,079 9 11	50,300 6 11	84,380 0 10
1,871	60,246	1,928 13 11	21,55,894 0 0	23,21,256 0 0	17,052 7 4	1,593 8 0	18,645 15 4
605	8,898	0 8 11	2,02,630 0 0	29,570 0 0	1,034 15 3	1,114 5 0	2,149 4 3
398	6,560	.....	2,38,023 0 0	83,100 0 0	219 12 6	82 12 8	302 9 2
508	12,093	3 8 3	5,54,493 0 0	75,756 0 0	2,112 11 2	13 1 4	2,125 12 6
850	24,283	5 8 5	6,25,450 0 0	67,804 0 0	3,684 6 9	101 7 5	3,785 14 2
388	4,067	1 11 9	68,505 0 0	53,410 0 0	35 10 0	.....	35 10 0
2,025	40,282	15 9 0	44,00,454 0 0	12,49,541 0 0	203 12 3	1,283 6 11	1,487 3 2
388	6,159	2 5 7	3,26,080 0 0	40,795 0 0	1,218 8 6	61 6 4	1,279 14 10
681	6,065	6 3 10	1,86,640 0 0	43,000 0 0	1,281 1 8	74 1 4	1,355 3 0
7,714	1,68,603	1,964 5 8	87,58,169 0 0	39,64,232 0 0	26,843 5 5	4,324 1 0	31,167 6 5
1,305	3,75,340	43,135 0 0	1,06,20,047 0 0	1,69,36,777 0 0	1,54,340 0 0	7,46,873 0 0	9,09,056 0 0

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,

Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX NO. XI.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT SAINT GEORGE, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1859.

Whereas it is lawful for the Governor in Council, by Proclamation, to be issued for that purpose, and published in the *Government Gazette*, to declare what shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Act, the duration of the voyage of any Native Passenger-Ship from any port or place to any other port or place, he hereby declares that from the ports of Calicut, Cochin, Tellicherry, Quilandy, and Cannanore, the duration of the voyage of any Native Passenger Ship, to the undermentioned Ports, shall be deemed to be as follows, viz.:—

To Aden	28 days
„ Mocha	30 „
„ Juddah	44 „
„ „ , if no intermediate Port is touched at	30 „
„ Any Port within the Persian Gulf	45 „

The Masters Attendant at Cochin and Calicut, and the Sea Customs Managers at Tellicherry, Quilandy, and Cannanore, are appointed to carry out the Provisions of the Act, as regards Native Passenger-Ships, and to grant the Certificates required by Section III. of the Act.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX NO. XII.

Instructions to Officers appointed to carry out the provisions of Act XXI. of 1858, *as far as relates to the conveyance of Native passengers to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf.*

Vide Section I.

1. By Section 6, the Master of a Native passenger Ship within the meaning of the Act, is to give not less than three days notice of his intention to carry passengers to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf.

Vide Section 9.

The Officer charged with enforcing the observance of the Act, will then either survey her himself, or appoint some one to survey her, at the expense of the Ship, and ascertain that she is sea-worthy, properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and has nothing on board to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

3. The surveying Officer will likewise ascertain, and note in his report, the area and cubical contents of the space to be appropriated to the passengers between decks, as well as the superficies of the upper deck. In accordance with this report, limited by the proportion of two persons, including crew, to 3 tons of the vessel's burden, will be the number of passengers the vessel will be allowed to carry, which should be intimated to the Master.

For each adult passenger.

9 Superficial feet } on lower
54 Cubical do. } deck.
and
4 Superficial feet on upper deck.

4. The number to be conveyed being on board, with the requisite provisions and water, the Master is required, under Section XI., to deliver two lists of his passengers to the supervising Officer, who is then to proceed on board, and, after mustering them, and satisfying himself that the lists are correct, to return one to the Master countersigned by himself.

5. He is at the same time to examine the water, fuel, and provisions; and if in his opinion all the requirements of the Act have been complied with, he will hand to the Master a certificate to that effect, in the form hereto appended, copy of which is to be sent to the Superintendent of Marine, through the Collector of the District, for his information.

6. The fees for surveying have been fixed by Government, in accordance with those laid down in Section 5 of Act VII. of 1858, for measuring, and are as follows :—

Under 50 tons	Rs.	7.
50 tons and under 100 tons	„	11.
100 tons and under 150 tons	„	15.
150 tons and under 200 tons	„	19.
200 tons and under 250 tons	„	23.
250 tons and under 300 tons	„	27.
300 tons and upwards	„	30.

7. Section 19 renders it penal to bring any number of passengers from ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf in excess of that allowed by the Act, and by Section 31, the Chief Officer of Customs, at any other port than those named in the Government Notification of the 17th instant, is authorized to take proceedings against Masters or owners so offending.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

MADRAS,
September 22nd, 1858.

CERTIFICATE OF THE ARAB BARQUE "ROHIMANY" OF JUDDA, 480 TONS.

Permitted under Act XXI. of 1858 to carry 285 Native Passengers.

Owner's name	Mahomed Ali.
Place of residence	Judda
No. of Officers	4
No. of Native passengers actually embarked	250
Space between decks, square feet	2,565
" " Cubical do	15,390
Provisions } quantities to be here stated.	
Water }	

This is to Certify that the above-named vessel, whereof is Master for the present voyage Saliman Ali, has complied with the requirements of Act XXI of 1858, and is permitted to proceed on her voyage to Mocha.

(Date and Station)

(*Signature of Controlling Officer.*)

APPENDIX NO. XIII.

Vessels that arrived at Cochin having Pilgrims on board, and those that left the Port.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Commander's Name.	Nation.	Tons.	No. of pilgrims.	From what Port.	To what Port.	Remarks.
1852.								
January 13 ...	Ship *Fatel Bader* ...	Na. Seyd Vanai ...	Arab ...	399	200	Singapore ...	Jeedah ...	
February 5 ...	Bark *Thoomany* ...	Na. Humod Seyd ...	English ...	296	60	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
March 9 ...	Ship *Rohamany* ...	W. Y. Woodhouse ...	English ...	856	Pilgrims for Jeddah.	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
March 18 ...	Grabship *Futty Rayman*	Na. Abdoolah Nassar ...	Arab ...	250	20	Calcutta ...	Aden ...	
April 4 ...	Ship *Atieth Rayeman* ...	Na. Hodjee Humod ...	English ...	602	150	Alleppe ...	Jeedah ...	
August 23 ...	Ship *Humody* ...	Na. Hadjee Mayam ...	English ...	308	260	Tellicherry ...	Penang ...	Passed.
1853.								
July 28 ...	Bark *Hoosmany* ...	Na. Sheik Hoomer ...	Arab ...	250	20	Jeedah ...	Singapore ...	
Septr. 12 ...	Ship *Fatel Barry* ...	Na. Abdoola ...	English ...	720	38	Jeedah ...	Calcutta ...	Passed.
1854.								
January 22 ...	Barque *Judel Carrim* ...	Na. Salah Humod ...	Arab ...	360	200	Singapore ...	Jeedah ...	
February 23 ...	Ship *Mahussar* ...	G. S. Thompson ...	English ...	691	25	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
February 24 ...	Bark *Judel Barry* ...	Na. Hadjee Uhnan ..	Arab ...	380	350	Singapore ...	Jeedah ...	
February 26 ...	Ship *Fatel Ryman* ...	Na. Sheik Mahomed ...	English ...	753	15	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
February 6 ...	Ship *Phattle Barry* ...	Na. Abdoola Moolah ...	English ...	720	50	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	Passed.
Novr. 16 ...	Bark *Island Queen* ...	Na. R. Sheoch ...	English ...	418	22	Aden ..	Colombo ...	Pilgrims landed
Decr. 11 ...	Bark *Philo*	G. Golightly	English ...	371	12	Aden ...	Colombo ...	(at Cochin.)
1855.								
January 16 ...	Ship *Fatel Reymany* ...	Na. Abderman ...	English ...	375	50	Calcutta ..	Jeedah ...	Passed.
February 3 ...	Bark *Kohinoor* ...	J. B. Reid ...	English ...	463	20	Aden ...	Calicut ...	Passed.
February 4 ...	Ship *Salisa*	Na. Ajee Mahomed ...	Arab ...	560	150	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
March 6 ...	Ship *Mohular* ...	Hadjee Seyd Bagalapoo	English ...	701	70	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
April 25 ...	Ship *Hydrass* ...	Na. Peria Tumbee ...	English ...	450	30	Calcutta ...	Aden ...	
Novr. 28 ...	Bark *Josepela Deen* ...	Na. Cheena Fally ...	English ...	272	150	Jeedah ...	Galle ...	
1856.								
February 6 ...	Bark *Jatel Carry* ...	Na. Salem	Arab ...	350	300	Singapore ...	Jeedah ...	
February 26 ...	Bark *Rose Chelpa* ...	Na, Sheik Jakayr Shindy	Arab ...	607	250	Singapore ...	Jeedah ...	
October 29 ...	Ship *Judah Bodool* ..	Seyd Agamod Hadjee ..	Dutch ...	1000	600	Jeedah ...	Singapore ...	

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Commander's Name.	Nation.	Tons.	No. of pilgrims.	From what Port.	To what Port.	Remarks.
1856.				CALICUT.				
February 10 ...	Grabship *Jadel Karim* ...	Nak Mainod Sha ...	Arab ...	370	350	Singapore ...	Mascut ...	
February 14 ...	Ship *D'Jadool Wadoot* ..	Nak Said Assen Hidras...	Netherland	1000	400	Alippee ...	Mascut ...	
March 22 ...	Barque *Isram* ...	Nak Said Amod ...	Arab ...	175	200	Alippee ...	Mascut ...	
1856.				TELLICHERRY.				
January 28 ...	Ship *Sahimsha* ..	Nak Shiek Ally ...	Arab ...	564	62	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
February 11 ...	Ship *Courtmay* ...	Nak Syedbin Mahomed...	English ...	565½	50	Calcutta ...	Aden & Jeedah	
February 20 ...	Ship *Soodoohan* ...	Nak Syed Shah ...	English ...	575	450	Singapore & Java	Jeedah ...	
February 22 ...	Ship *Mohuzzar* ..	Nak Syed Hameed ...	English ...	691	300	Calcutta ...	Jeedah ...	
Novr. 14 ...	Bark *Sogoff* ...	Nak Hajee Abdoola ...	Arab ...	600	500	Jeedah ...	Jeedah ...	
1859.				LEFT QUILANDY.				
March 1 ...	Barque *Anaseri* ...	Abda Rahiman ..	Dutch ...	399	211	Quilandy ...	Jeedah ...	
1859.				LEFT CALICUT.				
March 15 ...	Ship *Fathel Reymany* ...	Mahomed Toomim ...	English ...	375	222	Calicut ...	Jeedah ...	
March 24 ...	Barque *Fattel Karim* ...	Mahomed Tyheb ...	English ...	252	143	Calicut ...	Singapore ...	
1859.				LEFT CANNANORE.				
March ...	Ship *Fatte Salam* ...	G. Henderson ...	of Bombay	670	19	Cananore ...	Jeedah ...	

MADRAS,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
13*th June* 1859.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX NO. XIV.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

1. The Superintendent of Marine requests that the Officers appointed in the Government Notification of the 29th Instant to grant certificates to Steamers engaged in carrying Native Passengers between Ports in India and Ceylon, will prepare a duplicate to be sent to him through the Collector of the District. At Madras, the Master Attendant will send the duplicate direct.

2. Collectors are requested to submit in the form annexed, Quarterly Statements up to the last days of March, June, September, and December, of the Arrivals and Departures of Native Passengers on Steamers under the operation of Act XXI. of 1858, Section 22.

3. The Ports on the Western Coast of India will be closed to Steamers carrying Passengers under the Act, from the 1st of May to the 30th September.

4. Ports on the Eastern Coast, in the Gulf of Manaar and in Palk's Bay, will be open to such vessels all the year round.

5. No such Steamers are to be allowed to stop at an intermediate Port longer than 24 hours, except in cases of absolute necessity, which should be reported at once to the Superintendent of Marine.

6. The limits within which passenger Steamers are to ply, are for the present fixed as follows:

From Madras and Cochin south to any Port in Ceylon, from Point Pedro Westward to Point de Galle.

7. Officers in charge of Customs, have the power of inspecting any Passenger vessels under Section 12 of Act I. of 1858.

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
30th June, 1859.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

DEPARTURES.

Quarterly Statement of Steamers coming under the operation of Act 1 *of* 1857 *and XXI. of* 1858, *at the Ports in the District of from the to the*

Port from	Date.	Name.	Horse Power.	Tonnage.		Port to.	No. of Statute adults.		Remarks.
				Gross.	Net.		Per certificate.	Embarked.	

ARRIVALS.

Port of	Date.	Name.	Horse Power.	Tonnage.		Port from	No. Of Statute adults.		Remarks.
				Gross.	Net.		Per certificate.	Disembarked.	

APPENDIX NO. XV.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MADRAS, RANGOON, MASULIPATAM, COCANADA, AND VIZAGAPATAM.

1. The following are the regulations under which private passage and freight are assigned in Her Majesty's Steam Vessels running between Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Rangoon.

2. Applications are to be made to the Superintendent of Marine, who will grant orders thereon, according to the priority of their receipt, on the express understanding that in the event of Government requiring the cabins, berths, or stowage room so engaged, he will have the right to cancel such orders.

3. No Freight will be assigned in a Steamer, unless the application shall have been submitted ten clear days before the published date of her departure, and none will be received on board unless sent alongside seven clear days prior to the same date.

4. Before an order is granted for the reception of Passengers or Goods, the whole amount of passage-money or freight must be paid, and in the event of the exigencies of the Public Service requiring the engagements to be cancelled, which it is expected will but seldom occur, the amounts so paid will be of course returned.

5. The passage-money gives title to one berth only. If a whole Cabin is required for one person, the vacant berths in it will be charged at two-thirds the published rate.

6. At Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Vizagapatam, application for passage or freight will be registered by the Master Attendant, and at Rangoon, by the Superintendent of the Irrawady Flotilla, to be handed to the Commander on arrival, who will then decide on the Passengers and Cargo to be received, under the same conditions of cancelling the engagements, if the exigencies of the service so require it, as are reserved to the Superintendent of Marine at Madras.

7. All Servants will be charged for as Deck Passengers.

8. Cabin and Quarter-Deck passengers will be allowed to take 3 cwt. of Baggage, and Deck Passengers a box measuring 5 cubic feet, and a bed not exceeding two feet in breadth, which must be rolled up during the day.

9. Baggage must be brought to the Baggage Office at Madras, or the Master Attendant's Offices at Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Vizagapatam, and at Rangoon to that of the Superintendent of the Irrawady Flotilla, 24 hours before the departure of the Vessel, and all in excess of the quantities named in the preceding paragraph will be charged for as freight.

10. Passengers who, after engaging passage, fail to proceed in the Vessel, will forfeit one-third the passage-money.

11. Freight engaged will, under similar circumstances, be subject to a like forfeit.

12. The address upon Stores, Packages, and Baggage must be full, each Package having the name of the party for whom it is intended, and the Port at which it is to be delivered, marked in a manner not likely to be obliterated, torn off, or destroyed by vermin.

13. All Goods must be applied for within 24 hours after the arrival of the Steamers at Rangoon or Madras, and within three hours of her arrival at the other Ports. In failure of this, they will be landed at the Custom House at the risk and expense of the shippers.

14. Cattle and conveyances will be shipped only under special permission.

15. Cattle will be charged two Tons per head, including space for fodder, and one attendant to each. No horse will be received except in a box.

16. Dogs, Goats, and Sheep, will be charged (5) five Rupees per head when permitted to be shipped.

17. No Bill of Lading will be signed under 2 Rupees.

18 The published list of the dates of departure is framed with reference to the Contract time of the arrival of English Mails, but as the different P. and O. Steamers vary in the performance of the voyage from Suez, an interval of exactly two days will be allowed to elapse between the arrival of the ones and the departure of others; any time thus anticipated being kept up throughout the trip.

(By order)

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
23rd March 1859.

T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Scale of Charges for Freight and Passage by the Madras, Northern Ports, and Rangoon line of Steamers.

Between.	Cabin Passengers.	Quarter-Deck Passage.	Children Cabin or Quarter Deck.		Deck Passage.		Freight per Ton of 50 cubic feet.	
			Above 7 and under 16 years.	Under 7.	Europeans.	Natives.		
					Children ½ Fare.			
Madras and Masulipatam	60	45	30	15	12	9	18	½ per cent.
„ „ Coringa	70	52-8	35	17-8	13	9-8	21	„
„ „ Vizagapatam	80	60	40	20	14	10-8	24	„
„ „ Rangoon	150	112-8	75	37-8	20	15	45	„
Masulipatam and Coringa	30	22-8	15	7-8	6	4-8	15	„
„ „ Vizagapatam	40	30	20	10	7	5	18	„
„ „ Rangoon	135	101	67-8	34	18	13-8	40	„
Coringa and Vizagapatam	30	22-8	15	7-8	6	4-8	15	„
„ „ Rangoon	120	90	60	30	16	12	35	„
Vizagapatam and Rangoon	105	79-8	52-8	26	14	10-8	30	„

The daily charge for provisioning Passengers who may arrange to embark before the Stemer's departure, or who may remain on board after her arrival at her destination, is as follows :—

CABIN TABLE.

For each Gentleman ... ... Rs. 8 per diem.
„ Lady ... ... „ 6 „
„ Child above 7 and under 16 years old ... „ 4 „
„ „ 2 and under 7 years old ... „ 2 „
„ „ under 2 years old ... ... no charge.

WARRANT OFFICERS' TABLE.

For each Adult ... ... Rs. 3 per diem.
„ Child above 7 and under 16 years old ... „ 2 „
„ „ 2 and under 7 years old ... „ 1 „
„ „ under 2 years ... ... no charge.

Deck Passengers will be fed on board, if required, at the following rates :

Europeans 16 Annas per day.
Natives 8 do. do.

Steam Communication between Madras, the Northern Ports and Rangoon.

Arrivals and Departures.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.		October.		November.		December.	
Leave Madras ...	12	12	12	12	12	28	12	28	12	28	12	28
Arrive at Masulipatam...	13	13	13	13	13	29	13	29	13	29	13	29
Leave ...	14	14	14	14	14	30	14	30	14	30	14	30
						Oct.				Dec.		
Arrive at Cocanada ...	15	15	15	15	15	1	15	31	15	1	15	31
Leave ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
								Nov.				Jany.
Arrive at Vizagapatam...	16	16	16	16	16	2	16	1	16	2	16	1
Leave ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Arrive at Rangoon ...	22	22	22	22	22	8	22	7	22	8	22	7
Leave ...	28	28	28	28	28	14	28	13	28	14	28	13
	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jany.	
Arrive at Vizagapatam...	3	4	3	3	4	20	3	19	3	20	3	19
Leave ...	4	5	4	4	5	21	4	20	4	21	4	20
Arrive at Cocanada ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leave ...	5	6	5	5	6	22	5	21	5	22	5	21
Arrive at Masulipatam...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leave ...	6	7	6	6	7	23	6	22	6	22	6	22
Arrive at Madras ...	8	9	8	8	9	25	8	24	8	25	8	24

APPENDIX NO. XVI.

Statement showing the wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency during the year 1858-59.

Name of Ship.	Nation.	Date of Wreck.	At what Port.	Remarks.
Americaine ...	French....	May 5th	Madras ...	Driven on shore during the Cyclone of the given date. Crew all saved.
Eclipse ...	Norwegian			
Godavery ...	British....			
Wales ...	American.			
Soubadhar ...	British....	Aug. 11th	On Sua Diva Island	Struck on the reef which surrounds this Island, while on the passage from Mauritius to Madras; cause of the wreck ascribed to the Island being erroneously laid down in the chart used by the Commander, which was an old one: she had on board 302½ return emigrants, of whom 38 men and one woman were drowned, and the remainder saved, who with the crew were forwarded to Ceylon, the vessel being abandoned to the Sultan of Malee Teero in settlement of all claims incurred on account of passage, &c.
Pearl ...	British....	Oct. 8th	Near the Armeghan Light house	This was a small vessel or decked Boat, built at Coringa for the Ceylon Government; meeting with heavy weather while on the passage to Colombo in which she was compelled to anchor, the vessel parted from her anchor and was driven on shore; lives all saved.
India ...	British....	Nov. 14th	At Covelong ...	This vessel parted from her anchor during a prevalence of stormy weather, and grounded before a second one could be let go; only one of her crew drowned whilst attempting to swim on shore.
Lady Hodskinson.	British....	Nov. 15th	Near Quilon ...	Struck on the Tangachery Reef near Quilon at 6 o'clock on the morning of the above date, while working up the coast on her passage from England to Bombay; she had Troops on board, who were all safely landed and conveyed to their proper destination by a Government Steamer dispatched from Bombay expressly for that purpose. All their baggage, ammunition, &c., was saved. The vessel ultimately became a total wreck.
Nasseer ...	Arab ...	Nov. 20th	At Madras ...	Parted from her anchors and came on shore during heavy weather experienced at this time; the vessel soon broke entirely up. No lives lost.
Kohinoor ...	British....	Jan. 3rd	Cochin Roads ...	This vessel caught fire whilst laying in Cochin Roads, on the night of given date, and all efforts to extinguish the fire proving fruitless, she was scuttled and beached on the morning of the 4th with a view to saving as much of the Cargo as possible. Origin of the fire not known.
Rose Ellis ...	British....	Mar. 4th	Tuddri ...	While warping out of Tuddre with the last of the flood tide, in consequence of the cessation of the land wind, and the sea breeze suddenly setting in, the warps being slight, parted, and the vessel drifted on the rocks and became a total wreck. No lives lost, and cargo mostly saved.
Sally ...	British....	Mar. 25th	Yerrada, near Vizagapatam ...	This vessel left Vizagapatam bound to Cocanada and London, but soon after her departure sprung a leak: the crew laboured hard to keep her afloat, but finding their efforts unavailing they were obliged to beach the vessel as the best mode of saving life and property.
Ballenjeick / *Monarch*	British....	Apl. 25th	About 10 miles south of Negapatam ...	Both these vessels were disabled during a heavy hurricane, and having come into collision drifted helplessly ashore.
Accelere ...	French ...	Apl. 28th	Near the Cavoy Bar, Malabar Coast ...	Driven on shore during a heavy gale of wind which was experienced on the coast of Canara and Malabar; the vessel became a wreck, but no lives are reported to have been lost.

Madras Marine Supdt.'s Office,
13th *June*, 1859.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX NO. XVII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Coal at out-ports.

COCANADA.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Receipts including balance on hand	1,853	15	0	12
Expenditure	970	0	0	0
Balance on hand ...	883	15	0	12

BIMLIPATAM.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Receipts	522	0	0	0
Expenditure	282	10	0	0
Balance on hand ...	239	10	0	0

MUNSOORCOTTAH.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Receipts	163	0	0	0

MADRAS,
Marine Supdt.'s Office,
13th June, 1859.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX NO. XVIII.

List of the Establishment of the different ports.

MADRAS.

Master Attendant, Marine Storekeeper, and Registrar of shipping	1,250	0	0
Assistant Master Attendant and Boat Paymaster ..	500	0	0
			1,750 0 0
Head writer	46	8	0
Writer	21	0	0
Ditto	10	0	0
Marine Store, Conicopoly	10	0	0
Moochee	12	4	0
2 Signal men on Rupees 10½ each	21	0	0
Head Peon	10	8	0
12 Peons on Rupees 7 each	84	0	0
Sweeper	3	8	0
			218 12 0

Assistant Master Attendant's Establishment.

Writer	25	0	0
2 Peons on Rupees 7 each	14	0	0
			39 0 0

Boat Establishment.

Boat Overseer	70	0	0
Boat Maistry	21	0	0
Writer	16	8	0
Accommodation Boat Tindal	8	12	0
10 Boatmen on Rupees 7 each	70	0	0
Water boy	3	8	0
Washerman	1	8	0
			191 4 0

Small Cattamaran Establishment.

Head Cattamaran man	8	12	0
7 Cattamaran men on Rupees 7 each	49	0	0
			57 12 0

Large Cattamaran Establishment.

Maistry	17	8	0
Deputy Ditto	10	8	0
4 Cattamaran men on 7 Rupees each	28	0	0
Peon	7	0	0
2 Divers at 17½ Rupees each	35	0	0
			98 0 0

REGISTER OF SHIPPING ESTABLISHMENT.

Head writer	13 8 0		
Assistant clerk	20 0 0		
Conicopoly	10 0 0		
		43	8 0

SHIPPING MASTER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Head writer	35 0 0		
Accountant	21 0 0		
Peon	7 0 0		
		63	0 0

LIGHT AT MADRAS.

Superintendent	70 0 0		
Deputy Ditto	21 0 0		
Light Keeper	9 0 0		
Ditto	7 0 0		
Ditto	6 8 0		
Ditto	6 0 0		
Ditto	5 8 0		
		133	0 0

VIZAGAPATAM.

Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	12 0 0		
2 Lascars at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
1 Signaller	21 0 0		
1 Peon	3 8 0		
		246	8 0

SANTAHILLAY LIGHT

Superintendent	52 0 0		
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars at 5½ Rupees each	22 0 0		
Washerman	1 0 0		
	81	0 0	
		327	8 0

BIMLIPATAM.

Signaller		21	0 0
2 Lascars at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
	10	0 0	
		31	0 0

COCANADA.

Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	10 0 0		
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
1 Signaller	5 0 0		
1 Peon	4 0 0		
		245	0 0
Carried forward		245	0 0

Brought forward		245 0 0	
LIGHT ON HOPE ISLAND.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars at 5½ Rupees each	22 0 0		
1 Washerman	1 0 0		
		81 0 0	
			326 0 0
MASULIPATAM.			
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	10 0 0		
Tindal for Book Establishment	7 0 0		
4 Lascars at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
3 Signallers at 5¼ Rupees each	15 12 0		
1 Peon	5 0 0		
1 Ditto	4 0 0		
		261 12 0	
POINT DIVI LIGHT.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
2 Lascars at 7 Rupees each	14 0 0		
2 Ditto at 5 Ditto	10 0 0		
LIGHT ON FORT FLAGSTAFF.			
Tindal	10 0 0		
2 Lascars at 7 Rupees each	14 0 0		
		100 0 0	
			361 12 0
CUDDALORE.			
Flag Serjeant		15 0 0	
Lascar		5 0 0	
			20 0 0
PORTO NOVO.			
1 Lascar for Flag Staff			4 0 0
NAGAPATAM.			
1 Signaller		4 0 0	
2 Lascars for Light		10 0 0	
			14 0 0
TRANQUEBAR.			
2 Lascars for flag			8 0 0
TUTICORIN.			
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	15 0 0		
Tindal	7 0 0		
4 Lascars on 6 Rupees each	24 0 0		
1 Peon	7 0 0		
		253 0 0	
LIGHT ON HARE ISLAND.			
Superintendent	9 0 0		
4 Lascars at 6 Rupees each	24 0 0		
		33 0 0	
			286 0 0

COCHIN.			
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	25 0 0		
Syrang for anchor Boat	15 0 0		
Tindal for Anchor Boat	10 0 0		
Lascar for Ditto	5 0 0		
3 Lascars for the Master Attendant's Boat at 7 Rupees each	21 0 0		
Tindal for Flag	7 0 0		
Lascar for Ditto	4 0 0		
Head Peon	6 0 0		
2 Peons at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
Head Boatman	6 0 0		
4 Boatmen at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
6 Temporary Lascars for the Anchor and the Master Attendant's boats at 7 Rupees each	42 0 0		
Report Boat hire	5 0 0		
		376 .0 0	
LIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.			
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
		26 0 0	
			402 0 0
CALICUT.			
Master Attendant	105 0 0		
Clerk	10 0 0		
Lascar	4 0 0		
Signaller	7 0 0		
2 Peons at 3½ Rupees each	7 0 0		
		133 0 0	
LIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.			
1 Lascar	6 0 0		
4 Massaljies at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
		26 0 0	
			159 0 0
TELLICHERRY.			
1 Signaller		7 0 0	
1 Lascar		4 0 0	
2 Lascars for Lights at 5 Rupees		10 0 0	
			21 0 0
MANGALORE.			
2 Lascars for Light at 5½ Rupees each		...	11 0 0
PAUMBEN.			
Head Pilot		100 0 0	
Clerk		15 0 0	
4 Lascars on Rupees 4 each		16 0 0	
			131 0 0
MOONAPOLLIAM,			
Superintendent for Light		52 0 0	
3 Lascars on Rupees 7 each		21 0 0	
Washerman		1 0 0	
			74 0 0
MOONSOORCOTTAH,			
1 Lascar for flag		..	7 0 0

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
13*th June* 1859.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX NO. XIX.

A.

Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channels from 1849 *to* 1858 *inclusive.*

Calendar years.	Square-rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size of Vessels.	Average size of Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,37,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64⅛
1856	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½

B.

Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben from 1849 *to* 1858 *inclusive.*

Calendar years.	Pilotage levied.	Pilot Share.	Credited to Government.	Remarks.
1849	7,247 2 0	1,811 12 6	5,435 5 6	
1850	4,684 8 0	1,171 2 0	3,513 6 0	
1851	10,525 5 0	2,628 8 6	7,896 12 6	
1852	11,456 12 3	2,861 14 9	8,594 13 6	
1853	11,569 5 9	9,890 1 0	8,679 4 9	
1854	11,153 1 9	2,786 7 5	8,366 10 4	
1855	12,486 8 3	3,120 9 8	9,365 14 7	
1856	13,168 5 0	3,292 1 3	9,876 3 9	
1857	15,575 5 6	3,891 13 9	11,683 7 9	
1858	12,820 8 0	3,203 2 0	9,617 6 0	

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
13th June, 1859.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

T

APPENDIX NO. XX.

Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, during the year 1856.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Wood.	Remarks.
			Rupees.	Rupees.					
1856	Schooner *Pauline* ...	98	@ 170 ₱ ton	16,660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Benteak.	
„	Schooner *Louise & Clarisse* ...	57	„ 170 „	9,690 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Benteak.	
„	Grabbing *Destagerry* ...	106	„ 100 „	10,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly	She was converted at Cochin from a Pathinar into a Grab Brig.
„	Brig *Iscandaria* ...	188	„ 135 „	25,380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak and Benteak.	
„	Brig *Susan Josephine* ...	153	„ 170 „	26,010 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly and Teak.	
„	Ship *Rajah of Cochin* ...	1,007	„ 298 „	3,00,086 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak.	
„	Brig *Hydross* ...	110	„ 130 „	14,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly and Teak.	
„	Ship *Vittoria* ...	848	„ 272 „	2,30,656 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak.	
„	Brig *Badivola Mangay* ...	68	„ 150 „	10,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly.	
„	Schooner *V. M. J. Sta Anna*...	59	„ 120 „	7,080 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Benteak and Anjelly.	
„	Ship *Fattal Careem* ...	648	„ 130 „	84,240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak and Anjelly.	
„	Brig *Moideen Samdany* ...	74	„ 170 „	12,580 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly.	
„	Brig *Hydross* ...	73	„ 130 „	9,490 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly.	
„	Brig *Mahomed Samdany* ...	72	„ 140 „	10,080 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly and Benteak.	
„	Brig *Mahomed Samdany* ...	76	„ 150 „	11,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly.	
„	Ship *Sadhell Careem* ...	650	„ 124 „	80,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak and Benteak.	
„	Brigantine *Thirea Butchmy* ...	88	„ 150 „	13,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly.	
„	Padawa *Mohidin Cader Bux* ...	.....	.....	.....	41	Rupees. @ 27 ₱ ton	1,517 0 0	Anjelly and Benteak.	
	Total	4,375	.....	8,72,252 0 0	41	.....	1,517 0 0		

Vessels built in Malabar and in Travancore, but registered at Cochin, during the year 1856.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated Value.	Woods.	Remarks.
				Malabar.					
1856	Brig *Phattle Berry* ...	94	Rupees @ 214 ₱ ton	20,116 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak ...	
				Travancore.					
„	Brig *Providence* ...	59	„ 140 „	8,260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly ...	
„	Brig *Hamido Bux* ...	130	„ 140 „	18,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	
„	Shr. *Salve Maria St. Anthony*...	60	„ 85 „	5,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly and Teak ...	
„	Bark *Fatha Salam* ...	265	„ 100 „	26,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak and Benteak...	
„	Schooner *Jagadis Passa* ...	59	„ 85 „	5,015 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly and Teak ...	
„	Brig *Hydross* ...	79	„ 140 „	11,060 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	
„	Brig *Authivtra Soonthary Rama Letchoomy* ...	126	„ 119 „	11,994 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly ...	
„	Dhoney *Nhana Pragashy Ruby.*	...	.....	.....	101	Rupees @ 20 ₱ ton.	2,020 0 0	Anjelly and Teak ...	
	Total.....	872	.....	109,245 0 0	101		2,020 0 0		

Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, during the year 1857.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated Value.	Wood.	Remarks.
			Rupees.	Rs. As. P.		Rupees.	Rs. As. P.		
1857	Dhoney *Barokah*	.....	.....	.....	24	@ 38 ₱ ton.	912 0 0	Anjelly.	
„	Schooner *Bogarry*	61	@ 148 ₱ ton	9,028 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto and Benteak.	
„	Brig *Samdany*	60	„ 150 „	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto.	
„	Schooner *Abdo* or *Rayman* ...	67	„ 135 „	9,045 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto and Teak.	
„	Brig *Mooydein Bux*	88	„ 137 „	12,056 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto and Benteak.	
„	Schooner *Futtay Gool Kair Noohoo* ...	45	„ 45 „	4,025 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Benteak.	
„	Schooner *Lady Helena*	62	„ 162 „	10,044 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak and Anjelly.	
„	Brig *Ahgator*	86	„ 116 „	9,976 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Benteak.	
„	Schooner *Africa*	56	„ 143 „	8,008 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto and Teak ...	Built for the Imaum of Muscat.
„	Ditto *Delhi*	29	„ 140 „	4,060 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly.	
„	Ship *Seharthee*	614	„ 170 „	1,04,380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak and Anjelly.	
„	Ditto *Nadarsha*	446	„ 224 „	99,904 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ...	Built for the Imaum of Muscat.
	Total	1,614	.....	2,79,526 0 0	24	.....	912 0 0	.....	

Vessel built in Malabar and in Travancore, but registered at Cochin, during the year 1857.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated Value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of building	Estimated Value.	Wood.	Remarks.
1859.					MALABAR.				
						Rs.			
„	Pattamar *Slamaty*	...	.....	.....	42	@ 36 ₱ ton	1,512 0 0	Teak and Anjelly.	Built in Cooricoly.
			Rs.						
„	Brig *Nassarool Ahmed*	109	@ 120 ₱ ton.	13,800 0 0	...	.....	...	Do. do.	Do. Cranganore.
					TRAVANCORE.				
„	Brig *Futtay Gool Hydross*... ...	98	„ 122 „	11,956 0 0	...	.....	...	Anjelly.	Built in Poonr,
„	Do. *Menatchee Soondarun General Cleveland* ...	97	„ 123 „	11,931 0 0	...	.....	...	Do.	Do. Quilon.
„	Bark *Pinam Jamin Bux*	166	„ 108 „	18,084 0 0	...	.....	...	Do. and Benteak.	Do. do.
„	Schooner *Moohydeen Bux*... ...	77	„ 78 „	6,006 0 0	...	.....	...	Anjelly.	Built in Coilputnom.
	Total ...	547	.....	61,057 0 0	42	.....	1,512 0 0	.....	.....

Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, during the year 1858.

Year.	Name of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
							Rupees.		
1858	Bark *Jyen Hutpoogum* ...	131	@ 175 ℔ ton	22,925 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak, Anjelly, & Benteak.	
„	Brig *Sabrina* ...	236	„ 191 „	45,076 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Benteak & Anjelly.	
„	Brig *Mysore* ...	141	„ 180 „	25,380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly, Teak, & Benteak.	
„	Brig *Bogarry Mohidin Samdany*	94	„ 128 „	12,032 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Teak, Anjelly, & Benteak.	
„	Schooner *Josephine* ...	72	„ 140 „	10,080 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly & Teak.	
„	Brig *Letchmy Persad* ...	68	„ 150 „	10,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly & Teak.	
„	*Munjee Hydross* ...	.....	.....	.....	91 @	40 ℔ ton	760 0 0	Benteak.	
„	*Toney DeBasty* ...	.....	.....	.....	18 „	40 „	720 0 0	Benteak.	
	Total	742	.....	1,25,693 0 0	37	.....	1,480 0 0		

Vessels built in Malabar and in Travancore, but registered at Cochin, during the year 1858.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonage of square rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting crafts.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
			Rupees.	Malabar.		Rupees.	Rupees.		
1858	Dhoney *Hydross* ...	.....	.....	.....	37	@ 20 ₱ ton	740 0 0	Anjelly ...	Built in Permatura.
	Munjee Slamaty ...	.....	.....	.....	15	„ 40 „	600 0 0	Ditto ...	Ditto in Chunghaut.
				Travancore.					
	Brig *Fatah Nasery* ...	112	@ 94 ₱ ton	10,528 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly & Benteak	Ditto in Allipee.
	Brig *Shahool Ahmed* ...	65	„ 140 „	9,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto and Poona...	Ditto in Anjengo.
	Brig *Caderia* ...	79	„ 152 „	12,008 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Anjelly ...	Ditto in Kailputnow.
	Sambook Mowdlee ...	.....	.....	.....	9	„ 40 „	360 0 0	Teak and Benteak	Ditto in Allippee.
	Total ...	256	.....	31,636 0 0	61	.....	1,700 0 0		

Cochin,
Master Attendant's Office,
31*st December* 1858.

(True Copies)
J. B. CROWTHER,
Asst. Supdt. of Marine.

(Signed) JOHN CUSTON,
Master Attendant.

APPENDIX NO. XXI.

A.

Statement of Vessels Piloted in and out of the inner Harbour of Cochin by the licensed Pilot, and the Pilotage fees paid thereon during the years 1856, 1857, *and* 1858.

1856.				1857.				1858.			
Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.	Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.	Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.
January ...	4	1,399	120 0 0	January ...	8	3,519	290 0 0	January ...	15	5,336	490 0 0
February ...	6	2,153	190 0 0	February ...	8	3,794	310 0 0	February ...	17	6,961	605 0 0
March ...	10	2,991	295 0 0	March ...	10	4,336	365 0 0	March ...	12	4,536	415 0 0
April ...	14	4,508	430 0 0	April ...	14	5,281	465 0 0	April ...	14	4,941	470 0 0
May ...	5	1,569	135 0 0	May ...	6	2,527	215 0 0	May ...	5	1,366	145 0 0
August ...	4	320	70 0 0	June ...	1	85	15 0 0	August ...	3	562	75 0 0
September ...	5	1,080	130 0 0	August ...	2	160	30 0 0	September ...	4	1,027	120 0 0
October ...	5	1,858	155 0 0	September ...	2	170	30 0 0	October ...	5	1,598	155 0 0
November ...	9	3,739	315 0 0	October ...	8	2,563	240 0 0	November ...	5	1,629	160 0 0
December ...	9	3,119	285 0 0	November ...	16	6,421	515 0 0	December ...	9	3,305	305 0 0
				December ...	14	5,593	445 0 0				
Total...	71	22,736	2,125 0 0		89	34,449	2,920 0 0		89	31,261	2,940 0 0

B.

Memorandum showing the number of vessels which have loaded partly in the inner harbour and partly in the Roadstead of Cochin during the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, including also the smaller class of square-rigged vessels which were able to load entirely in the inner harbour :

1856	Number of Vessels	143	Aggregate Tonnage ... ...
1857	„ „	173	„ „ ... ...
1858	„ „	166	„ „ ... ...

	22,065
	31,313
	28,001

J. B. CROWTHER,
Assistant Supdt. of Marine.

APPENDIX NO. XXII.—FINANCE.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

REVENUE (ORDINARY.)	Actual of 1855-56.	Actual of 1856-57.	Actual of 1857-58.
Land Revenue, Current and Arrears	3,63,49,690 4 1	3,82,59,250 0 4	3,67,02,140 3 1
Salt	54,15,823 6 0	53,69,209 7 0	57,25,972 14 8
Tribute	34,46,430 8 4	34,46,430 8 5	34,46,430 8 5
Abkarry	22,31,458 3 0	24,39,220 11 11	27,52,068 10 2
Land and Sea Customs	13,70,867 13 6	14,48,295 14 5	14,15,752 8 3
Moturpha	10,68,947 8 9	10,66,848 8 6	10,60,468 12 11
Stamps	5,85,171 13 6	6,23,705 7 6	6,64,337 1 6
Postal Collections	5,92,226 7 7	3,47,863 9 1	7,61,199 15 4
Miscellaneous	18,53,758 5 0	15,04,355 12 8	12,51,738 2 11
Total	5,29,14,374 5 10	5,45,05,179 15 10	5,37,80,108 13 3
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous	15,76,307 7 6	24,36,224 12 3	21,47,171 5 5
PROFIT AND LOSS.			
Miscellaneous	4,76,075 3 0	7,29,091 15 0	6,93,086 1 7
Grand Total Rupees	5,49,66,757 0 4	5,76,70,496 11 1	5,66,20,366 4 3
EXPENDITURE (ORDINARY.)			
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues	46,45,240 11 10	40,14,868 7 4	60,90,652 1 7
General Department	46,05,612 10 1	54,87,865 8 3	56,81,614 15 5
Public Instruction	3,18,578 4 2	3,68,534 7 11	4,43,494 11 10
Total General...	95,69,431 10 1	98,71,268 7 6	1,22,15,761 12 10
Judicial Department	36,29,022 11 0	39,72,707 7 9	42,67,675 9 4
Revenual Department	46,40,564 4 4	40,48,998 12 9	42,60,152 12 9
Land and Sea Customs	2,00,637 2 2	1,98,837 3 9	2,03,388 15 1
Salt	9,28,005 2 1	7,00,429 9 9	10,89,160 1 11
Total Revenual	57,69,206 8 7	49,48,265 10 3	55,52,701 13 9
Marine...	1,47,403 6 1	1,58,452 1 1	5,37,266 13 7
Military	3,11,94,777 1 0	3,00,43,509 7 1	3,65,08,384 6 5
Total	3,13,42,180 7 1	3,02,01,961 8 2	3,70,45,651 4 0
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	6,88,215 12 10	7,59,653 13 3	7,68,651 4 8
Do. of Buildings	2,43,935 2 5	2,00,423 3 1	1,86,637 11 4
Do. of Irrigation Canals	13,66,319 12 2	12,39,313 13 10	13,28,553 15 6
Local Funds	81,380 4 2	15,281 7 1	24,916 7 10
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies ...	12,92,729 8 3	13,92,685 11 4	18,52,304 1 7
Railway (Supervision charges)	.....	35,263 0 7	38,953 10 9
Total Public Works	36,72,580 7 10	36,42,621 1 2	42,00,017 3 8
Total Rupees	5,39,82,421 12 7	5,26,36,824 2 10	6,32,81,807 11 7
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Miscellaneous	3,01,417 4 6	2,13,031 7 10	3,15,872 12 5
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	14,45,791 13 0	12,92,735 14 3	5,17,161 14 3
Do. of Buildings	10,88,748 10 2	13,36 882 3 0	12,86,506 13 0
Do. of Irrigation Canals, &c.	14,94,521 9 0	9,31,033 7 11	4,44,886 11 6
Local Funds	17,711 3 7	76,094 0 11	1,12,499 10 2
Railway (Compensation for Lands, &c. taken up)	67,746 9 8	78,569 7 3	76,272 12 0
Total Public Works	41,14,519 13 5	37,15,315 1 6	24,37,327 12 11
Total Rupees ...	44,15,937 1 11	39,28,346 9 4	27,53,200 9 4
PROFIT AND LOSS.			
Miscellaneous	1,70,739 4 2	89,077 9 2	66,105 5 7
Grand Total	5,85,69,098 2 8	5,66,54,248 5 4	6,61,01,113 10 6
Surplus...	.....	10,16,248 5 9	.....
Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance ...	36,02,341 2 4	.....	94,80,747 6 3

FORT ST. GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
14*th June*, 1859.

(Signed) G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX NO. XXIII.

Statement showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by transfer in the General Treasury during the Official year 1858-59.

Receipts.	1858-59. Amount.
Bills on Financial Treasuries	1,40,04,443 6 11
Moffussil Remittances	95,45,317 15 2
Deposits on account of the estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	2,54,181 1 4
Supplied between India and London	17,12,066 4 11
Mint Master	55,88,024 4 3
Madras Railway Company	4,70,814 14 0
Subscription received on Bengal Loans	62,66,558 7 0
Ditto on Treasury Notes	3,500 0 0
Electric Telegraph	18,814 3 6
Bills payable by the Hon'ble Court of Directors	48,122 4 2
Ditto by the Secretary of State in Council of India	14,715 15 7
Collector of Madras	12,07,220 0 0
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras	7,99,400 0 0
Sundry receipts on different accounts	12,94,437 2 5
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	12,69,327 8 11
	4,24,96,943 8 2
Disbursements.	
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	39,27,244 9 7
Bills drawn by the Hon'ble Court of Directors	40,476 3 0
Ditto by the Secretary of State in Council of India...	37,919 8 5
Bullion Certificates	46,48,008 9 7
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Pay-masters	39,59,649 4 7
Ditto by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies ...	13,86,579 6 8
Advances to the Pay-masters, Presidency Deputy Pay-masters, at Poonamallee and Commissary General	87,72,850 0 0
Cuddapah Railway charges	9,219 9 7
Madras Railway Company	59,94,245 1 11
Electric Telegraph	1,49,751 7 8
Interest orders of Bengal Notes*	32,84,942 2 9
Remittances dispatched	35,97,405 3 2
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	11,88,164 0 7
Sundry payments on different accounts	31,12,894 12 11
Deposits on account of the Estates of Miltiary persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	2,61,505 13 4
Government Agency Deposits	918 10 2
Civil, Military, and Apothecary Funds	25,18,193 2 6
*Interest orders, Tanjore Notes	1,96,252 3 2
	4,30,86,219 13 7

	Bank Notes & Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
Balance on the 30th April 1858 ...	2,48,761 9 6	60,11,498 2 7	.....	62,60,269 12 1
Receipts during the official year 1858-59	203,62,957 6 9	192,77,913 14 10	28,56,072 2 7	424,96,943 8 2
	206,11,719 0 3	252,89,412 1 5	28,56,072 2 7	487,57,203 4 3
Payments ditto ...	200,69,965 0 9	201,60,182 10 3	28,56,072 2 7	430,86,219 13 7
Balance on the 30th April 1859 ...	5,41,753 15 6	51,29,229 7 2	.....	56,70,983 6 8

Fort Saint George,
General Treasury,
The 14th June 1859.

E. E.

(Signed) W. BALMAIN,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX NO. XXIV.

Statement showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by transfer in the General Treasury, for May 1856, *to April* 1859.

Receipts.	1856-57. Amount.	1857-58. Amount.	1858-59. Amount.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	1,63,25,794 13 8	1,41,22,263 3 3	1,40,04,443 6 11
Mofussil Remittances	96,48,646 3 10	1,00,24,797 2 4	95,45,317 15 2
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature ...	1,58,499 5 4	3,46,884 2 4	2,54,181 1 4
Supplies between India and London	21,77,256 13 4	19,32,467 4 11	17,12,066 4 11
Mint Master	86,42,125 5 10	1,06,55,424 11 11	55,88,024 4 3
Madras Railway Company	2,09,077 13 10	3,99,027 6 7	4,70,814 14 0
Electric Telegraph	14,175 10 0	15,538 0 0	18,814 3 6
Subscription received on Bengal Loans	45,70,000 0 0	67,56,645 8 0	62,66,558 7 0
Ditto on Treasury Notes	10,09,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
Bills payable by the Hon'ble Court of Directors ...	1,84,792 10 0	50,450 10 4	48,122 4 2
Ditto by the Secretary of State in Council of India	.....	.....	14,715 15 7
Collector of Madras	9,59,500 0 0	11,43,411 0 0	12,07,220 0 0
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras ...	5,56,000 0 0	5,40,500 0 0	7,99,400 0 0
Sundry receipts on different accounts	42,75,095 3 4	38,24,104 6 2	12,94,437 2 5
Government Agency Deposits	5,13,074 4 10	.....	.....
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	21,05,648 5 7	21,76,168 7 4	12,69,327 8 11
	5,13,48,686 9 7	5,19,91,151 15 2	4,24,96,943 8 2
Disbursements.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions ...	34,77,825 4 11	44,54,289 15 11	39,27,244 9 7
Bills drawn by the Hon'ble Court of Directors ...	46,61,952 11 7	19,20,938 10 5	40,476 3 0
Ditto by the Secretary of State in Council of India	.....	.....	37,919 8 5
Bullion Certificates	77,23,931 3 4	82,70,550 2 11	46,48,008 9 7
Drafts drawn by the Collectors, Residents, and Pay-masters	25,30,650 0 9	31,96,979 12 5	39,59,649 4 7
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	7,08,356 13 7	11,98,651 8 5	13,86,579 6 8
Advances to the Pay-masters, Presidency Deputy Pay-masters at Poonamallee, and Commissary General...	62,79,664 14 7	1,05,06,733 10 5	87,72,850 0 0
Madras Railway Company	47,31,887 13 9	59,67,036 5 7	59,94,245 1 11
Cuddapah Railway charges	.....	54,971 13 11	9,219 9 7
Electric Telegraph	30,734 2 0	43,371 5 5	1,49,751 7 8
Interest orders of Bengal Notes	27,01,301 14 0	30,32,508 15 8	32,84,942 2 9
Ditto of Tanjore Notes	2,02,605 9 0	2,17,776 4 7	1,96,252 3 2
Remittance despatched	26,73,257 14 3	39,83,643 7 7	35,97,405 3 2
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries ...	11,47,912 0 9	12,54,572 0 3	11,88,164 0 7
Sundry payments on different accounts	63,41,310 11 3	46,50,613 3 7	31,12,894 12 11
Deposits on Account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature ...	2,24,473 13 7	3,55,695 8 9	2,61,505 13 4
Government Agency Deposits	5,29,552 8 5	3,338 8 9	918 10 2
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries Funds ...	54,09,569 7 6	23,25,050 11 2	25,18,193 2 6
	4,93,74,986 13 3	5,14,36,772 1 9	4,30,86,219 13 7

RECEIPTS.

Official year.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
1856-57	1,86,42,401 15 2	2,19,18,378 10 5	1,07,87,906 0 0	5,13,48,686 9 7
1857-58	2,12,19,357 15 4	2,44,13,083 5 9	63,58,710 10 1	5,19,91,151 15 2
1858-59	2,03,62,957 6 9	1,92,77,913 14 10	28,56,072 2 7	4,24,96,943 8 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

1856-57	1,84,93,238 15 4	2,00,93,841 15 11	1,07,87,906 0 0	4,93,74,986 15 3
1857-58	2,12,81,438 1 7	2,37,96,623 6 1	63,58,710 10 1	5,14,36,772 1 9
1858-59	2,00,69,965 0 9	2,01,60,182 10 3	28,56,072 2 7	4,30,86,219 13 7

Fort St. George,
General Treasury,
The 14*th June,* 1859.

E. E.
(Signed) W. BALMAIN,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX NO. XXV.

Statement showing each description of Coin, with its value, Stamped in the Madras Mint, and Remitted to the General Treasury, from May, 1847, to April, 1859.

Years.	SILVER COINS.										Totals.		COPPER COINS.								Totals.				COPPER CENTS.						Totals.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total value of Silver and Copper Coins.
	Single Rupees, Value.		Half Rupees, Value.		Quarter Rupees, Value.		Double Annas, Value.				Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.	Half Annas, Value.		Quarter Annas, Value.		One-twelfth Annas, Value.				Copper Pieces.	Value of Copper Coins.	Single Cents, Value.				Half Cents, Value.				Quarter Cents, Value.				Copper Cents.	Value of Copper Cents.		
	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.				Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.				Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.			Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.			Pieces.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.						
1847-48	20,06,332	20,06,332	24 0	615	307	10 0	9,70,620	2,42,655	7 0	10,13,250	3,44,525	13 0	30,91,817	56,20,360	12 0	24,66,849	77,161	9 0	67,59,200	67,459	1 0	21,70,096	16,305	12 0	1,16,30,825	1,80,996	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277,79,963	28,96,848	15 0
1848-49	11,95,411	11,95,411	22 0	.....	.....		3,96,484	99,121	0 0	15,51,814	15,51,814	0 0	9,09,325	28,985	2 0	27,33,900	42,717	3 0	39,71,560	9,737	13 0	55,06,957	85,639	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,18,996	13,70,136	8 0
1849-50	6,67,000	6,67,000	8 0	.....	.....		5,09,367	1,14,578	0 0	4,81,700	60,267	12 0	18,09,067	2,64,371	12 0	16,45,620	41,730	2 0	24,66,240	38,540	11 0	29,11,563	15,278	10 0	70,09,660	1,05,992	7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,36,228	9,70,252	6 6
1850-51	14,37,995	14,38,118	5 0	.....	.....		9,75,217	2,19,686	5 0	13,78,985	1,91,910	6 0	38,92,197	10,54,271	0 0	16,34,643	61,005	13 6	23,67,328	59,096	2 0	28,81,180	14,901	13 3	77,82,331	1,16,686	6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,45,404	25,71,267	6 6
1851-52	23,73,461	23,74,060	7 0	.....	.....		20,21,791	5,55,722	12 0	6,17,054	77,225	10 0	50,14,306	67,07,764	3 0	16,22,353	50,786	0 0	19,46,448	60,889	1 6	29,26,713	19,883	14 8	65,10,719	81,386	0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,53,619	27,98,363	3 2
1852-53	23,34,972	23,35,171	5 0	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		23,34,972	23,35,171	5 0	16,20,200	50,631	3 9	37,44,650	50,027	10 6	.....	.....		40,64,850	1,01,210	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,99,822	40,86,791	7 6
1853-54	25,40,653	25,40,765	4 0	.....	.....		3,90,130	99,213	6 0	5,15,527	1,01,744	6 0	77,46,310	27,41,723	9 6	16,13,444	50,420	2 0	23,76,150	59,254	0 0	7,86,200	6,157	15 9	82,96,644	90,502	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,49,158	29,50,604	2 0
1854-55	24,57,200	24,57,200	5 0	.....	.....		7,33,775	1,83,325	15 0	17,57,027	2,37,472	4 0	49,06,170	28,69,276	4 0	29,60,424	92,57	1 0	23,48,450	24,115	6 0	10,51,900	5,257	8 0	60,60,284	1,37,220	15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,64,454	29,96,764	3 0
1855-56	44,08,252	43,98,113	7 0	9,38,620	4,69,310	0 0	30,21,910	4,56,981	5 0	10,58,733	1,26,712	8 6	93,27,515	54,53,045	11 0	14,20,553	44,704	12 6	46,17,231	72,141	3 2	7,35,808	3,680	13 4	67,53,102	1,30,078	12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,05,192	55,73,730	8 1
1856-57	72,15,872	72,15,413	15 0	.....	.....		20,51,211	5,70,223	0 0	42,56,637	5,91,422	8 0	1,57,21,720	98,76,136	7 0	30,04,502	1,50,225	1 0	77,09,473	1,59,323	6 0	35,75,500	18,896	2 10	1,61,39,691	2,19,495	9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402,51,410	99,37,376	0 10
1857-58	60,79,230	60,77,855	12 0	5,49,347	2,12,709	1 0	24,56,226	6,14,056	6 0	68,99,413	9,67,461	15 0	1,59,83,960	98,53,283	1 0	1,06,19,640	3,35,758	12 0	1,27,29,140	1,98,329	12 0	65,05,200	28,878	2 0	1,97,57,980	3,26,250	9 0	2,67,600	67,004	12 0	24,26,500	24,801	7 11	6,35,400	4,904	15 5	61,37,900	24,434	10 10	513,33,529	1,16,77,784	9 20
1858-59	64,30,627	64,30,727	15 0	.....	.....		11,97,447	2,97,619	1 0	11,61,449	1,45,693	9 0	87,89,524	46,53,040	9 0	90,56,745	2,83,080	13 6	1,25,79,992	1,96,546	9 6	14,41,519	28,338	3 6	2,31,06,947	5,66,347	11 0	21,23,700	40,481	0 5	7,11,400	7,825	6 5	7,24,000	4,687	0 0	36,19,100	52,993	12 10	573,46,471	54,17,972	0 10

FORT SAINT GEORGE MINT,
11th June 1859.

(Signed) C. A. ORR, *Mint Master.*

APPENDIX NO. XXVI.—POLITICAL.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE,

For the Year (1033) 1857-58.

JUDICIAL.—The following statement shows the number of cases filed and decided in the Malabar year 1033, and the actual collection of Fees in Civil Courts as compared with those in the preceding year.

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rupees.
1032	1,147	5,724	6,871	5,472	1,399	21,874
1033	1,399	5,522	6,921	4,993	1,928	25,419

CRIMINAL.—The number of Criminal cases filed, disposed of, and pending, as well as the number of Prisoners in confinement during the years 1032 and 1033, will be seen in the annexed statement:

CASES.						PRISONERS.			
Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total Amount of Rations.
									Rupees.
1032	116	862	978	872	106	2,197	1,947	250	8,109
1033	106	817	923	797	126	1,859	1,531	328	3,309

It will be observed that the last column of this statement bears strong testimony to the speedier operation of the Courts in 1033 as compared with the previous year, though other causes also have operated to bring about the difference in the two amounts.

POLICE.—In the year under review 5,877 cases had to be decided, of which only 14, or less than ¼ per cent., remained on the file at the end of the year, as the following statement will show:

Year	No. of cases remained and filed.	No. of cases decided.	No. of cases remaining undecided.
1032	5,877	5,863	14
1033	6,083	6,068	15

Of 5,862 cases brought before the Police and Magistracy during the year under review, no less than 4,966 are petty offences, only 896, or about 15 per cent., involving offences of a serious nature; and viewing those 896 cases in connection with the population of Travancore, which may be taken at about 800,000 exclusive of Children, as these are exempt from Criminal responsibility, it appears that the proportion of crimes to the population is 1 to 933, a fact which would indicate very fair obedience to the Laws.

Of the 896 cases in question, 235, or 26 per cent., appeared to have resulted in acquittal. The ratio would probably be still more favourable were it not that occasionally false complaints are preferred, which must necessarily result in the acquittal of the accused.

Exertions were also made, not without success, to shorten the delay in the disposal of cases.

The follwing statement will show the degree of success which has attended the exertions made to prevent unnecessary confinement of accused parties. In 1033, 2,274 persons were in custody as compared with 3,800 persons the preceding year. The number of persons confined for the period of more than a month in 1033 was 64, while that for 1032 was 229.

	No. of persons confined.
Year 1032	3,800
„ 1033	2,774
„ Decrease	1,026

JAILS.—The number of prisoners and amount of rations paid to them are as follows:

Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Amount of ration.
1,032	605	653	1,258	678	580	Rs. 9,783
1,033	580	553	1,133	620	513	„ 9,466

LAND REVENUE.—The actual collection of Land Revenue both in money and grain is:

In 1032	Rs.	14,92,467
„ 1033	„	15,14,091

CUSTOMS.—The duty on Exports and Imports at 5 and 8 per cent. respectively on the Tariff valuation, is:

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
In 1032	1,06,963	76,493	1,83,456
„ 1033	1,18,719	91,406	2,10,125

The total Tariff value of Exports and Imports has been :

	1027.	1028.	1029.	1030.	1031.	1032.	1033.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Imports	9,43,909	8,25,959	9,04,806	11,10,135	9,62,630	10,02,042	12,05,067
Exports	12,91,677	12,26,459	13,93,356	15,06,995	14,39,437	15,74,900	17,35,301

The following statement shows the value of the principal staple articles exported :

Articles.	1029.	1030.	1031.	1032.	1033.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Coffee	6,553	17,775	11,861	15,577	13,228
Coir	92,427	1,12,028	90,125	1,08,433	1,07,152
Jaggry	38,997	32,903	26,673	30,327	63,042
Capra	4,24,434	3,81,365	4,53,174	5,57,583	5,38,829
Dry Ginger	1,06,856	1,30,583	95,328	86,461	1,17,756
Chickney	2,36,522	2,50,748	2,65,153	2,32,482	2,64,469
Tamarind	50,240	62,852	90,409	40,384	53,888
Dry Fish	30,207	29,772	32,032	45,269	32,428
Cocoanuts	43,365	45,628	49,988	41,549	46,088
Timber of several descriptions	36,148	77,590	72,001	26,921	94,503
Pinnaca Oil	31,316	11,554	9,409	21,067	17,908
Cocoanut Oil	1,27,395	2,02,257	1,04,793	1,61,995	1,74,938
Sugarcane Jaggry ...	19,371	38,679	41,836	20,369	25,731
Turmeric	11,204	12,888	22,397	30,320	42,336
Total	12,55,035	14,06,622	13,65,179	14,18,737	15,91,896

The above tables exhibit unmistakeable signs of increasing Commercial prosperity.

Excise.—The Excise stations along the Frontier as well as the sea shore are the same as last year.

The ready payments which were made for Pepper purchased from the Ryots have to a considerable extent checked the smuggler of Tobacco as well as of Pepper.

STAMPS.—The collection under this head has been :

In 1032	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,171
„ 1033	...	...	...	...	„ 1,015

SALT.—The Manufacture of salt in Travancore has been :

In 1032	...	...	...	...	6,08,886 Parrahs.
„ 1033	...	...	...	...	7,73,851 „

The supply of salt procured from Bombay on Contract and received at Alleppy and other stations has been :

In 1032	...	...	...	...	6,49,491 Parrahs.
„ 1033	...	...	...	...	6,75,977 „

and the quantity of both Bombay and Travancore salt consumed has been :

In 1032	...	...	...	...	13,99,881 Parrahs.
„ 1033	...	...	...	...	15,13,076 „

TOBACCO.—The Revenue derived from this Article procured from Jaffna, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore is :

			Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.
In 1032	...	...	3,450	253	10,52,803
„ 1033	...	...	3,818	3,68½	21,57,312

PEPPER.—The Revenue derived from Pepper is :

In 1032	...	...	2,278	Rs. 1,87,009
„ 1033	...	...	3,312⅜	„ 2,70,782

OTHER ARTICLES.—The Revenue derived from Cardamoms; Ivory, Beeswax, &c., is :

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Beeswax.		
	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.
In 1032	345	300	1,72,633	1	334	2,133	9	79	2,750
In 1033	504	298	2,60,003	...	417½	165	10	128	3,427

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Revenue under this head is derived from a variety of sources, as explained in the previous reports :

In 1032	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,85,384
„ 1033	...	...	...	...	„ 2,95,328

MINT.—The profit derived from the Mint is :

In 1032	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,442
„ 1033	...	...	...	...	„ 1,583

ABKAREE.—The Revenue derived under the head is:

In 1032	...	...	...	...	Rs. 58,763
„ 1033	...	...	...	...	„ 59,498

EDUCATIONAL, ENGLISH.—The general progress of the scholars in the Free School is very satisfactory. Twenty-two boys left the Trevandrum School in the year 1033, of whom nine have obtained employ in the service of the Travancore Sircar. The people in general manifest an increasing desire to educate their children, and it has become necessary to provide for the admission of a larger number of boys than heretofore.

VERNACULAR.—Same as in report for 1031.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The subscription bridge reported in 1031 as building over the river at Neyatuncary Road to Tinnevelly has been completed.

The inundation caused by the unusually heavy monsoon of the year 1033 has damaged roads and irrigation works. They are in the course of repair.

IRRIGATION.—Canals and Irrigation works:

In 1032	...	...	...	Rs.	6,636
„ 1033	...	...	...	„	15,761

MARINE.—Sea-going vessels built at Quilon are:

Year.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Dhonies.	TOTAL.
1032	3	1	3	7
1033	2	...	4	6

MILITARY.—There has been no change in the Nair Brigade Establishment.

POPULATION.—No census having been taken, no new results can be rendered.

EMIGRATION.—No Register has been kept.

FORESTS.—The number of Logs collected in the years 1032 and 1033 is as follows:

	Logs Collected.		Amount Expended.	
In 1032	... 1,426 ...	...	Rs.	20,178
„ 1033	... 1,108 ...	...	„	17,174

The number of Logs sold and the amount realized are:

	TEAK-WOOD Candies.	BLACK-WOOD Candies.	Rupees.
In 1032	... 1,676¼	104¾	24,321
„ 1033	... 1,705	105	25,238

The following is a statement of the quantity of Cardamoms collected, and the amount of expense on that account:

	Candies.	lbs.	Amount Expended.
In 1032 ...	277	232	Rs. 84,252¼
„ 1033 ...	150	32	„ 51,460

VACCINATION.—The subjoined statement exhibits the number vaccinated during the years 1032 and 1033.

Year.	Amount of Vaccination effected.	Successful.	Failure.	Comparative amount of successful Vaccination in the 2 years.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1032	22,902	20,786	2,116	.....	1,544
1033	22,030	19,961	2,069	.....	825

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of sick treated in the several Hospitals and Dispensaries in Travancore is as follows:

STATION.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative amount of sick in the years 1032 and 1033.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum..	1032	93	428	521	408	47	66	.....	161
	1033	66	318	384	292	39	53	.....	137
Quilon ...	1032	10	43	53	27	17	9	.....	32
	1033	9	29	38	22	5	11	.....	15
Alleppy ...	1032	21	54	75	46	5	24	.....	24
	1033	24	78	102	65	4	33	27	.....

OBSERVATORY.—The Director of the Observatory reports his having instituted observations in different places, principally in the Magnetic Department. He has been collecting numerous data which he hopes will furnish useful results hereafter.

MUSEUM.—The number of visitors from June to the 14th August 1858, or up to Andy 1033, are as follows:

Visitors.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From June to 14th August 1858, or up to 31 Andy 1033 ...	969	123	1,092

The Sirkar proposes to have a number of Models of useful Machinery added to the collection in the museum. They have been already ordered from England.

PRINTING PRESS.—The Sirkar press is well employed both in the printing and binding Departments, particularly since the supply of new presses and other materials procured direct from England.

The following is the value of works printed for public purposes and includes the work done for private individuals.

In 1032	...	...	...	Rs.	2,994
„ 1033	...	...	...	„	4,211

FINANCIAL.—The total amount of Revenue is:

In 1032	...	...	...	Rs.	39,12,438
„ 1033	...	...	...	„	42,11,698

and the Disbursements:

In 1032	...	...	...	Rs.	37,71,138
„ 1033	...	...	...	„	40,44,312

TRIVANDRUM,
Huzzoor Cutcherry,
The 19th May, 1859.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW, *Dewan.*

APPENDIX NO. XXVII.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN,

FOR THE YEARS 1856-57 (1032) AND 1857-58 (1033), *M. E.*

JUDICIAL.—*Civil and Criminal Justice.*

1. The subjoined are statements of Civil suits filed and decided in the two Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor; in the Appeal Courts, in the two years under report; and of decrees, inclusive of both Appeal and Zillah Courts, executed and remaining during those years.

Original Civil Suits.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032 ...	423	1,121	1,544	1,066	478
In 1033 ...	478	1,193	1,671	1,141	530

Appeal Suits.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032 ...	86	98	184	104	80
In 1033 ...	80	111	191	79	112

Civil Decrees moved for execution.

	Executed.	Remaining.
In 1032	... 540	3,345
„ 1033	... 269	3,463

2. The subjoined are statements of Criminal cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

Criminal Cases.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032	25	174	199	163	36
In 1033	36	178	214	184	30

Criminal Cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Years.	Remained last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032	25	49	74	63	11
In 1033	11	49	60	48	12

3. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal cases which remained undecided both in the Appeal and Zillah Courts, and of the prisoners in jail in the years under report:

Years.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners in the Jail.
In 1032.....	40	34
In 1033.....	40	41

4. Subjoined is a statement of Police cases filed and disposed of and remaining before the District Police Officers in the years under report:

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1032	975	942	33
„ 1033	1,003	950	53

Statement showing the Revenue collected in the years under report:

			1032.	1033.
			Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue			4,23,199 5 6	4,47,261 14 0
Customs	Years.	Exports. / Imports.		
		Rupees. / Rupees.		
	1032	13,328 8 2 / 17,271 7 3	30,599 15 5	.....
	1033	12,186 5 9 / 17,073 2 4	.....	29,259 8 1
Excise or Abkarry			5,986 12 7	6,061 5 2
Stamps			2,512 10 6	3,863 5 6
Salt			1,20,018 11 4	1,41,757 7 8
Tobacco			92,354 12 9	50,247 12 7
Teak and Blackwood logs, &c.			45,589 12 6	31,943 10 10
Pepper			4,519 14 6	2,365 14 6
Cardamoms and other Forest Produce			3,022 5 7	3,433 12 1
Miscellaneous Revenue			86,049 6 7	97,251 7 9
Balance in the Treasury			1,62,427 14 2	1,35,799 13 2
Total			9,76,281 9 3	9,49,245 15 4

5. MARINE, PORTS AND HARBOURS.—Are the same as mentioned in general report for 1031 and 1032. No change or modification having taken place in respect to them.

6. There were two vessels built in 1032, but in 1033, one was built at Cochangody belonging to one Gaspar of Tutoocooreen of 72½ Tons, and another of 60 Tons was repaired at the abovementioned place belonging to Fakeer Moideen of Jaffna.

7. FORESTS.—No particular remarks.

8. EDUCATION—As in 1032.

9. PUBLIC WORKS.—The amount expended in the years under report in carrying on works of irrigation chiefly in the Chittoor District.

1032	...	...	...	...	Rs. 37,473 6 10
1033	...	...	...	...	„ 41,726 9 10

10. MILITARY.—The same as in 1032.

11. POPULATION.—No census has been taken since 1030 and 1031.

12. VACCINATION.—The annexed is a statement showing the number of Persons Vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Persons Vaccinated.	Cases Successful.	Cases Unsuccessful.
In 1032	9,171	7,857	1,314
„ 1033	9,526	8,318	1,208

13. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of in and out patients in the years under report was as follows:

	IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.		
Years.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1032	159	132	11	940	932	„
„ 1033	201	169	7	1,329	1,329	„

14. FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements in the years under report.

Years.	* Receipts.	Disbursements.
In 1032	9,76,281 9 3	8,40,481 12 1
„ 1033	9,49,245 15 4	8,37,143 13 4

* Including the Balance in Treasury.

Nine lakhs and fifty thousand Rupees are invested in Government securities.

15. SURVEY.—The survey and assessment on the gardens are still going on, and will be completed at the end of 1034, the current year.

The increase of revenue derived therefrom in 1033 was Rupees 19,058, but the amount will be materially increased in the current year 1034.

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY, COCHIN,
5th May 1859.

(Signed) VENCATA ROW, *Dewan.*

APPENDIX NO. XXVIII.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the Mauritius in the Official year 1858-59.

Ships Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	No. of souls embarked.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship *Minden*	917	19th May 1858	391	0	
„ *Rajasthan*	700	20th ditto „	368	0	
Barque *Nonpariel*	455	21st ditto „	266	1	
Ship *Lord Burleigh*	622	23rd ditto „	336	3	
„ *Roman Emperor*	793	27th ditto „	378	0	
„ *Cashmere*	640	2nd June „	338	1	
Barque *Malabar*	647	2nd ditto „	354	0	
Ship *Clara Novelle*	512	5th ditto „	275	2	
„ *Cornwall*	1,030	10th ditto „	375	0	
„ *Scindian*	649	12th ditto „	337	0	
Barque *Eskdalo*	486	15th ditto „	265	2	
Ship *Hope*	818	18th ditto „	385	0	
„ *Kohinoor*	840	25th ditto „	385	1	
„ *Edmundsbury*	523	27th ditto „	266	4	
Barque *Rose Ellis*	528	27th ditto „	273	1	
Ship *Isabella*	476	30th ditto „	261	2	
„ *Cassipore*	834	2nd July „	397	0	
„ *Indian*	573	3rd ditto „	310	3	
Swedish Ship *G. B Carr*	694	18th ditto „	377	0	
Ship *Sir Edward Parry*	575	21st ditto „	294	1	
„ *Sir Thomas Gresham*	593	24th ditto „	315	0	
„ *Empress Eugene*	875	31st ditto „	392	0	
„ *Rajasthan*	700	5th August „	385	0	
„ *Ocean Wave*	374	7th ditto „	216	1	
„ *Mermaid*	473	11th ditto „	279	0	
„ *Minden*	917	24th ditto „	400	0	
„ *Cold Stream*	756	21st Sept. „	381	0	
„ *Priam*	603	19th October „	349	0	
„ *Isabella*	476	11th Novr. „	269	0	
„ *Ocean Wave*	374	18th Dec. „	215	0	
Barque *Graham*	668	24th ditto „	364	0	
Ship *White Eagle*	993	21st January 1859	408		
„ *Edward Parry*	575	29th ditto „	306		
„ *Mermaid*	473	16th Febr. „	259		
„ *Myrtle*	621	24th ditto „	357		
„ *Neleus*	981	28th ditto „	404		
„ *Royal Albert*	670	6th March „	375		
„ *Seringapatam*	870	13th ditto „	407		
„ *Semdien*	649	20th ditto „	364		
„ *Veniliah*	646	25th ditto „	361		
Barque *Cressy*	720	29th ditto „	378		
Ship *Balaklava*	621	1st April „	382		
„ *Colgrain*	623	10th ditto „	335		
Barque *Eskdale*	486	20th ditto „	289		
Ship *Ocean Wave*	374	22nd ditto „	214		
„ *Harwick*	613	3rd May „	351		

No returns received.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

Madras,
Protector's Office,
10*th June*, 1859

No. 2.

List of Ships arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants during the Official year 1858-59.

Name of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	No. of souls embarked.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship *Rajasthan* ...	700	8th May 1858	282	1	
„ *Isabella* ...	476	19th June „	294	„	
„ *Mermaid* ...	472	13th July „	157	„	
„ *Isabella* ...	476	13th Oct. „	251	„	
„ *Sir Thomas Gresham* ...	593	9th Nov. „	120	„	
„ *Soubadhar* ...	...	.....	313	39 Drowned	2 died from other causes.
„ *Ateith Rohoman.*	812	3d Feb. 1859	171	2	
„ *Venilia* ...	646	14th Mar. „	252	„	
„ *Rajasthan* ...	700	27th April „	290	„	
„ *Louisa Amelia*...	...	.....	236	5	Landed her Emigrants at Tranquebar.

Madras Protector's Office, 10*th June* 1859.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

No. 3.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the West Indies in the Official year 1858-59.

Ships Name.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	No. of souls embarked.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship *Roman Emperor* ...	793	12th Sept. 1858	382	3*	* Of these 5 were from accidents.
„ *Hope* ...	818	14th Oct. „	385	3*	
„ *Palmerston* ...	978	4th Nov. „	398	4*	
„ *Marchs. of Londonderry*	766	11th Dec. „	377	8*	
„ *Cleveland* ...	514	2nd Jan. 1859	281	12*	
„ *Francis Redley* ...	635	2nd March „	264	.....	

Madras Protector's Office, 10*th June* 1859.

(Signed) J. J FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

Note.—No Ships arrived from the West Indies with return Emigrants during the Official year 1858-59.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

REPORT.

It was mentioned at the commencement of the last Report, that shortly before the close of the year 1858-59 Sir Charles Trevelyan succeeded Lord Harris in the Government of the Madras Presidency. Within a few weeks of the close of the year forming the subject of the present Report, His Excellency Sir Henry Ward replaced Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose administration may thus be considered as comprised within the period included in the following narrative of events:—

In September 1859 Sir Charles visited the tract of country under the operation of the great Godavery and Kristna Irrigation Works, and proceeded up the former river for some distance.

His attention was directed to the improvement of the town and port of Cocanada and of the important station of Daulaishwaram, to the development of the system of irrigation works, to the plans for opening the navigation of the Godavery, to the establishment of salt depôts at the highest navigable points on its banks, to the best means of utilizing the public buildings and land at the once important station of Masulipatam, and to the introduction of more economical arrangements in connection with it as a military post and arsenal; also to the settlement of the assessment on the newly irrigated tracts of land, to the working of the Inam Commission, for which the country is in great measure indebted to him, and to the progress of education.

On all these points he recorded many valuable remarks and suggestions, and many of these last have since been carried out.

In January 1860 he again quitted Madras on a tour to the South, in the course of which he visited Cuddalore, the French Settlement at Pondicherry, Negapatam, the Coast terminus of the Great Southern India Railway, Combaconum, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, the Pulney Hills, Dindigul, Coimbatore, and the Neilgherries, and returned to Madras by way of Salem and the Madras South West Railway early in March.

On this occasion, also, the improvement of towns and harbours, the despatch of public business, the condition of the landholders, the system of irrigation works, the use to be made of the advantages afforded by the Pulney and Neilgherry ranges as

sanitaria for troops, the assessment on land taken up for coffee in the Wynaad and on the Neilgherry and Shervaroy ranges of hills, the state of the jails, and of the communications of the country, received his attention, and were the subject of a series of interesting minutes.

On neither occasion was any opportunity lost of directing the trial in favorable localities of the newly introduced system of selling building sites on freehold tenure, which has received the approval of the Home Government.

Such periodical tours cannot fail to benefit the country, both by improving the knowledge of those who administer the Government, and by infusing additional activity into the local Officers.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. This Report being based on the ordinary Annual Returns, no opinion can yet be formed of the extent to which the new Civil Procedure Act, which only came into operation in this Presidency on the 1st January 1860, will facilitate the trial of suits, and serve to prevent the accumulation of arrears on the files of the Courts.

Statistics of litigation.

The progressive increase of litigation, however, must tend, in a great measure, to neutralize the advantages derivable from more simple forms of procedure in the investigation of disputed claims; and the effects of the Act in question on the Annual Returns may not, therefore, be so marked as they might otherwise be.

3. During the last five years the number of suits instituted has advanced from 105,577 in 1855 to 163,269 in 1859, *i. e.* 64 per cent.; the increase having been at the rate of from 15 to 20,000 a year, excepting only the eventful year 1857, in which it was but little more than 5,000. The additional suits instituted during the last year appear to have been mainly connected with debts, wages, and the like.

Suits instituted.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
105,577	121,670	126,105	143,389	163,269

The only augmentation to the Judicial Department that has taken place during the same period, consists in the creation of five new District Moonsiff's Courts, and the temporary appointment of three Principal Sudder Ameens. In 1855 and 1856 there was one Assistant Judge, and in 1857 two of these Judicatories; but after that period their Courts were abolished. There were, therefore, as an unavoidable consequence,

Suits pending.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
54,287	53,528	57,646	63,735	88,132

no less than 88,132 original suits remaining unadjudicated at the close of the year under review, being 24,397 in excess of the balance of the previous year. The value of the matter in dispute in these undecided suits amounted to (2,14,58,221 Rupees) two crores fourteen lakhs fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-one Rupees.

Had not the question of judicial reform been taken up on other grounds, there would have been in the circumstances now described sufficient cause for bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Government; for a tardy system of administering justice cannot but entail hardship upon individual suitors, and lead to serious abuses.

It will readily be understood, that even such excellent provisions as the new Civil Procedure Act contains, for the speedy determination of disputes (generally at a single hearing), must be rendered wholly nugatory if the suits instituted in a Court be so numerous that they cannot each be inquired into within a reasonable period, or if the hearing has to be repeatedly adjourned.

That no exertion has been wanting on the part of the Judicial Officers to perform the onerous duties devolving upon them, is shown by the fact that their decisions upon the merits, that is, the suits in which they delivered judgment after a full investigation of the facts, were 5,967 in excess of those of the previous year.

Suits decided on merits.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
43,659	47,043	46,888	48,181	54,148

The proportion of actual appeals to the number of decrees from which an appeal might have been preferred amounts to 24 per cent. Considering the litigious character of the people, the circumstance of their having acquiesced in 18,077 out of 24,008 appealable decrees, may be taken as conclusive evidence that substantial justice is administered by the present Judicatories. The additional fact, that 86 per cent. of the judgments were in favor of the plaintiffs, seems to indicate that fraudulent litigation, though it undoubtedly exists, does not prevail to the extent generally supposed.

Vide Table B.*

Results of original suits.

In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.
47,437	6,711

Of the 5,931 decrees appealed from, 2,776, or 64 per cent., were affirmed by the Appellate Court, while only 1,560, or 36 per cent., were modified or reversed out of the number (4,336) remaining, after deducting those remanded or disposed of without a judgment. This seems to afford further proof of the generally satisfactory nature of the decisions of the Courts.

Results of appeal suits.
Vide Table B.*

It may be here noticed that the provision in Act VIII. of 1859, which requires all applications for the admission of special appeals to be presented in the Sudder Court, and deprives the parties of

Effect of Act VIII. of 1859 on number of appeals.

* Appendix No. I

the option of presenting them through the lower Appellate Court, has had the effect of reducing the number of such applications, up to the 30th of April of the current year, from 395 to 257. With the facilities which exist for the employment of pleaders, this provision cannot be considered hard upon suitors, and the actual effect of it will probably be to exclude merely litigious appeals.

Construction of the Law by the Sudder Court affecting refunds of Stamp Duty.

4. Two important constructions have been circulated bearing upon the laws relating to the refund of Stamp Duty, the effect of which must be either to place a wholesome check upon appeals or in some measure to increase the Stamp Revenues.

The first of these constructions laid down that refunds could only be granted under Act XVII. of 1848, where the application for the dismissal of the suit was made by *both parties, i. e.* by both plaintiff and defendant—a principle which has been adopted in Act VIII. of 1859. The practice which had before prevailed of refunding Stamp Duty on the application of the plaintiff alone, had led to much abuse; many suits having, for ulterior purposes of fraud, been instituted, and shortly afterwards withdrawn, on a pretended compromise, while the defendant was utterly ignorant of what was passing in Court.

The other construction has relation to Section 98, Act VIII. of 1859, upon which the Court have ruled that Stamp Duty can be refunded only in original suits, and not in appeals. It is supposed that appeals were often preferred (apart from the chance of procuring a reversal of the Lower Court's decree) in the expectation of inducing the respondent to agree to a compromise, rather than risk the issue in the Appellate Court; the appellant being encouraged by the knowledge that the Stamp Duty would, if his expectations were realized, be refunded to him. If this supposition be well founded, the encouragement to vexatious appeals will now be taken away. If it be groundless, there will be considerable saving to the Stamp Revenues by the non-refund of Stamp Duty in appeals.

Whatever may be the collateral effects of the changes thus introduced, the law unquestionably stands upon a more satisfactory basis than formerly. It is well defined; its tendency is to promote *bonâ fide* agreements between the parties for the amicable settlement of their disputes at a stage of the suit when little or no labor has been entailed upon the Court; and at the same time it precludes the possibility of the indulgence being taken advantage of for purposes of fraud.

Business of the Sudder Court.

Special Appeal applications filed.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
530	676	742	935	917

5. A very large amount of business came before the Sudder Court during the past year. The applications for the admission of special appeals, which had been yearly increasing in number, had risen from 530 in 1855 to 935 in 1858, and in 1859 were 917; the regular appeals amounted to 30; the admitted special appeals to 205; the civil petitions to 639; the criminal petitions to 222; and the criminal trials, referred and

called up, to 169; making an aggregate of 2,182 cases actually brought on the file during the twelve months, besides those pending from the previous year.

Owing to the large arrears with which the current year necessarily opened, no cases have yet been tried under Act VIII. of 1859, though that law is now in full operation in the Lower Courts. It was ruled that such special appeal applications as had been filed prior to the 1st January 1860 should be dealt with according to the then existing law, as provided in Section 387 of the said Act; and this has resulted in the admission of 101 special appeals up to the date of the adjournment which must be decided before the new cases can be taken up.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Amount of Crime. *Vide* Table C.*

6. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 230,551 persons brought before the Police and Magistracy, charged with petty offences. Deducting 83,597 persons, or 37 per cent., who were released upon the charges preferred against them being compromised, and 949, who were under trial at the close of the year, it appears that about 42 per cent. of those whose cases were duly investigated were convicted, and 58 per cent. were acquitted. Making allowance for the haste in which accusations of assault, affray, and other petty offences are not unfrequently made, it is not surprising that the ratio of convictions should be so small. Of the whole number of persons summoned, 8 per cent. appeared before the Village Police, 89 per cent. before the District Police, and 3 per cent. before the Magistracy.

Decrease in charges of petty offences. *Vide* Table D.*

A remarkable decrease is observable in the number of persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors, of whom there were 3,955, or 14 per cent. fewer than in the previous year. The total number accused was 24,660. Of these 15,790, or 64 per cent., were discharged by the Police and Magistracy, leaving 8,870 persons, who were put upon their trial. These were respectively dealt with by the Magistracy under their extended powers, the Subordinate Judges, the Principal and Moofty Sudder Ameens, the Session Courts, and the Fouzdary Adawlut, according to the nature of their crimes.

Convictions.

Capital sentences and convictions of transportations during the last five years.

Sentences.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Death ..	53	52	59	57	51
Transportation ..	55	51	77	41	33

These trials resulted in the conviction of 42 per cent., the release of about 52 per cent., and the holding to security of 6 per cent. of the persons tried. Of the offenders convicted by the Fouzdary Adawlut, 51 were sentenced to be hanged and 33 to be transported for life.

The number of capital sentences has varied very little for the last five years. The sentences of transportation were considerably fewer last year than in previous years.

* Appendix No. I.

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Introduction of new Police.

7. The information of the state of crime in each District is unavoidably imperfect. The organization of the Constabulary had only been commenced in a few Districts up to the end of the year, and was far from complete even in the most advanced of these. Criminal statistics could only be fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced, as the proportion of the District comprised in them; and consequently of little use.

During the year eleven Districts have been visited and examined by the Inspector General; their requirements (except as regards two) were carefully estimated in communication with the Magistrates, and detailed reports have been laid before Government.

Act XXIV. of 1859, constituting the new Police, was passed on the 6th September 1859; North Arcot was the first District brought under the operation of the Act (on the 25th October 1859). It had been extended to seven Districts before the end of the official year. The introduction of the new system is gradual in each District, and takes place talook by talook, as the organization of the force proceeds, under arrangements concerted between the Officers of Police and the Magistrate.

North Arcot	25th October 1859
Tanjore, South Arcot, Nellore, and Coimbatore	19th January 1860
Chingleput	17th February 1860
North Canara	9th March 1860
Madura and Salem	27th April 1860

Order of Government, dated 25th October 1859, *No.* 1444.

Tabular Statement of progress made.

8. The following Abstract Statement shows in juxta-position the amount of work to be done in each District to which the Act had been extended, and the progress made up to the end of the official year:—

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS. Total Force to be raised.	Proportion to population.	Cost.	PROGRESS MADE UP TO 30TH APRIL. Force raised.	Area of District undertaken.	Its population.	Jails.	Military relieved. Veterans.	Regulars.	Total.	
North Arcot ..	7,526	1,452,550	1,510	1 to 962	1,74,900	1,272	5,490	1,151,457	2	300	36	336	
Chingleput ..	3,000	611,200	739	805	84,690	333	..	15,000	2	100	25	125	3 Companies, &c.
South Arcot .	4,933	1,185,625	1,144	1,036	1,25,620	595	1,365	411,276	1	258	..	258	1 Company and 40 men.
Tanjore ..	3,720	1,580,264	1,534	1,030	1,67,867	1,414	822	455,987	1	..	120	120	
Coimbatore ..	8,099	1,227,208	1,098	1,118	1,26,668	341	683	129,676	1	..	200	200	2 Companies.
North Canara.	4,300	483,336	1,060	456	1,11,880	770	1,027	47,611	..	..	581	581	
Nellore ..	8,000	935,700	1,098	853	1,26,000	150	..	..	1	200	..	200	2 Companies.
Madura ..	8,373	1,792,737	1,380	1,299	1,31,300	100	..	..	..	..	15	15	½ Company.
Salem ..	7,610	1,268,200	1,184	1,071	1,55,100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	55,561	10,538,826	10,747	.....	12,03,425	5,034	4,787	2,211,007	8	858	962	1,820	

N. B.—The force raised up to end of May exceeds 6,000 men. The area undertaken is nearly 10,000 square miles. Other military detachments have been relieved.

Details of District operation.

The following paragraphs contain a short notice of the progress made in each District:—

North Arcot.

9. Captain G. Hearn had, by the end of the official year, raised nearly his whole force, *viz.* 1,300 out of 1,500 men. He had brought five-sevenths of his large and arduous District under the full operation of the system. He had relieved all military guards and 250 veterans, and had assumed charge of all jails, treasuries, and escorts. He writes—"The system has been at work for seven months, and I am convinced it will give satisfaction."

This District had fallen into a very sad condition in regard to the prevalence of crime; but the detective energy and success of the new Police have given much satisfaction to the Magistrate, who writes, that his "own impressions are very favorable. "Matters are falling into their places as rapidly as can reasonably be expected. Crime "does now see the light and makes a stir. We know the worst of ourselves; while, under "the old system, a great mass of crime was suppressed. And the Village Police, upon "which the whole system rests, moves already very fairly in the new grooves. With "good men to carry it out, the system cannot fail." The returns of crime also present favorable evidence of the preventive as well as detective action of the Police, and of the energy and ability of their Superintendent and his subordinates.

Chingleput.

The Act took effect from the 17th February in Chingleput. Within 2½ months, Lieutenant C. S. Hearn has raised, drilled, and instructed nearly one-half of his force. He has undertaken the Police duty of the cantonment of Saint Thomas' Mount, assumed charge of the jails and treasuries, and has relieved 125 sepoys and veterans. He has prepared the men for the talooks of Chingleput and Tiruporur, which have been undertaken since the commencement of the new official year, and every thing promises fairly for the occupation of the entire District. Captain Hearn writes that "the general conduct of the men has been praiseworthy and obedient."

The organization of the Village Police proceeds *pari passu* with the location of the Constabulary.

South Arcot.

Lieutenant Swanston commenced operations in South Arcot on the 5th January 1860. In four months he had raised half of his force, *viz.* 600 out of 1,144 men, and brought upwards of a quarter of his District under the control of the Police, besides relieving 258 veterans, and undertaking the charge of jails, treasuries, and various cash chests. Arrangements were well advanced for occupying other talooks, which have been since taken up. He writes:—"I may say that the system is working "well; a great deal depends on the Inspector; if he be active, and with his heart in

" his duty, nothing escapes us. Robberies committed a year ago are now detected, " and bad characters feel now that they are watched, and can be, and are hunted down " wherever they may be."

The re-organization of the Village Police is well advanced in this District.

Tanjore.

Lieutenant Duncan commenced his work on the 20th January 1860. Before the close of the official year he had raised, drilled, and instructed nearly his whole force, *viz.* 1,400 men out of 1,500. He had brought nearly one-fourth (containing 450,000 inhabitants) of his Province under the Police administration; had taken charge of the large towns of Tanjore and Combaconum, and of the treasuries and jails of the District; had relieved two detachments of regular troops, and had placed matters in so advanced a position that several talooks have been occupied during the month of May. There is every prospect that, by the end of June, the entire District will have been occupied and brought under the new Police system. The Superintendent writes— " As far as can be judged from a brief experience, the result has been highly " satisfactory. The peace has been quietly, but thoroughly maintained. The starting and " working of the new Police have met with no opposition on the part of the people: " indeed, when the system has been explained to them, they have expressed an interest " in its success, and an appreciation of its advantages." The tehseeldar of the principal talook now under the Police Administration, where crime had been rife, informed the Superintendent that his range has been singularly free from crime since the Police took charge; and the Magistrate, who, with his European and Native subordinates, has taken great interest in the advancement of the organization, reports, that if the system be carried out in its integrity, it will prove an inestimable blessing to the country.

" The establishment of the Village Police proceeds equally with the introduction " of the regular Constabulary, and care has been taken to render effective the " important portion of the force."

The introduction of the new Police has been peculiarly popular in this District, and the vigor and systematic arrangement of the Superintendent have been very successful.

Coimbatore.

Lieutenant Tennant commenced his operations in Coimbatore on the 4th February. Before the end of the official year he had raised 350 men, relieved 2 companies of regular troops at Coimbatore, and undertaken the charge of jail and treasury of the town of Coimbatore, and of the talook of Polachi. He writes:—" All grades have " shown a general willingness and zeal in performing their respective duties. In some " cases I have remarked an unusual degree of intelligence and judgment amongst the " men. These qualities, if properly cultivated, will soon give us a very valuable class " of men for Constables and Inspectors." Peculiar difficulties have attended recruiting

in this District, and a large portion of the men now in the Police of that District are sepoys, discharged under recent orders for a reduction of the Native Army. The Superintendent adds—"I might have procured double the number of discharged sepoys; "but I was of opinion that too much of a military element amongst so purely a rural population as we have in this District was to be avoided." Arrangements are in progress between the Magistrate and Superintendent, which promise to result in one-half of this District being brought under the new system before the end of September next.

North Canara.

A detailed account of the successful operations conducted by the Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant Drever, under the orders of the Joint Magistrate of Canara, against the band of insurgents which had so long disturbed this District, and kept about 500 men of the Native Army employed in its unhealthy jungles, does not belong to this section.

Lieutenant Drever was permitted to raise and drill a small body of men for the special duty on which he was engaged. These have now been usefully incorporated into the Constabulary organization, which commenced in February last. Fifteen small detachments of regular troops, scattered over the unhealthy talook of Supa, were relieved in February and March—two permanent detachments at Sedashaghur and Sirci have since been relieved—in all 600 sepoys, besides European Officers. Lieutenant Drever had raised, drilled, and instructed 770 men of the 1,060 required for the Constabulary of his Province, and had occupied and brought under the Police Administration about quarter of the entire District. Matters are progressing very favorably as regards the local or Village Police.

Nellore.

Lieutenant Grove had, by the 30th April, raised 160 men, relieved the veterans stationed at Nellore, and taken charge of the jail and treasury. He has since undertaken Police charge of the town of Nellore, and added considerably to his force. A daring outbreak in the jail, aided by the jail peons, was very effectively dealt with by the Constabulary, which had taken the place of the military guard a few days before it occurred, and were there to support the jail establishment in event of outbreak.

Salem and Madura.

The Act took effect in these Districts so shortly before the close of the year that little progress up to the end of the official year could be reported. Since the commencement of the official year more has been done.

General Remarks.

10. The principle kept in view in the organization and administration of the Madras Constabulary is set out in the Preamble of the Act XXIV. of 1859, *viz.* to make the Police an efficient instrument

Organization and administration of the new Police.

at the disposal of the Magistrate for the detection and prevention of crime and preservation of the public peace. The Superintendent and his Police—Constabulary and Village—are every where acting in subordination to the Magistrate, as the Chief Conservator of the Peace of his District, and in unison and co-operation with *his* magisterial and committing agency of every grade down to the Village *Patel.* The Police is charged with every executive and preventive duty properly belonging to such a body, and with the suppression of outrage and local disorder. The Constabulary has relieved every military detachment or guard *employed on civil duty or maintained at any station for purposes not purely military* in the Provinces already taken up. The services of the two veteran battalions have been almost entirely dispensed with, and most of the detachments of six regiments of regular troops have returned to their respective head-quarters. The Constabulary is in charge of all convict jails in these Provinces, and has become responsible for the safe custody of nearly 2,000 convicts, both while in jail and at work. The Collectors' and talook treasuries are everywhere guarded by the Constabulary, and a net-work of stations and out-posts, with carefully defined *walks* and *beats,* is steadily spreading over the whole country, and occupying every town. The operations of the village watch are every where being regulated and ordered, and brought into correspondence with the Constabulary, through a body of well-selected Village Inspectors, who will occupy pretty much the place of Justices of the Peace in England in their communications with the Constabulary. The old Police, so far as found fit, is being rapidly absorbed into the new organization. The rest are relieved. The various armed bodies of a purely military (though irregular) constitution, which, under the name of Sibandi Corps, are erroneously classed as Police, are being gradually amalgamated with the Constabulary, in a manner which makes them more available for the ordinary duty of a Civil Police. And, lastly, the Constabulary gives a ready opening for earning a livelihood to the large number of effective men who have been discharged in consequence of the late reduction of the Native Army.

The system of Police administration, which is being introduced into this Presidency, has been somewhat misunderstood. It is modelled on the English County Constabulary, with modifications adapting it to the circumstances and wants of the country and character of the duty to be performed; the whole being brought into intimate relation with the Village Police, the ancient institution of the country, which has been carefully maintained.

The constitution of Madras Police is as follows;—

I. *A Village or local Police*—consisting of, 1*st*, *The Village Watch or local Police Establishment*—constituted, as at present, of the *Talári* or village watcher and detective; but strengthened, improved, adequately remunerated, and properly controlled. The Talári Police is strictly localised, and the limit of their duty duly circumscribed. They do the ordinary Police duty of the village, and are kept in daily communication with each other and with the general Constabulary, through—2*ndly*, the *Village Inspector*, who is one of the principal and most intelligent

ryots of the neighborhood, and supervises the working of the village watchers within a circle of villages conveniently clubbed together, and makes a daily report of all occurrences that take place to the head Constable of his District. The Village Inspector forms an important link in connecting the Police with the respectable rural population of the country.

II. *General Stipendiary Constabulary,* consisting of *Inspectors of Police, Head and Deputy Constables, and Privates.* These latter are formed into Police parties of a strength adapted to the work to be performed, and are located, under the command of Head and Deputy Constables, at the head-quarters of the talook magistracy and in other convenient positions, for the patrol and watch of the highways and country in general; every part of which is visited and communicated with once in twenty-four hours. *District Inspectors of Police* control and supervise the working of both the Village Police and the parties of the general Constabulary. They command them when collected for the performance of any duty, and form, with the petty officers, the detective, and, so far as falls within the proper province of the Police, the prosecuting agency of each District. The lower grades of the general Constabulary are drawn from that class of the people who become peons and enter the native army, and are all of castes and races. The Constables or petty officers will generally rise from the ranks. The Inspectors, the superior officers of the force (a fair proportion of whom will be Europeans and East Indians), are drawn from those superior classes of native society that enter the higher walks of the general service of the Government. They will intelligently guide and carefully watch the conduct and spirit of the ranks, without being too intimately connected either in interest or sympathies with the bulk of the force.

That degree of Constabulary training and instruction, which are indispensable to a body which has to guard treasuries and jails, and may be called upon to support the Magistracy in preserving the peace and ensuring order, is imparted to the force. They learn the use of arms and the simple evolutions that may be required; but they carry no arms beyond the truncheon, the ordinary bage of office, except when occasion requires. The supply of arms to each District will be in a very limited proportion to the force employed. The means of rapid concentration are provided, and are greatly facilitated by the relation the Constabulary stands in to the Village Police.

No distinction is observed between preventive and detective duties. Every Police Officer—whether of the Village Police or general Constabulary—is responsible for every duty belonging to the Police. The smooth working of the Police is specially attended to; and, above all things, they are enjoined not to annoy the people by unnecessary interference. The Police is forbidden by the law to entertain petty complaints of every description; and, even in cases of grave crime, operates generally under a Magistrate's warrant only. Every grade of the Police is amenable to the jurisdiction of the Magistracy.

Results hitherto obtained.

11. It is scarcely necessary to observe that, in carrying out the scheme, many difficulties are encountered, and are as yet but partially overcome: the experience of three or four months would scarcely, however, justify me in burdening this paper with their detail. They consist chiefly in the difficulty of obtaining the services of fitting men, and the excessive venality and inefficiency which pervades all grades of the old Police. The Inspector General is taking measures to meet the first difficulty, until the force produces men fitted for the varied duties of the higher grades from its own members. Corruption is unsparingly prosecuted when detected, which is now more easily done, from the readiness with which the people complain to the Magistracy, both Native and European, against a body which they no longer look on as identical in interest and sympathy.

An important result of the general plan will be a large expected reduction in the aggregate number of men employed in the public service, while at the same time the duty will be more efficiently performed. The expense of the new force will necessarily be considerably larger, as all grades of the Police will now, for the first time, be fairly remunerated.

No single case of jarring with the Magistracy has occurred.

Presidency Town Police.

Working of Police Courts.

12. The statements included in Appendix No. II. relate to the working of the Presidency Town Police.

Statements numbered from 1 to 5 show the work of the first Magistrate's District or Town Police Court, to which two Magistrates stand appointed, *viz.* Major Wilson and Mr. Maurice Cross.

Statements 6 and 7 illustrate the work of the second Magistrate's District, or Vepery Police Court, over which Mr. T. G. Clarke presides; and No. 8 contains the work of the third District, or Royapetta Police Court, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Colbeck is the Magistrate.

The number of cases disposed of in each Court, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

Town Police Court,	in 1858	7,644 cases,	in 1859	8,366 cases.
Vepery Police Court,	ditto	4,255 ditto,	ditto	6,805 ditto.
Royapetta Police Court,	ditto	4,439 ditto,	ditto	5,484 ditto.

Statement No. 9 gives the number of cases in which Police Officers have been tried by the Commissioner of Police for trifling breaches of discipline, under the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of the Police Act (XIII. of 1856).

13. Number 10 is a comparative statement, in which the increase and decrease of each description of offence, as compared with the preceding year, is clearly shown.

State of crime as compared with previous years.

In the year 1858 the total number of cases put up for trial was 17,753
and during the past year 23,123
being an excess of 5,370

against the latter, which is accounted for by the large number of common nuisance cases brought before the Magistrates during the past year, and also by an excess in the number of cases against Police Officers for trifling breaches of discipline, which last is attributable to the large increase to the strength of the force, occasioned by the addition of the Marine Branch towards the close of the year 1858. In other respects, there is nothing which it appears necessary to call attention to, beyond the fact that offences of a heinous nature were happily very few in number during 1859.

Peace of the Presidency Town.

14. The tranquillity of the place was undisturbed, except in two intances, which occurred whilst the Chief Commissioner was absent from Madras on duty; the one being a panic among the boatman, originating in a false report maliciously spread by some persons unknown, to the effect that their children would be stolen and sacrificed on the occasion of the commencement of the Pier; and the other, a feeling of strong popular excitement among the Mahomedans of Triplicane, arising from the proposed burial of the body of an aged priest of that persuasion at the foot of the steps leading to the large mosque there, to which measure the darogah of the musjeed was opposed. Both alarms were fortunately soon subdued without any serious consequences ensuing, thanks to the energy, promptitude, and judgment displayed by Major Wilson, who was acting as Commissioner of Police.

Kidnapping.

Number of children restored 16
Number of cases committed 7

15. Kidnapping of children by native parties for the purposes of sale was actually discovered to have taken place to some extent, and through the exertions of the Police many children were restored to their relatives, and several kidnappers committed for trial before the Supreme Court at the ensuing Criminal Sessions. They have since been convicted and sentenced.

Inquests.

16. The usual report by the Coroner of Madras (No. 11) shows that the number of inquests held last year was 196, being 31 less than during the year 1858.

References and appendices.

17. Statement No. 12 is the Mortuary Report for the year. In the absence of reliable information of the number of persons residing in this city, it is impossible to calculate with any certainty the rate of morality; but this difficulty will be in some measure overcome by the end of the current year, as the Municipal Commissioners have determined to obtain, as far as possible, the following information during this year, *viz.*:—

"Number of men, women, and children residing in each house, distinguishing "Christians, Hindoos, and Mussulmen."

Statement No. 13 gives the number of cargo boats floated during the year, in which a Police Officer was sent under (the provisions of) Section II. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858, and the sum actually collected by the levy of the tax of 3 annas on each trip, and the sum realized by fines: it is found that the amount so raised will cover about three-fourths of the cost of the Marine Branch of the force.

Statement No. 14 contains the following information:—

1.—Amount realized by fines levied in the Magistrates' Courts.

2.—Proceeds sale of unclaimed property by the Commissioner of Police.

3.—Amount paid for licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police under the provisions of Section L. of Act XIII. of 1856.

Number 15 is the Report of the number of admissions into, and discharges from, the Penitentiary, with other information regarding that establishment.

JAILS.

Works in progress.

18. In the prisoners' department the only new work in progress is the prison at Ootacamund, originally designed as the station prison, but arranged for the accommodation of thirty-six Europeans under sentence of penal servitude, until the larger European Penitentiary is built; the building consists of thirty-six cells, with a cubic content of 1,000 feet in each, with corridor, entrance, jailor's quarters, dispensary, office, guard-room, store-room, and kitchen; the block of cells is to be enclosed on three sides with a wall 40 feet from the building; the jailor's servants' rooms are outside in a detached building. With the view to the speedy and proper construction of this building, the Inspector General of Jails was directed to undertake it himself.

The Salem prison, constructed on a plan proposed by the Inspector, was nearly completed, when the Engineer Officer in charge was obliged to stop for want of funds, and in this state it was found by His Excellency the Governor, who directed its completion to the extent required for immediate use; the high rate of mortality in the old jail rendering it necessary that no time should be lost in removing the prisoners.

In other prisons improvements have been limited to what was emergent and inexpensive.

Jail Guards.

19. Under the new Police arrangements, the guarding of the prisoners at labor, and of the prisons, has been undertaken by that force; the internal arrangements of the prison and the direction of the convicts at labor being committed to the jailor, assisted by warders, who are aided by maistries selected from well-conducted prisoners, who have undergone a considerable

portion of their sentence; the Inspectors General of Police and of Jails are satisfied that the arrangement works well; it has been introduced gradually in the Districts in which the new Police rules are in operation.

The Police undertake not only the guard duties formerly performed by the prisons' establishments, but that also which was done by the military; thus fixing, what was a divided responsiblity, on one body.

The new arrangement has proved advantageous to discipline.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

Health of Prisoners.

20. There has been a remarkable mortality in the Calicut jail; during the months of October and November last, no less than 109 prisoners having died of cholera during about thirty-three days; the average number of prisoners during the quarter was 422, so that the mortality from that disease alone, during those days, exceeded 25 per cent.; the total number attacked during the period was 156, the deaths being more than double the recoveries; the disease was prevalent and very fatal in the town at the time. The frequency and virulence of epidemics in this jail was noticed by the Inspector in his first Report; arrangements were made for guarding against communication of small-pox, which had hitherto proved frequent and very fatal, and there was reason to hope that the prison had become healthy, until this outbreak, by its virulence, showed that the prison was not free from causes favorable to disease. Independently of deaths from cholera, the mortality in this prison during the year was unusually high, being altogether 153 on an average of 382 prisoners.

At Masulipatam also was a very sudden and fatal recurrence of a disease which some years ago was prevalent there; 18 prisoners died of berriberri, and 17 others similarly affected were transferred to the prison at Guntoor, which has been, for many years, a sanitarium for the Masulipatam prison. The total deaths in this prison were high, being 28 on an average of 127 prisoners.

The old jail at Salem returned a mortality of 46 on an average of 215 prisoners, not one of which was from cholera, affording a remarkable illustration of the argument against the exclusion of deaths from this cause in estimating the unhealthiness of the several jails, which the Inspector maintained in opposition to the former practice of the Medical Board. No less than 32 of the 46 deaths were from those well-known types of unhealthy prisons—diarrhœa, atrophy, anasarca, and dropsies; while 8 more were from dysentery.

The mortality in the prisons of Combaconum and Coimbatore remains high, though not so great as in former years. At Madura the mortality, usually high, has been reduced to 8 on an average of 146 prisoners. The returns, however, of Combaconum and Madura have been reduced at the expense of the prison gangs at Negapatam and

Paumben, to which places sickly prisoners are sent for change; thus Negapatam shows a mortality of 34 on an average of 72 prisoners transferred from Combaconum, and Paumben, a mortality of 14 on an average of 212 transferred from Madura.

The usually healthy prison of Bellary has a mortality of 29 on an average of 445 prisoners, while that at Guntoor maintains its character in having a mortality of only 1 on an average of 151 prisoners.

Ootacamund has proved a very healthy station for prisoners, a gang of which was moved up to assist in excavating the site for the new jail; of two deaths, one was from an accident. With some few the climate disagrees, and these are immediately returned to Coimbatore. Experience of former years, 1830 to 1834, justifies the remark that prisoners employed at Ootacamund have been more healthy than in any other Southern jail.

Escapes.

21. There were 68 escapes during the year, and 48 re-apprehensions. One only of these, of 33 prisoners at Nellore, was attended with violence; of the rest, 13 escaped from the prison at Tinnevelly by breaking out at night. The 33 from Nellore broke out and seized the arms and escaped, followed by a small party of the new Police, and some of their own guards; 14 were apprehended in the pursuit, of whom 4 were killed or mortally wounded; 8 others were brought in wounded, and 9 were subsequently taken.

There was reason to suspect connivance on the part of some of the prisons' guards, both at Nellore and Tinnevelly. At Nellore 7 of the guards were convicted of connivance and judicially sentenced; the other escapes were owing to negligence of guards.

Expenses.

22. In regard to expenses of individual prisoners at different jails, shown in the return,* it should be noticed, that in the zillah jails the cost of the jail establishment is included, while the prisoners in gangs are not debited with the cost of any fixed establishment, which induces an appearance of less cost in these cases.

The cost of diet has been in proportion to the prices of the different Districts; some additional expense is incurred in providing extra diet in the unhealthy jails.

The messing system has been introduced into another prison, that of Cuddapah, with advantage.

REVENUE.

23. For the reasons assigned in the Administration Report of 1858-59, the present Report will be limited to a detail of the results of the past year, 1859-60.

* Appendix No. III.

Season and market prices.

The season was of a less favorable character than the preceding one. It opened well, but after November there was a general failure of rain. In Bellary and Kurnool the drought was severe, and its consequences would have pressed heavily on the people, but for the employment afforded by the Irrigation Company. In Chingleput the failure of the latter rains caused considerable loss. In Trichinopoly the fall of rain in July was so excessive, that the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon again burst their banks, submerging the country for miles, and causing much injury. On the whole, the year must be considered less favorable than the average of seasons.

Prices.

Prices generally fell, but were still high and remunerative. The cost of labor rose greatly during the year, and was generally nearly 50 per cent. higher than before.

Revenue for last five years.

The following abstract shows the revenue of the last five years:—

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,58,91,715	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998
Abkarry or Tax on Spirituous Liquors ...	20,78,351	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240
Salt	54,14,154	54,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763
Sea Customs	12,41,730	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639
Moturpha or Tax on Professions, &c. ...	10,97,337	10,82,974	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,648
Stamp Revenue...	6,67,845	7,07,716	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,55,098
Frontier Customs	1,91,242	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637
Extra Revenue	2,16,079	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,741
Total, Rupees ...	4,68,34,808	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,49,51,764
£ ...	4,683,480	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,495,176

It will be seen from the above Statement, that between 1855-56 and 1859-60, the total revenue has risen from £4,683,480 to £5,495,176, or by upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling. The increase in the year under report—the last of the series—has been £85,551. In reality, however, the increase is greater, because, as explained in last year's Report, a change in the mode of bringing the collections to account caused the inclusion in the revenue of 1858-59 of the receipts of a longer period than had been previously customary. The revenue of the year 1859-60 consequently appears lower than it is in reality, from its being thus compared with that of a year, in the accounts of which, by a mere change of system, the receipts of 12½ months are credited.

Area of land under occupancy.

25. The area under occupancy in 1859-60 comprised 13,663,355 acres, or 550,593 acres in excess of that of the preceding year. It is particularly gratifying to find that there is again a considerable increase in those Districts in which reductions of assessments have recently been effected. The addition of no less than half a million acres of land to the area under

	Acres.
Nellore	48,172
Bellary	116,711
North Arcot	33,446
South Arcot	29,462
Trichinopoly	10,735

cultivation, and this in a year not peculiarly favorable, but rather the reverse, is a satisfactory proof of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural community.

26. The revenue from land in 1859-60 is less by about £80,000 than was realized last year. This is owing to several causes, *viz.* failure of rain, the smaller amount of arrears due to Government on account of former years, the alteration already mentioned in the manner of bringing the collections to account, and the change in the mode of settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The last cause will be fully explained in a subsequent part of this Report; the others are self-evident.

Revenue from Land.
Rupees 4,07,31,998
£ 40,73,199

27. The Abkarry of this Presidency (excepting only the town and suburbs of Madras itself) is rented out by public auction for terms of years, and the revenue from this source consequently fluctuates but little. In the year under report there was an increase of 94,650 Rupees, or £9,465. This amount is *exclusive* of the duty on liquor imported by sea, which is included in the item of Sea Customs.

Revenue from Abkarry.
Rupees 29,28,240
£ 2,92,824

28. The Salt revenue shows an increase of 4,34,450 Rupees over the previous year. On the 19th August 1859 the monopoly price of salt was raised from 1 Rupee to 1 Rupee 2 annas per Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. The prime cost of the article being on an average only 2 annas per maund, or 4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per cwt., the monopoly duty amounts to a little under 2*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. The season was extremely unfavorable for manufacture in the Districts of Tanjore and South Arcot, and from the pans having also been seriously injured by severe floods, the stocks were so reduced that it became necessary to import from other places and to restrict the sales in the last-named Province. But for this, the increase of revenue would have been considerably larger. In Malabar and Canara also extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring salt, owing to scarcity of the article in Bombay and Goa, Malabar being wholly, and Canara partially, dependent on foreign sources of supply. Great attention has been paid during the year to the administration of this department. In every District, except Malabar, a Deputy Collector has been appointed to the special charge of it. A Member of the Board of Revenue is now engaged in visiting the different places of manufacture, and the establishments are being carefully revised. The results of these measures will be apparent in the returns of future years. A depôt for the sale of salt has been opened at Manikdeo Kunta, in the Nagpore country, about 120 miles from the sea-coast, on an affluent of the Godavari, with every prospect of being highly successful. The salt is conveyed up the Godavari and sold at a price calculated to cover the prime cost of the article, all charges of transit, &c., and the full duty, besides affording a fair profit, so as not to exclude private enterprize. A depôt on similar principles is being established at Buttely, on a navigable river of the Ganjam District. The quantity of salt conveyed inland from Madras by the railway (which was only open for 100 miles) has risen from 8,510 tons in 1858-59 to 13,979 tons in the year under report.

Revenue from Salt.
Rupees 64,58,763
£ 6,45,876

29. The Sea Customs Revenue of the year shows the large increase of 9,64,230 Rupees, owing to the enhanced duties imposed by Act VII. of 1859.

Sea Customs.
Rupees 23,55,639
£ 2,35,563

The following abstract gives the Foreign Trade of the Presidency for a series of eleven years. The Coasting Trade being exempt from Customs Duties, is excluded from the Statement. It will be seen that, taking merchandise and treasure together, the official value of the Import Trade has risen from £1,769,079 to £4,734,671, and that of the Export Trade from £2,980,843 to £4,333,034 between 1849-50 and 1859-60. In the same period the gross duty has risen from £85,642 to £231,475, the high revenue of the last year being owing, as already stated, to enhanced rates of duty :—

Revenue from Land Customs.

	Imports.			Exports.			Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	1,34,54,281	42,36,514	1,76,90,795	2,29,28,008	68,80,427	2,98,08,435	7,92,295	8,56,420
1850-51	1,35,44,924	60,42,437	1,95,87,361	2,56,37,826	44,97,691	3,01,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851-52	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750

Revenue from Moturpha.
Rupees 10,94,648
£ 1,09,464

30. The proceeds of the Moturpha, or Taxes on Professions and Trades, fell off to the petty extent of 8,605 Rupees.

Revenue from Stamps.
Rupees 8,55,098
£ 85,509

The revenue from Stamp Duties shows an increase of 47,919 Rupees in the year under review.

Revenue from Land Customs.
Rupees 2,39,637
£ 23,963

The Customs Duties on the land frontiers of foreign settlements have increased by 43,575 Rupees, from the same cause as the Sea Customs Revenue, *viz.* the enhancement of the rates of Import and Export Duty.

Revenue from Extra Revenue.
Rupees 2,87,741
£ 28,774

The "Extra Revenue" is a mere head of account, to which interest, collections after the yearly accounts are closed, and other similar items are credited. The increase this year was 67,591 Rupees.

31. The general result of the year under review was, as already stated, a gross revenue of 5,49,51,764 Rupees, being an increase of 8,55,513 Rs. above that of 1858-59, which was the highest on record.

General Result.

This revenue was collected with facility. The increased facility afforded for the recovery of arrears by the enactment of Act XXXIX. of 1858 has operated

advantageously; recourse to legal process for this purpose was more frequent than in the previous year, but the total amount recovered by the sale of property, *viz.* 24,981 Rupees, is insignificant when compared with the aggregate revenue realized without difficulty. In no instance was any defaulter imprisoned.

The progressive increase in the revenue during the last five years, the rapid spread of cultivation, the rise in the wages of labor, the augmented consumption of articles of luxury, and the greatly extended trade of the Presidency, betoken steady improvement in the condition of the people.

District Exhibition.

32. The only District Exhibition held during the year 1859-60 was a Cattle Show at Addunki, in the Nellore District, at which the cattle breeders of the neighboring Districts were allowed to compete. The result, as has always hitherto been the case at this meeting, was highly satisfactory, and the circumstance that the finest specimens of cattle exhibited on this occasion were only two and three years old, goes to prove that these Cattle Shows, which have now been established for about four years, have been decidedly productive of beneficial results at a very trifling cost to the State.

Local Funds.

33. The "Local Funds" established for the construction of minor roads and communications have proved most useful. In North Arcot, during the last year, 25 miles of road have been made and 130 miles opened. The results in South Arcot, Bellary, Salem, Canara, and Malabar, where also these funds are on a proper footing, continue to be highly satisfactory. The "Cart Tax" in Salem has, however, been abolished; originally a voluntary contribution, a large number of the payers lately refused to continue their payments, and Government deemed it expedient wholly to give up the cess. The income and expenditure of 1858-59 (the last year for which complete accounts have been received) are shown below. The large surplus of that year has been turned to good account in 1859-60, and proved a peculiarly valuable resource, in consequence of the State expenditure on Public Works having been greatly reduced for financial reasons:—

	Balance of 1857-58.	Receipts of 1858-59.	Total.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rajahmundry	53	335	388	156
2. Masulipatam	6,179	7,431	13,610	4,378
3. Guntoor	1,082	983	2,065	2
4. Nellore	2,187	9,226	11,413	1,752
5. Bellary	14,256	7,431	21,687	10,604
6. Chingleput	137	166	303	20
7. North Arcot	...	26,314	26,314	...
8. South Arcot	2,306	35,759	38,065	29,086
9. Trichinopoly	552	852	1,404	508
10. Madura	17,521	394	17,915	7,301
11. Coimbatore	2,517	4,456	6,967	352
12. Salem	2,547	3,380	5,927	4,950
13. Canara	11,887	18,210	30,097	13,806
14. Malabar	18,724	41,061	59,785	42,089
15. Madras	5,567	4,181	9,748	1,975
Total	85,515	1,60,173	2,45,688	1,16,979

District Presses.

34. The District printing presses continue most valuable and economical adjuncts to the Collectorate offices. Local Gazettes are issued from them in every District, except three, in which also they will shortly be established. The expenses of the presses have been more than met by reductions of establishments and receipts for work done for private individuals. The accounts for 1859-60 have not yet been received, but the following abstract exhibits the operations of the presses in 1858-59. The income in that year exceeded the expenditure by £1,000, while the value of the work done, estimated at the usual rates of the Presidency, amounted to £4,229 :—

Districts.	Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure in 1858-59.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.	
				Excess.	Savings.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	1,850	1,144	910	...	234
2. Rajahmundry ...	2,879	1,731	1,387	...	343
3. Masulipatam ...	2,859	2,822	1,537	...	1,284
4. Guntoor	1,426	1,170	1,122	...	47
5. Nellore	1,364	1,182	1,027	...	154
6. Cuddapah	1,728	895	1,004	- 109	...
7. Bellary	1,255	1,606	1,268	...	337
8. Chingleput	1,019	900	699	...	201
9. North Arcot ...	3,004	1,266	1,054	...	212
10. South Arcot ...	3,318	2,255	1,648	...	607
11. Tanjore	4,942	1,936	1,435	...	501
12. Trichinopoly ...	1,554	941	707	...	233
13. Madura	2,166	1,263	989	...	274
14. Tinnevelly	626	1,107	450	...	657
15. Coimbatore	2,574	1,723	944	...	779
16. Salem	6,189	3,244	1,396	...	1,848
17. Canara	567	962	564	...	397
18. Malabar	3,022	3,349	1,351	...	1,997
Total ...	42,299	29,496	19,492	109	10,105
				Net ...	9,996

Appointment of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors.

35. The advantages anticipated from the appointment of Uncovenanted Officers as Deputy Collectors and Magistrates have been fully realized. In every Collectorate a Deputy has been appointed to the charge of the treasury and accounts; and the Collector, thus saved from a mass of mere routine work, is enabled to devote his time and attention to the more important duties of his office. In the maritime District also (Malabar alone excepted) Deputy Collectors have been nominated to the special charge of the Salt Department, and the advantage of their supervision and energy is already becoming apparent. Special duties of importance, such as the change of settlement in Tanjore, and the purchase of land for the Railways, have also been entrusted to Officers of this class,

subject to the general control of the Collector, and have been performed in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner.

Management of Public Bungalows.

36. The public bungalows for the use of travellers will shortly be fully supplied with furniture and other conveniences, and at the more important extra servants will also be entertained. A moderate fee is levied for the accommodation afforded. On one important road (*viz.* from Madras to Trichinopoly), where the experiment has been fairly tried, the receipts from fees have not only met all the current expenses, but have also left a considerable surplus.

Administrative changes.

37. The three Districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Rajahmundry have been formed into two, in consequence of the practical inconvenience resulting from three independent revenue authorities having jurisdiction over the tract of country watered from the important irrigation works constructed of late years on the Godavari and Kristna rivers. The new Districts derive their names from these rivers. The saving of expenditure caused by this change has admitted of the division of Canara, on the Western Coast, into two compact Districts, the great length of the old Province rendering efficient administration and supervision extremely difficult. The small Collectorates of Madras and Chingleput have also been amalgamated, and the saving thus effected will admit of the establishment of a new Court in the densely populated and thriving Province of Tanjore.

Revision of Establishments.

38. The revenue establishments have been carefully revised in connection with the introduction of the new Police system. The Tehseeldary Divisions have been considerably enlarged, and the subordinate establishments reduced in numbers, while the pay of the several grades has been materially increased. It is hoped that by these measures a more efficient and trustworthy class of Officers will be obtained for the public service, and the State be secured from frauds and the people from oppression. There can be little doubt that the system of employing an immoderately large staff of subordinate officials, on salaries barely sufficing for maintenance, has operated most injuriously to the interests and morals of the people. The results of the changes in course of being carried out are, that a large number of subordinate revenue officials will no longer be required, and a sum of at least eleven lakhs of Rupees will be saved to meet the expenses of the new Police. At the same time the pay of every grade has been carefully fixed at rates suited to the social position, and sufficient for the reasonable wants of the class of men employed.

Clerks about 1,400.
Peons about 10,000.

Freehold titles.

39. The principle of granting land on freehold tenure, by permitting the redemption of the Land Tax, has been introduced to the following extent:—

(1.) Lands now occupied wholly or in part, by buildings and paying quit-rent to Government, may, at the option of the owner, be converted into freeholds by payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual quit-rent paid at the time of conversion.

(2.) Lands hereafter required for building purposes are to be sold by auction at an upset price of twenty times their yearly quit-rent or tax, and are thereafter to be held by the purchaser on freehold tenure.

(3.) Lands on the Neilgherries, Shevaroy, and Pulney Hills, and *coffee* lands in the Wynaad talook of Malabar, are similiarly treated, except that the upset price of building sites on the hill tracts has been specially fixed at 10 Rupees or £1 per acre.

(4.) Private lands subject to quit-rent in the town and suburbs of Madras may be converted into freeholds on the same terms, *viz.* twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent.

(5.) For town lands *not* liable to quit-rent, freehold titles are granted without payment, on good *primâ facie* evidence of title being afforded.

(6.) Owners of lands coming within the scope of the rules, who are unable or unwilling to redeem their quit-rent, can obtain permanent title-deeds, with a reservation of the quit-rent and the option of hereafter converting their lands into freeholds.

(7.) The liability of landholders to payments for municipal or other local purposes, and for the Moturpha, is not affected by the conversion into freeholds.

In all the above cases title-deeds are granted under the seal of Government.

By a more recent order, on the Neilgherries and Shervaroys, allotments of land for coffee and farming are also sold without any upset price, subject to an annual quit-rent of 1 Rupee per acre, with the power of conversion into freeholds at twenty years' purchase of the quit-rent.

The assessment on coffee lands in Wynaad has also been fixed at 2 Rupees per acre on the area actually under coffee; no tax, however, being levied until the plants are two years old. It is open to planters to make proposals for a fixed assessment over their entire estates. Land planted with any other crop than coffee pays the usual local assessment. The Export Duty on coffee, it may be remarked, has been abolished by Act X. of 1860.

"Ulungu" system of Tanjore and Tinnevelly changed.

40. A change of importance has been effected in the "Ulungu" system of revenue settlement peculiar to portions of the Tanjore and Tinnevelly Districts. When this system was originally introduced into these Provinces, a standard grain assessment was fixed for each village, and also a standard commutation price, according to which the grain assessment was to be converted into money; but it was at the same time arranged that, if the current selling price of grain should exceed the standard commutation price by more than 10 per cent., the whole of the profit above that percentage should go to Government, and similarly that Government should bear the loss if the current prices fell more than 5 per cent. below the standard commutation rate. Practically, therefore, the latter rate was adhered to only if the current prices did not vary from it by a

greater excess than 10 per cent., or a greater deficiency than 5 per cent. The disadvantages of this system consisted in the extreme labor and difficulty of obtaining accurate and fair returns of current prices; the constant interference of ill-paid officials; the room afforded for fraud and corruption, and the pressure on the agricultural community when, for a series of years (as has latterly been the case), the current prices greatly exceeded the standard rate, while at the same time the crops were either deficient or of ordinary magnitude. Under the roytwary system, with its fixed money assessment, calculated on a careful estimate of average crops and average prices, the ryot reaps the entire and exclusive advantage of high prices, either to make good a deficiency of produce, or to swell his capital and profits. Under the "Ulungu" but 10 per cent. of such profits fall to the ryots' share, and though, on the other hand, he is saved from loss by material fall of price, such a system cannot but cramp agricultural energy and enterprize, by confining profits within so narrow a compass. In practice, however, a combination of high prices, with deficient harvests, has compelled Government, year after year, to remit large sums in Tanjore rather than impoverish the people by levying the whole excess above the standard limit. In Tinnevelly the same necessity has not yet been experienced, but of its ultimate occurrence, if prices maintain their present height, there can be little doubt.

In both Districts the remedy applied has been to adhere to the standard rate invariably as that of commutation without reference to current prices. In Tanjore a considerable extent of land in excess of the supposed area has been discovered and brought to account, and the result of the change above described will be a moderate increase above the revenue *actually collected* under the Ulungu system. In Tinnevelly, however, there will be a large decrease; but this relief from excessive taxation cannot fail to be ultimately advantageous to the revenue, as well as to the ryots.

Impressment of labor and carriage abolished.

41. Impressment, whether of labor or carriage, has been wholly abolished. As might be expected, the change of system has at the outset been productive of inconvenience to the travelling public; but measures are under consideration to remedy these temporary consequences without infringing the principle of freedom from impressment. The ultimate effects of the change cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the people.

Municipal bodies in Provinces.

42. The only Municipal Associations in the Provinces are those at Salem and Vizagapatam, voluntarily established by the more enlightened of the residents. These institutions have effected considerable sanitary improvements, and it is hoped that, as education advances, the example thus set will be generally followed.

Pearl Fishery.

43. The Conservancy of the Pearl Banks off the coasts of Tinnevelly and Madura has continued to receive much attention. The duty has been specially entrusted to the Master Attendant at Tuticorin; the banks have been examined from time to time, and three small vessels have been sanctioned for efficiently guarding them. It is hoped that there will be a small fishery next year.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Operations in the Godavery Division. Godavery, Kristna, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem.

44. Three survey and three settlement parties have been at work during the greater part of this year in the Districts noted in the margin, and a fourth party in each branch was started in the Wynaad after the south-west monsoon rains abated in October.

The Rajahmundry or Godavery Settlement party has continued its operations in the Godavery Delta, gradually extending them to the whole district, which will be completed as regards the demarcation of the lands and their classification for assessment during the year 1860. For the formation of the assessment much material has been prepared, but the settlement waits for the detail field areas to be supplied by the survey as its necessary basis.

The Godavery survey party has been engaged in the same locality. Its progress has not been so rapid as that of the settlement party, owing to the longer period required for training hands for the survey operations; the prevalence of cholera and other causes also have impeded the work.

On consideration of the importance of an early settlement of the revenue in the Godavery District, in securing adequate returns from the great irrigation works in it, arrangements were sanctioned in December last for greatly increasing the strength of the present survey party, and forming an auxiliary party, thus pressing on the work to the utmost possible extent.

Meanwhile the question has been considered as to the best mode of levying an assessment for the increased advantages of the land under the irrigation provided by the Godavery and Kristna anicuts, and the decision been arrived at of levying a general water-rate per acre for irrigation in addition to a separate land assessment.

Operations in the Kristna Division.

45. The Masulipatam settlement party was only made up to its full strength after the commencement of the year. It has been employed in the demarcation and classification of lands in the Kristna Delta, in the late Masulipatam District, which will shortly be finished, when the party will take up the rest of the Kristna District comprized in the late Guntoor Collectorate. The remarks regarding the formation of the assessment in the Godavery District equally apply to this District.

The Kristna survey party has been even less favorably circumstanced in some respects than the Godavery party, it having been started a year later, and its strength having only been made up gradually throughout the year. Its progress, therefore, has not been great. Its augmentation to the strength of the increased Godavery party has been sanctioned.

Operations in Trichinopoly and Salem Divisions.

46. The settlement party in the south has been employed in the Trichinopoly and Salem Districts. In the former the demarcation and classification of the lands will probably be completed during the year 1860. A Settlement Report on the surveyed talooks in South Arcot was

submitted on the 27th August 1859. The formation of the assessment is in progress for the upland Trichinopoly talooks on the north of the Cavery. The operations of this party have extended to about 950 square miles in demarcation, and 1,360 square miles in classification during the past working season, and the average cost of both combined is 63½ Rupees, the estimated expenditure for the settlement being 64 Rupees a square mile.

The southern survey party was engaged in Trichinopoly during the working season of 1859, but took the field in January last in Salem as well as Trichinopoly. This party being composed, in a measure, of the hands originally entertained in the experimental survey, has worked more efficiently than those of newer constitution. Notwithstanding many hands being prostrated with fever in the Salem talooks, it accomplished about 1,040 square miles, of which 921 square miles were measured in fields, at a cost of 56¾ Rupees per square mile, the estimated standard being 65 Rupees a square mile. Efforts will be made to complete the survey of the Trichinopoly District in the ensuing year. The enlargement of this party, in the same manner as the northern parties, was also sanctioned early in 1860. This party has also corrected the maps and other survey records of the South Arcot talooks surveyed from 1855 to 1857, so as to bring them up to the present extent of cultivation, which has considerably increased in consequence of the reduction of the assessment.

Operations in Wynaad.

47. The Wynaad settlement and survey parties were organized under peculiar difficulties. The notoriously unhealthy climate, the isolation from the plains, the want of the necessary accommodations for the native servants, the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of persons conversant with the language and manners of the scattered population, the local circumstances of the Province, and the necessity of employing very inferior agency, even on liberal salaries, added to the difficulties ordinarily experienced in forming new parties. The objects of the operations in the Wynaad being somewhat different from those in the ryotwary Districts, may be described as follows:—

(1.) To define and record the boundaries of estates.

(2.) To ascertain and record the nature and extent of proprietary rights and of all other rights connected with the soil.

(3.) The confirmation of the tenure of exempted proprietary lands, and the settlement of the tenure of encroachments or long-continued possession; and

(4.) To establish a moderate land tax on a sound basis and at equitable rates, and to extend it to all cultivated lands according to the custom of the District.

It has been resolved that the survey should be based upon estates which are mostly proprietary, and not upon any detail of fields, and that a registry shall be formed of all properties held on tenures involving acts of ownership, whatever the reversionary rights may be. Some progress was made in the organization of the establishments, and field operations were commenced; but the unhealthy season which commences in March, and the subsequent monsoon, rendered it necessary to suspend operations for

some months. Part of the establishments has been temporarily transferred to the Salem District during this interval.

Connection of the Revenue Survey with the Grand Trigonometrical Survey.

48. The revenue survey has been connected with the grand trigonometrical survey stations in the Trichinopoly, Salem, and Kristna Districts; the average error of the revenue survey has thus been found to be 9·2 feet per mile, the maximum 21·1 feet, and the minimum 0·6 foot. In the Godavery District the trigonometrical stations could not be identified; but this is not of so much consequence, as it is allowed by the Deputy Surveyor General of India that they cannot be depended upon for accuracy.

Lithographic Press.

The lithographic establishment attached to the survey office has been brought into good working order, and turns out the village maps printed in colors. Those for 320 villages have been executed during the year. Owing to the small size of the presses these have been printed in two or three sections, thus greatly increasing the labor. The larger presses and materials lately sanctioned by Government will considerably increase the efficiency of this branch.

Survey Classes.

Small survey classes have been usefully employed in the Ganjam, Guntoor, Nellore, and Malabar Districts, and their progress is reported by the Superintendent of revenue survey as being satisfactory.

Area of work.

49. The approximate area of work falling within the official year is as follows:—

Parties.	Completed.		In Progress.	
	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in square miles.	Number of Villages.	Area of Villages in square miles.
Demarcation.				
Godavery party	386	1,171	55	149
Kristna ditto	379	1,107	7	30
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	468	910	32	112
Total ...	1,233	3,188	94	291
Classification.				
Godavery party	431	842	42	108
Kristna ditto	528	1,001	6	8
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	832	1,499	38	107
Total ...	1,791	3,342	86	223
Survey.				
Godavery party	154	627	...	...
Kristna ditto	199	522	...	...
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto	432	1,037	...	...
Total ...	785	2,186	...	...

The demarcation of 1,233 villages for survey has thus been completed, comprising an area of nearly 3,200 square miles; 1,791 villages have been classified for assessment, containing an area of about 3,340 square miles; and 785 villages, with an area of 2,186 square miles, have been surveyed.

Expenditure of the year.

50. The approximate expenditure of the year is as follows:—

Settlement.

	Rupees.
Central Office	62,268
Godavery party	56,944
Kristna ditto	56,712
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto ..	58,268
Wynaad ditto	20,442
Total ..	2,54,734

Survey.

Godavery party	52,524	The expenditure of the Central Office has been apportioned on the parties, and is included in these sums.
Kristna ditto	46,430	
Trichinopoly and Salem ditto ..	58,879	
Wynaad ditto	17,959	
Total ..	1,75,692	
Lithographic Establishment	6,195	
Extra Establishment in South Arcot, out of spare funds of the Wynaad party	1,617	
Extra measurers and coolies of the Godavery and Kristna Districts ..	7,512	
Instruments purchased	3,469	
Contingent charges of Central Office ..	2,020	
Total ..	1,96,605	

INAM COMMISSION.

51. The Madras Inam Commission was organized in the present year 1859-60. It may not be out of place to preface this first review of its operations by some notice of the past history of the Inam question in this Presidency, and of the general principles and rules which have been adopted for the guidance of the Commission.

Origin and System formerly pursued.

The Madras Territories came under the rule of the British Government partly in the middle of the last, and partly about the commencement of the present century. During the long period which succeeded, lands held as Inam, however defective in their original titles, were suffered to be enjoyed tax free, and to descend from generation to generation in tacit acknowledgment of the prescriptive right of the holders. In 1802 Regulation XXXI. was passed for the Registration of Inams, and by a certain Clause it was ruled that no length of possession could protect invalid titles. But a comparatively small number of Inams was registered under its provisions, and no general scrutiny into Inam tenures was ever attempted. Finally, the Court of Directors, in their Judicial Despatch to the Madras Government of the 13th October 1847, laid down the *dictum* that long undisturbed possession both afforded an evidence of right and constituted a motive to Government not to interfere; and upon this basis the Madras Government, in 1848, passed and promulgated a series of rules, which have ever since been the guide of the subordinate authorities, and appealed to by the inamdars as the standing law on the subject.

These rules recognized length of possession as a valid title to Inams held without grants; and it was explained that entries in the earlier survey accounts, which were then forty (now fifty) years old, would be admitted as proof of long possession. The rules, though liberal in principle, were variously interpreted, and were practically productive of vexation, uncertainty, and frequent injustice to the inamdars. Their most objectionable feature was, that, in order to secure the reversionary right of Government in the Inams, they enjoined enquiry on the occurrence of every lapse, and a report to the Board of Revenue and the Government, when there were "any circumstances affecting the prior transmission of the Inam or the title of the present claimant."

The value of resumptions made under the operation of these rules was, in most of the Districts, insignificant, and gives no idea of the extent to which Inam property has been unsettled and held in abeyance. Large numbers of cases remained undisposed of on the Collector's files from pressure of business; whilst fully as large a number of lapses were never reported through the connivance of the village officers. This system of constant interference and uncertainty led to a total deterioration of this species of property, and to a chronic feeling of irritation and discontent amongst the inamdars.

Changes proposed and introduced.

52. Such was the condition of the Madras Inams when the organization of a Special Commission was recommended by the local Government, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors. An Inam Commissioner was appointed under these orders in November 1858, but no definite principles of action were laid down for his guidance. The Madras Government contemplated a scrutiny into the original titles of all Inams, in view to assert the rights of Government to the full extent. The Court of Directors held that long possession barred such scrutiny; but proposed that the ancient practice of levying a nazarana on every succession should be revived, in the shape of the imposition of a light

assessment, in the nature of a jodi or quit-rent, on every Inam confirmed to the incumbents. It is to be observed, however, that the adoption of either of these measures would have been, to some extent, a violation of the faith of the Government pledged by their orders of 1848.

On the invitation of the Government of Bombay, the Madras Commissioner visited that Presidency in January and February 1859, for the purpose of acquiring information in respect to the working and results of the Bombay Inam Commission. Meanwhile, serious apprehensions were expressed in Parliament as to the propriety of setting on foot so alarming a measure in view of the troubled times from which India had scarcely emerged; and it was resolved to postpone all active operations in Madras till the arrival of the present Governor, who had recently been appointed, and into whose hands the treatment of the whole subject was entrusted.

53. The question was taken up as soon as possible after the arrival of the Governor, and the principles which guided its settlement are recorded in his Minute of the 13th May 1859. In answer to the argument ordinarily used in favor of resumption, *viz.* that to exempt one class of persons from taxation necessarily increases the burden upon others, it was for the first time authoritatively declared that, "however "desirable equality of taxation may be, there are other things which are even more "essential to society, one of which is *justice*, and another is the *institution* of *property*;" and the evils arising from a low state of landed property were thus described:—

"The institution of private property is at the foundation of human society, and "the progress of improvement is generally commensurate with the respect in which "the rights of property are held by the Government and the community. In this "instance, an enormous mass of property, situated in every part of British India, has "been kept for a long time in a state of unsettlement. Its precariousness under the "various and uncertain conditions of resumption has been such, that for many years it "has had the character of property only in the lowest and most qualified sense. The "loss of productive power, which has been caused by this, is incalculable. It is a great "mistake to suppose that the owners are the only sufferers. The community at large "is injured in nearly an equal degree by the absence of those improvements, and still "more of that contentment, which are the result of a secure state of landed property. "In a country like this, abounding with the richest gifts of nature, the land is the "great laboratory for the creation of wealth; and the power of Government to reduce "its Military and Police establishments depends upon the degree to which the "population is occupied in industrial pursuits, and is interested in the maintenance of "the existing order of society."

Conceiving long possession to be the strongest basis of property, and considering that human life passes rapidly in this climate, the Governor proposed that fifty years' uninterrupted possession should be held to be a good title to Inams, whatever may have been the origin of the possession.

54. Proceeding upon these principles, the following rules were laid down: proved possession of an Inam for fifty years is to constitute a valid title. In the case of personal grants, whether hereditary or conditional in their terms, an option is allowed to the holders to convert their terminable tenures into permanent freeholds, with unrestricted powers of alienation and upon reasonable terms, in commutation of the reversionary right of Government in the Inams. These terms are the immediate and permanent charge of an annual quit-rent of one-eighth of the full assessment in the case of inamdars having heirs competent to continue the family; of one-fourth when there are only terminable heirs; and of half when the incumbent is without heirs altogether. The lowest rate, calculating at simple interest only, is equivalent to a total exemption from assessment for a period of 140 years, the second rate to an exemption for sixty years, and the highest rate to an exemption for twenty years.

Rules adopted.

The enfranchisement of the tenure is compulsory on alienees, because it is incumbent on them to cure their defect of title. In other respects they are not placed in a less favorable position than members of the original family, as they have fairly, and usually for a good consideration, acquired the right of the original inamdars. The inamdars are further allowed to absolve themselves from the quit-rent thus stipulated for, by the payment, once for all, of twenty times its amount.

Inams held for a shorter period than fifty years, if held on competent authority, are likewise to be recognized absolutely, or to be admitted to a compromise. The terms of the compromise are, the immediate imposition of a quit-rent on the Inam, equal to one-fourth, half, or two-thirds of its full assessment, according to the length of possession and the circumstances attending the grant. The resumption, or rather the full assessment, of an Inam is totally disclaimed, except when it has been obtained through fraud of the present incumbents, when the period of its grant has expired, or its conditions are not fulfilled.

Inams held for religious and charitable objects thus confirmed, will endure so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. On the validity of an Inam being established on the foregoing principles, a title deed is issued to the inamdar, specifying the terms of his future tenure, which is to secure him and his successors from any further scrutiny by Government regarding origin of the Inam.

Inams held for Revenue and Police services no longer required, are to be enfranchised and confirmed, subject to a quit-rent not exceeding half of the full assessment, to be imposed according to the nature of the service of which the holders are relieved; and excesses, or surplusage, in the Inams of Village, Revenue, or Police Officers, over and above what may be considered a fair remuneration for these offices, are to be similarly treated. The quit-rent accruing to Government from these sources is to meet the charges of the Police, or to supplement deficiencies in the emoluments of village establishments.

This system of compromise of the reversionary interests of the Government, and of defects of title on the part of the inamdars, is the fairest, and, in fact, the only

possible solution of the question, under the peculiar circumstances attending the past history of the Inam tenures of this Presidency. It at once realizes all the interest which the Government fairly possesses in these tenures, and turns to the fullest advantage a large mass of landed property, which, though tax-free, has hitherto possessed little value. The soundness of the measure has been fully established by the success which has attended its operation during the present year.

Agency and mode of operation.

55. In regard to the agency and mode of operation: the Commission consists of two special Assistants and a staff of Deputy Collectors (now amounting to sixteen), all of whom were selected for their ability and strict integrity of conduct, from the best class of Native agency available; and provided with moderate establishments, they work under the immediate orders of the Commissioner, a Covenanted European Officer. Proceeding from talook to talook, the investigation is conducted on the spot; and with all the available accounts and records ready at hand, and with the inamdars and village officers in attendance, the settlement is effected to the complete satisfaction of the parties concerned, and with a rapidity unknown under any former system. The investigations of the Commission secure also a complete and valuable record of Inam tenures and rights, the absence of which has been hitherto much felt.

The rules and course of procedure having been submitted to Government on the 6th July 1859, considerable discussion ensued; and they were finally approved and sanctioned for adoption in the Order of Government, dated the 9th August 1859. The Godavery and Kristna Districts were first taken in hand on account of the important bearing of the subject on the anicuts constructed in these Districts, and the revenue survey which is in progress. The Commissioner commenced his operations in September with a staff of two Special Assistants, and of seven Deputy Collectors, who were subsequently increased to eight, and towards the end of the year to ten.

Work performed.

56. The following table exhibits at one view the work performed during the eight months of the official year (or from September 1859 to the 30th September 1860) in the above-named districts:—

Description of Inams.	No. of titles confirmed.	Extent in Acres.	Value or estimated Assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	
Devádayam Dharmadáyam, or Religious and Charitable grants of a permanent character	2,594	33,040	60,341	1,745 1 0	1,181 9 0	..	No. of Decisions of Deputy Collectors up to 30th April.. 46,648
Personal grants enfranchised at the Option of the inamdars 22,905 Compulsorily 13 620	36,525	2,39,746	4,25,235	51,793 10 0	51,370 8 0	..	Service Inams .. 3,451
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures	364	5,654	9,730	640 2 0	..	1,025 10 0	
Total ..	39,483	2,78,440	4,95,306	54,178 13 0	52,552 0 0	1,025 10 0	

Number of title deeds issued, 25,856; number of cases redeemed, 149; quit-rent Red., Rs. 269-4; amount paid in Red., Rs. 5,398-8.

Within the period specified, 46,648 claims were decided by the Deputy Collectors, giving an average of 5,831 cases per month, exclusive of village service Inams recorded by them. The number of cases confirmed in the Commissioner's office falls little short of the above average, allowance being made for the fact that the work of review and confirmation necessarily commenced at a later period. The total extent of Inams confirmed, of all kinds, except those for village service, is 278,440 acres, of the annual value of 4,95,306 Rupees, and charged with a quit-rent of 54,178 Rupees; which, with the additional quit-rent now stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement, amounts to 1,06,730 Rupees, or 21½ per cent. of the full assessment. The permanent annual addition to the revenue, in the shape of quit-rent so made, is 52,552 Rupees, whilst the cost of the Commission during the eight months in question is about 66,000 Rupees. The personal grants not enfranchised by the holders and retained on their present restricted hereditary tenure are hardly one per cent. On the personal grants enfranchised, of the annual value of 4,25,235 Rupees, the additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid is 51,370 Rupees, or 14 per cent. of the net value of the Inams; but inclusive of the already existing quit-rent, which it may be remarked was, to a great extent, imposed by the ruling authorities subsequent to the original dates of the grants on account of supposed defects of title, the total annual quit-rent payable upon these Inams is 1,03,164 Rupees, being 24 per cent., or about one-fourth of their full value. The quit-rent has been redeemed to a very small extent, owing to the general poverty of the inamdars, to the indifference naturally shown by such of them as are residents of the villages, and hold assessed lands already paying a revenue to Government, and also, in some degree, to a want of confidence in the finality of the Commission. The number and value of Inams fully assessed is insignificant.

57. The staff of Deputy Collectors has been recently increased to sixteen, and the whole establishment of the Commission will hereafter stand as follows:—

Present establishment and cost.

		Rupees.		
	Commissioner	2,500		
2	Special Assistants	1,000		
1	Second Class Deputy Collector ...	500		
3	Third Class Deputy Collectors ...	1,050		
10	Fourth Class Deputy Collectors ...	2,500		
2	Fourth Class Deputy Collectors ...	500	(not yet joined.)	
	Commissioner's Establishment ...	1,331	8	0
2	Special Assistants' Establishment ...	268	0	0
16	Deputy Collectors' Establishment ...	1,276	0	0
	Monthly Total ...	10,925	8	0
			12	
	Annual Total ...	1,31,106	0	0

With this increased agency, it is expected that the Inam investigation of the whole Presidency will be completed in less than three years from the present time.

58. It is calculated that the entire cost of the Commission, from first to last, will be less than one year's additional revenue permanently secured to the State by its operations throughout the whole Presidency. But it must be borne in mind, that the object of the Commission is not the production of a large amount of revenue, but the quieting of tenures; and the realization of such rights in Inam land as the Government are fairly entitled to, and no more.

Estimated cost of the whole operation.

EDUCATIONAL.

59. *General Remarks.*—In reviewing the Educational History of the past year, it is rendered evident that a considerable advance has been made, although it must be confessed little or no effect has as yet been produced upon the mass of the population. The action of the Educational Department is almost entirely confined to those that hope to secure admission among the servants of the State. Where education has already spread to some extent, a desire to obtain instruction in English, and in the various branches of knowledge to which that language is the key, apart from the view of entering the service of Government, is undoubtedly to be met with; but the prevalent feeling is that of apathetic indifference to all knowledge not immediately conducing to pecuniary profit; the *cui bono* principle in its narrowest form is that which has most weight at present. It may reasonably be anticipated that the passive resistance of the masses will be gradually overcome, not merely by the direct agency of this Department, but partly by the influence of the educated few, and perhaps even more through the material improvements which European science is introducing into the country: still it is necessary that a correct estimate should be formed of the circumstances in which education finds itself, to prevent persons of a sanguine temperament indulging in dreams of a speedy realization of their wishes for the enlightenment of India.

The point reached in Education at this time.

Grades of Education and their sources of Improvement.—Dividing education into three grades—superior or university, secondary or middle-class, and primary or popular—it may be said that a commencement has been made in the first, considerable development given to the second, while, as has already been stated, scarcely anything has been effected in the third, when regard is had to the magnitude of the work. The University Examinations, with the honors they hold out, and the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, which present direct pecuniary advantages as well as a share of credit, afford a powerful leverage for the improvement of superior and middle-class education; but, unfortunately, no such machinery offers itself for the spread of primary instruction.

60. In certain localities, and especially in Tinnevelly, the great field of missionary labor, some progress has been made in elementary education; and during the past year Coimbatore has been the scene of a tolerably successful attempt to improve ordinary village schools by means of indirect Government agency.

Progress in Tinnevelly.

Experiment with Government agency to improve popular education in Coimbatore.

A native schoolmaster, possessing peculiar qualifications, was sent to itinerate through the District, with a view to his inducing the village teachers to introduce reforms into their schools: and between 1st November 1859 and 31st March 1860, he brought twenty-six villages under inspection, was the means of opening six new schools, and changed the course of instruction entirely in six, and partly in three other schools; he also sold a large number of books and slates in the course of his tours. This species of gentle and gradual action, accompanied with encouragement to the teachers from Government, seems well calculated to improve the education of the masses; but it is evident that tact, energy, and an amount of personal influence, by no means easy to be acquired, are essential qualifications for the inspecting schoolmaster.

Madras University.

61. It was to be expected that in the working of University arrangements, transplanted as it were from England into India, defects would, from time to time, become apparent, and call for correction. This has happened, and in the course of the past year, besides a general revision of the Regulations of the B. A. degree, bearing more upon the phraseology than upon the purport of the rules, three important measures received the sanction of the Senate. At the examination in 1859, the passed candidates were arranged in three classes, according to the marks obtained by them; but the members of each class were placed in alphabetical order, however little such an arrangement might correspond to their relative attainments. This system was altered by the Senate, who decided that the members of the first and second classes should be ranked according to their marks, and that the members of the third class should be placed alphabetically: thus the higher classes were made in effect Honor classes, and the lowest class was constituted a Poll.

Alteration of B. A. Rules.

Alteration in rules for Degree of B. L.

Another change was introduced in the faculty of Law. The original rules required a candidate for the degree of B. L. to secure, as a preliminary measure, the degree of B. A. The Matriculation Examination has now been substituted for that belonging to the B. A. degree; the Senate considering it inexpedient to demand a knowledge of the B. A. subjects from an aspirant to a Law diploma.

Adoption of Academic Costumes.

The only remaining innovation that demands notice is the adoption of academic costumes. It appeared to the Senate not only appropriate but highly advisable to connect with the newly introduced University Honors a certain amount of pomp and ceremonial: the measure harmonizes with the procedure of the West, and it was held that in India especially, where externals are much regarded, and where as yet a degree confers no well-recognized status in society, every legitimate opportunity should be taken to lend weight to the position of a graduate.

University Examination.

62. Three University Examinations took place last year, all in the month of February 1860; *viz.* a Matriculation, a Bachelor of Arts, and a Bachelor of Laws Examination.

Matriculation Examination.

At the Matriculation examination fifty-two candidates came forward; of these twenty-three passed, four securing places in the first class, and nineteen in the second. The passed candidates had received their education as follows:—

10 at Presidency College.
4 at Patcheappah's School and Presidency College.
2 at Madras Norman School.
2 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
2 at Chittoor Zillah School.
1 at Cuddalore Zillah School and Presidency College.
1 at Tanjore Mission Seminary and Presidency College.
1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.

The Examiners were of opinion that there was a falling off in the optional language, compared with the preceding year, while there was an improvement in English; they also found reason to complain of a deficiency in arithmetic. In concluding their Report, the Examiners remarked that the standard of Matriculation had found its level, and was working well.

B. A. Examination.

Ten candidates presented themselves for the B. A. degree; of these five passed; one being placed in the first class, two in the second, and two in the third class. The successful candidates were educated as follows:—

1 at the Presidency College.
1 at Combaconum Provincial School and Presidency College.
1 by private tuition.
1 at Jaffna Wesleyan School and Madras Normal School.
1 at Doveton Protestant College.

Character of the B. A. Degree at the University of Madras.

As the degrees of Indian Universities are frequently regarded in an erroneous point of view by persons unfamiliar with them, and with those of the English Universities, the following quotation is given from the Report of the B. A. Examiners, several of whom were University men, and one having been very lately Examiner for Classical Honors at the University of Oxford. After speaking of the candidates that passed, the Examiners proceed to say:—"We must observe, however, that the word 'passed,' in the present instance, "implies rather more than it does at Oxford or Cambridge, where it stands in contrast "to the taking of Honors. A 'pass' at Oxford or Cambridge is attainable with very "moderate exertion by persons of very moderate abilities. In the present case the "standard is relatively higher, the range of subjects wider, and the requisite exertion "is greater. The B. A. degree in the Madras University may therefore be looked upon "essentially as an honorable distinction."

B. L. Examination.

At the B. L. Examination, as a special case, four candidates from the Presidency College were admitted, who had not previously passed the Matriculation Examination; of these gentlemen only one was passed by the Examiners. The successful candidate will not be actually admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws till he has passed the Matriculation Examination, as prescribed by the rules of the University.

Presidency College.

63. The Presidency College made fair progress during the past year. A circumstance deserving of notice is the large number of applicants for admission into the institution; for many of whom there is absolutely no room in the present building. It is a matter for regret that of these youths very few are found qualified to enter the senior classes, which alone are entitled to be termed collegiate. It is evident that, for a college to flourish, it should be fed by several tributary schools; the Presidency College, however, has little extraneous aid in filling its senior department, which is composed, for the most part, of students promoted from the junior classes.

Changes in the Staff of Teachers.

The principal changes in the staff of teachers occurred in February of the present year; when the departure to England, on leave of absence, of the Director of Public Instruction, and the appointment of the Principal to the Acting Directorship, were followed by the nomination of the Professor of English Literature to the Acting Principalship, and of the Second Master of Combaconum Provincial School to the Acting Professorship of Mathematics.

Annual Examination.

Examination, Senior Department.

The examination at the close of 1859, which was conducted in the senior department, almost entirely by a number of gentlemen unconnected with the college, and in the junior department by the Principal and Professors, was generally satisfactory. Two of the members of the highest class of the senior department, Pœzold and Sanjíva Ráu are especially noticed in the reports of the Examiners: the former acquitted himself remarkably well in nearly all his subjects, and the latter is specially commended by one of the Examiners in English Literature as manifesting in his composition "taste and a discriminating acquaintance with the best models of writing." The portions of the examination that were least satisfactory were the spherical trigonometry of the third class, and the moral philosophy of the second class. The five members of the third class received certificates of proficiency at the distribution of prizes: and of these young men, two were admitted to the degree of B. A. in March last; one, Pœzold, being placed by the University Examiners in the first class, and the other, Sanjíva Ráu, in the second class.

Examination, Junior Department.

In the junior department there appeared to be in several classes an improvement in the command of English, and also in the style of executing written answers to questions. The spelling, however, in one of the classes, was very bad; and the answering in arithmetic was in several cases decidedly unsatisfactory.

Vernacular Examination.—Owing to a mistake, the examination in Vernaculars was not sufficiently searching and comprehensive; so far as it went, the pupils for the most part acquitted themselves fairly.

Law Class.

The law class, consisting of a limited number of young men, studied during 1859 the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law. At the examination in December last, which was conducted by the Professor, thirteen students attended; and, with the exception of three of the pupils, the answering of the class was creditable. Two of the students, by undergoing an extra examination, which was accorded to them with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, completed the fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the attainment of a Law Certificate, and, consequently, received appropriate testimonials on the occasion of the distribution of prizes.

Attendance.

A slight increase shows itself in the attendance for 1860 over that for 1859, as shown in the opposite statement.

	30TH APRIL.	
	1859.	1860.
Presidency College.	Attendance.	Attendance.
General Branch ..	138	265
Legal Branch ..	20	21
Total ..	258	286

Madras Normal School.

64. During the year under review, the Normal School at Madras was conducted in the same manner as in the preceding year, the new Principal adhering to the arrangements laid down by his predecessor. The working of the institution in its several departments has been decidedly satisfactory, though it has labored under certain disadvantages, the most striking of which are the want of a master for the Practising School, and the combination of the superintendence of both Tamil and Telugu Normal pupils in the hands of a single teacher, who is at present only slightly acquainted with the latter language.

Normal Class.

At the beginning of 1860, the senior section of the Normal Class was examined by the Inspector of the third division; the junior section and the other departments of the school were examined mainly by the Principal and his Assistants. The eleven students forming the senior section were judged worthy of teachers' certificates, varying from the third to the sixth grade; and six students in the Vernacular Normal Class were found deserving of certificates of lower grades. Thus, on the whole, seventeen pupils were declared duly qualified to pass out of the institution and undertake the work of instruction.

Preparatory Normal Class.

The Preparatory Normal Class did not pass as good an examination as the Normal Class Proper; and it will be necessary for the members of this class to aim at greater accuracy in their work, and to have a larger amount of practice in English composition.

Model and Practising Schools.

The Model School took the lead of the Practising School in the examination, a result which might have been anticipated, as the former had the benefit of a master permanently attached to it, while the latter was conducted by the Normal students, with such occasional supervision as the Principal could afford to give amid the press of his other duties.

Normal Students.

Number on the Rolls.	30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
	Attendance.	
Normal Class	25	24
Preparatory Normal Class ..	28	29
Vernacular Normal Class ..	19	12
Model School .. } Practising School }	494	440
Vernacular Practising School ..	37	30
Total ..	603	535

Increased Utility of the Schools.—It is to be remarked that hitherto almost all the Normal students have been Tamils, so that while the institution has done much to benefit that part of the Presidency which was already in advance, it has effected but little for the backward Telugu Districts. Now several Telugus are numbered among the students, so that the effects of the school will, ere long, be left in the Northern Divisions.

65. Beside the Normal School at Madras, which may be regarded as the parent stem, three other institutions of a similar character, but of a lower grade, and for Vernacular teachers, have been in operation during the past year. The schools at Vellore and Mayaveram are in a thriving condition; that at Cheyúr is not equally satisfactory. Since the population of the last named place is so small as to render it impossible for the Practising or Elementary School to expand itself to any extent, it is a question whether the Normal School should not be transferred to some other more eligible locality.

Normal Schools in the Provinces.

Station.	30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
Vellore.	*Attendance.*	
Normal Students	23	26
Pupils of School	149	183
Mayaveram.		
Normal Students	19	19
Pupils of School	93	107
Cheyúr.		
Normal Students	15	9
Pupils of School	66	59

Training Schools required for the Presidency.—When these schools have been provided with their proper complement of masters, which is not the case at present, it may be expected that the wants of the Southern Districts will be fairly met. The Telugu country, however, is without a single institution specially devoted to the training of Vernacular teachers; and, though Telugus are beginning to resort to the Normal School at Madras, it is extremely desirable that a Training School of a lower grade should be established at a convenient station in the northern portion of the Presidency. A similar remark may also be made with reference to the western coast, where the deficiency of teachers is even greater than in the Telugu Districts.

Provincial Schools.
Combaconum.

66. The Combaconum Provincial School was examined this year by the Inspector of the 3rd Division, as the Inspector of the 5th Division, under whose supervision it ordinarily lies, had proceeded to England on sick certificate. It is probable that the standard by which the Officiating Inspector measured the condition of the institution was a higher one than had previously been adopted; but making allowance for this, it still appears that the school did not afford as favorable results at the late examination as it did on former occasions. The principal defects were in English and arithmetic.

Reading Room at Combaconum.—It may be mentioned in connection with the Provincial School, that there is a reading-room established in the town of Combaconum, which was set on foot by some of the Hindu teachers of the school and their friends. The Inspector visited the room, and found it "remarkably neat and clean, and the "collection of books of a superior character, though rather heavy, perhaps, upon the "whole." The library appears to be in considerable favor among the educated young men of the place.

Calicut.

Of the Calicut Provincial School the report is highly favorable, the Inspector observing:—"The school has made marked progress in the "course of the last year, and is, I consider, in a very satis-"factory condition. The written exercises of the upper classes, particularly those on "history, were very creditable." Improvement was also manifested in the pronunciation of English in the lower classes, and in the degree of order prevailing in the class-rooms.

Bellary.

The results of the examination of the Bellary Provincial School were more favorable to the junior than to the senior classes. The Inspector remarks:—"The lower classes "gave me especial satisfaction; the higher "classes, however, were not quite proper-"tionately advanced." The senior boys answered well in English grammar, geography, and the facts of history, and made fair translations from English into Telugu; they failed to a certain extent in mathematics, in paraphrasing English poetry, and in answering comprehensive questions upon their historical studies.

Stations.	No. on Roll 30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
Combaconum	281	236
Calicut	216	233
Bellary	252	216
Total ..	749	685

Zillah Schools.

67. The three provincial schools, though certainly not on a level, present far less disparity than do those of the next grade, the zillah schools. Of these latter, one or two are but little behind the best provincial school; while one, that at Cuddapah, is scarcely superior to a talook school. These irregularities must necessarily exist until the several institutions work up to the standard which they are intended to reach.

Chittoor.

The zillah school at Chittoor is one of the most advanced of its class; as an indication of which it may be mentioned that two of its senior scholars passed the University Matriculation Examination of the current year. The system of pupil teachers has been tried at Chittoor, but does not not appear to have succeeded: it is questionable whether this portion of the English scheme of education is suited to India.

Cuddalore.

The organization and discipline of the Cuddalore zillah school were found defective on the visit of the Inspector. At the Annual Examination the scholars generally may be said to have passed a moderately good examination; and the study of Tamil appears to have received increased attention during the past year.

Salem.

The Salem zillah school suffered very much during last year, owing to frequent changes of masters; and in consequence of a difficulty in providing a complete staff of teachers, classes of an unwieldy magnitude had to be allowed to exist. The result of these evils was apparent in the average marks obtained by the scholars at the Annual Examination.

Madura.

The progress of the Madura zillah school has been fair in every subject, except Tamil. The execution of the papers of the senior class at the examination was particularly creditable; there existed, however, too great a disparity between that class and the one next in rank.

Rajahmundry.

The Rajahmundry zillah school received a considerable accession of scholars during the past year. The Inspector in his report bears favorable testimony to the working of the institution; in particular he remarks that the senior classes passed a creditable examination in almost every subject, except physical geography.

A suggestion was made to remove this school to Dowléishwaram, a place of growing importance, owing to the great works that are being carried on in connection with the Godavery. After a careful examination of the question, the Acting Director came to the conclusion that the change would be inexpedient, more especially as the inhabitants of Rajahmundry were beginning to afford increased support to the existing school.

Cuddapah.

The numbers in the Cuddapah zillah school are still low, owing to the want of appreciation of education on the part of the people, who are perhaps more narrow-minded and bigoted than the inhabitants of most mofussil towns. The school work, though of a low standard, as already stated, affords satisfactory results, the average marks in the Inspector's examination seldom falling to one-third, and generally amounting to one-half of the total number.

Another zillah school exists at Berhampore, which is resorted to by several Uryias among others. As the Officiating Inspector has not been able to visit the institution, no remarks will be made upon it in this Report.

Berhampore.

Zillah Schools.—Attendances.

Stations.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April.	
	1859.	1860.
Chittoor	160	179
Cuddalore	235	235
Salem	141	181
Madura	185	209
Rajahmundry	104	168
Cuddapah	89	86
Berhampore	117	106
Total ..	1,031	1,164

68. Next in grade to the zillah schools, and differing from the lower of those institutions but slightly as to educational standard, are some denomiated Anglo-Vernacular schools. These are at present five in number, of which three are new, *viz.* the schools at Kurnool, Adoni, and Anantipoor, while that at Malapuram is merely a revial in a new form of a school previously established at that place. Chicacole school was progressing tolerably satisfactorily, but owing to the removal of the head master, which was rendered necessary by his insubordinate conduct, and the inability of the acting Director to fill the vacancy appropriately, it has fallen off somewhat of late. Of the other Anglo-Vernacular Schools, that at Anantipoor is the most thriving, while the one at Malapuram, which is even now in a feeble condition, will probably have to be removed to another locality when the place ceases to be a station for the Police, which it is understood is likely to happen before long.

Anglo Vernacular Schools.

Anglo Vernacular Schools.	Number on Roll, 30th April 1860.
Chicacole	70
Kurnool..	64
Adoni	33
Anantipoor	63
Malapuram	27
Total ..	257

69. The talook schools, which constitute the lowest grade of Government institutions, present great inequalities, not only in the progress of the pupils, but more especially in the numbers attending the several schools. The chief cause of this, though by no means the only one, is the difference in the educational conditions of the places in which they have been established. On the 30th April last, while the talook school at Wallájapettah contained 165 pupils, that at Salúr numbered only twelve scholars. It appears that at the commencement of the extension of educational operations, the localities in which schools were set on foot were not, in all cases, those affording the greatest chances of success. At the outset, from the absence of accurate data, and perhaps from the readiness with which a native community is induced by the persuasion of a few of its leading members to make applications and promises to the authorities, such errors could not well have been avoided: owing to the evil, however, some schools have had to be closed, as for instance, four during the current year in the District of Nellore; and others will probably have to be removed to stations of a more favorable character.

Talook Schools.

The schools in Malabar and Canara are perhaps the most backward of all the talook schools, as in those Provinces scarcely any thing had been effected in the way of education before the Director commenced his operations, and the feelings and modes of life of the people peculiarly indispose them for the reception of instruction. Now a certain number of school books have been supplied, and the best teaching agency available has been secured: very much, however, remains to be done in both of these departments. To improve the teachers, the Deputy Inspector of Malabar and Canara has been authorized to form at Cannanore a Normal class of the masters of the schools under his supervision, during the summer vacation, which has received extension to render the measure more effective. When the teachers resume their ordinary labors, they will be visited in turn by the Deputy Inspector, who will remain some little time with each to ensure the object of the brief training being attained as far as circumstances will permit. This course seems likely to prove of benefit, but it can only be regarded as a make-shift; what is really required is the formation of a Normal School for Malabar and Canara, or the establishment of a Normal class in connection with the provincial school of Calicut.

The accompanying table affords a comparative statement of the talook schools in the different educational divisions:—

Divisions.	30th April 1859.		30th April 1860.	
	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division	21	913	23	820
2nd ditto	1	29	...	...
3rd ditto	12	712	9	648
4th ditto	14	737	20	923
5th ditto	11	489	11	492
Malabar and Canara	9	190	9	288
Total ...	68	3,070	72	3,171

Madrissa-i-Azam. Its former character.

70 The Madrissa-i-Azam, which was established and supported by the late Nawab of the Carnatic, was not so much a college in the proper sense of the term, as a mere congeries of separate schools, without any regular organization, and under no effective control. The amount of useful secular instruction afforded was extremely small, the main work of the institution being the teaching of Arabic and Persian, and the doctrines of the Mahommedan religion: at the same time, as might be expected from the defective organization, discipline was exceedingly lax within the walls of the college.

Its re-organization.—On the Nawab's death a discussion took place as to the course to be pursued in reference to the Madrissa. At last it was decided that the institution should be reorganized, and that the course of instruction should be made

to correspond to that laid down for zillah schools; Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Arabic, and Persian being taught in addition to English. It was also resolved that the whole of the expense should be borne by Government, and that only Mahommedans should be eligible for admission. The Madrissa was accordingly opened under its new form at the commencement of the last official year.

Progress of the new institution.—The progress of the college has been decidedly satisfactory. It is true the standard of attainments is still very low, but the institution has made a great advance in recommending itself to the Mussulman population, while a state of discipline has been introduced, which is highly creditable. The regulations for enforcing punctuality led at first to a large number of removals, and the attendance continued for a time to be of a fluctuating character: this evil has become gradually diminished, and will probably disappear before very long.

The number of pupils in the Madrissa on the 30th April 1860 was 242.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

71. In July 1859 an examination was held of candidates for certificates as teachers: it was conducted entirely by means of printed papers of questions to be answered in writing, with the exception of testing the teaching powers of the examinees, which was effected by the delivery of a lesson, on the part of each candidate, in the presence of the Inspector of the Division to which the individual belonged.

Results of Examination.—The following table shows the number of candidates examined for each grade of certificate, the number passed, and the grants to which, on the fulfilment of other conditions, a claim was established:—

	Grade of Certificate.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number passed.	Amount of grant awardable for each Certificate.	Aggregate amount of monthly grants awardable on the result of the Examination.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As.
Masters	3rd Grade	1	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
	4th ditto	1	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
	5th ditto	5	1	18 5 4	18 5 4
	6th ditto	7	1	13 5 4	13 5 4
	7th ditto	28	9	10 0 0	90 0 0
	8th ditto	39	31	6 10 8	206 10 8
	9th ditto	157	83	3 5 4	276 10 8
Mistresses ...	1st Grade	1	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
	2nd ditto	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
	3rd ditto	1	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
	4th ditto	9	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
	5th ditto	17	...	3 5 4	30 0 0
	Total ...	266	134	0 0 0	635 0 0

It may be remarked that the candidate masters of the 8th and 9th grades number 196 out of a total of 238 for all grades; and that the candidate mistresses of the 4th and 5th grades amount to 26 out of a total of 28. The examination of these 224 teachers was conducted wholly in the Vernaculars. Of the 125 passed masters, 82 were persons employed in private schools, for whom grants were solicited; the remaining 43 were either students in Government Normal schools or masters in Government schools.

Conduct of the Examination.—In the assignment of marks most weight was attached to language, arithmetic, method and teaching power, as being of the greatest importance to teachers. Considerable latitude had to be left to the Inspector, to whom was entrusted the general conduct of the examination, in deciding upon the rejection or approval of candidates. When an examinee utterly failed in a very important subject, he was excluded; but a partial failure was made merely to lower the grade without entailing rejection on the candidate. The attainments of the mistresses were so inferior, that a minimum of marks had to be adopted for them very much below that laid down for the masters.

Defects in the present scheme of Examination.—The scheme of examination for teachers' certificates has been found defective in some respects, and the Director of Public Instruction proposes to introduce modifications on his return to India. The objects that will be aimed at in the changes are the simplification of the plan, and the rendering it somewhat less repulsive to candidates than it is at present. It is believed that such alterations, accompanied, perhaps, by a somewhat more liberal scale of grants-in-aid, will afford a greatly increased stimulus to education.

Grants-in-aid.

72. The grant-in-aid system, wherever it has had scope, has worked well during the past year; there is no doubt that the application of Government funds in this direction will become more and more advantageous every day; and it is to be recollected that the system, besides extending the influence of education over a larger surface than could otherwise be operated upon, must gradually generate among the people habits of self-government, and so foster the manly and independent virtues which are essential to national existence.

Masulipatam.

The grant-in-aid school of greatest importance in the first division is that conducted by the Reverend Mr. Noble at Masulipatam. This institution is in a very efficient state, and exerts a most beneficial influence upon the adjacent districts.

Vizagapatam.

Perhaps the most striking event that has taken place in the first division during the past official year, is the establishment of a large Hindu school at Vizagapatam, for which a grant-in-aid has been solicited: the application has gone up to the Supreme Government, with a favorable recommendation on the part of the Government of Madras. The originators of the movement, which terminated in the foundation of the school, requested, in the first instance, that a Government school should be set on foot, to which they offered to contribute a donation of 5,000 Rupees; on the Director of Public Instruction objecting to the establishment of a Government school at a place where there already existed a missionary school, that

might easily be made adequate to the wants of the inhabitants, the present arrangement was adopted. The school, which is an Anglo-Vernacular one, was formally opened on the 16th April last, with a staff of six masters and an attendance of 130 boys. It must be observed that the subscriptions which maintain the school proceed almost entirely from the rich zemindars in the neighborhood, with some aid from Kacheri servants, the wealthy merchants of the town evincing a complete apathy upon the subject.

Bellary.

In the second division there is as yet but little room for the operation of the grant-in-aid system, as of the few private schools affording a tolerably fair education, several object to the receipt of grants. The principal schools receiving aid are the Roman Catholic ones at Bellary, containing altogether 233 pupils. These have had a difficulty to contend with in the fluctuating attendance; and in this and some other respects, such as the raising of the qualifications of the teachers, improvements are called for.

Madras.

In the third division several of the most important schools open to inspection, such as those of the Free Church of Scotland, the Doveton College, and the Harris School, have not been inspected within the year. It may be remarked that both the Doveton College and the Harris School have increased in numerical strength, the former now containing 129 scholars, and the latter 49. The Doveton College also, as has been mentioned in another place, contributed one of the five Bachelors of Arts of the present year.

Royapettah Preparatory School.—The Royapettah preparatory school, containing 197 scholars, which is managed wholly by native gentlemen, is reported to be generally satisfactory, the Hindustani Department alone calling for much improvement.

Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah.—The Wesleyan Mission School at Royapettah was last year without the advantage of the superintendence of its head master, whose health had compelled him to make a temporary return to England. The effect of his absence was visible in the state of the classes of the boys' school at the time of the Inspector's examination. As the head master has now resumed charge, an improvement may be looked for on the occasion of the next inspection.

Madras Roman Catholic Schools.—The Madras Roman Catholic Schools and Orphanages, containing, on the whole, about 270 children, are open to inspection on the ground of their receiving certain subsistence allowances for soldier's orphans. In the boys' school more appears to be attempted than is thoroughly followed up; the Inspector remarks that a better system of instruction and improved text books will have to be introduced, before much improvement can be made in the higher classes. Comparing the lower classes with the boys in an ordinary elementary school, the pupils may be said to have passed an average examination.

In the girls' school the class are fairly taught, and the appearance and behaviour of the pupils are very satisfactory. The nuns, who are the teachers, seem to take great interest in the work, and to understand it.

Anglo-Vernacular School at St. Thomas' Mount.—One of the most important aided schools under native management, in the division, is the Anglo-Vernacular school at

Inspector to have been, by far, the best he had ever heard in a native school of the Saint Thomas' Mount, which contains 135 pupils. This was, to a certain extent, re-organized during the year by the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Chingleput and North Arcot, the managers of the institution having expressed their desire that the step should be taken.

Fourth Division.—In the fourth division the only private schools receiving aid are the Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore, and the schools for the Badagas on the Nilgherries.

Coimbatore.

Since a properly qualified master has been put at the head of the Coimbatore school, which was done at the commencement of 1860, considerable improvement appears to have taken place in its condition: about 130 boys now attend it, and the Inspector believes that it will, under proper management, very well supply the place of a Government zillah school.

Nilgherries.

The schools for the Badagas have made a considerable advance, the numbers having risen from 120 to 210 in the last three months, and a class for training teachers having been established. The existing arrangement, whereby these schools are placed under the immediate superintendence of the German Missionaries on the Nilgherries, appears to be that which is best adapted for the improvement of the people under present circumstances.

Fifth Division.—The grant-in-aid system is extensively developed in the fifth division.

Tanjore.

In Tanjore, omitting Vediarpuram seminary, which was not visited by the Inspector in his recent tour, the Tanjore mission boys' school calls for most notice. Of this institution the Inspector remarks, "I "do not know of any aided school whose present state is more satisfactory than the "Tanjore boys' school, or whose prospects are more promising."

Tinnevelly.

Of the schools in Tinnevelly which were inspected, all, save one, were found to be in a state fully justifying the assistance afforded them by Government.

Tinnevelly continued.

The Sawyerpuram seminary, though not maintained on so large a scale as formerly, is still in a flourishing condition. The scholars passed a fair examination in almost all their subjects; the spelling, however, in English, was defective; the mistakes in geographical and historical proper names being particularly striking. The Inspector observes, "The papers of the higher "boys were characterized by great neatness; and those in geography, especially the "sketch maps which illustrated them, were remarkably well and neatly done."

Palamcotta Anglo-Vernacular School.—The Palamcotta Anglo-Vernacular School stands high as to the teaching of the English language, to which great attention appears to be given; the mathematical papers of the scholars were not altogether satisfactory, being deficient in neatness and accuracy.

Boarding Schools.—The boarding school at Megnanapuram is well conducted in all respects, and the reading and pronunciation of English is considered by the

same or even a higher class. The other boarding schools, though not so far advanced as the preceding, are most valuable institutions, on account of the habits of order, cleanliness, and industry which are formed within them.

Village Schools.—The village schools in Tinnevelly, which are open to Government inspection, are about 130 in number. The children attending them are, for the most part, very young, and belong to the lower classes: the instruction afforded by them is necessarily of a low standard, but it is for the most part conveyed in an efficient manner. In schools of this stamp it is evident that close inspection is absolutely requisite; and it appears that the institutions under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Thomas and the Reverend Doctor Caldwell, which have the benefit of well devised schemes of inspection, are superior to most of the others, which do not possess the same advantage.

Malabar and Canara.

In Malabar and Canara, owing to the extremely backward state of education, the excessive difficulty of procuring qualified teachers, and other co-operating evil influences, the Deputy Inspector is of opinion that the grant-in-aid rules, if rigidly carried out, will prove rather injurious than beneficial. It seems probable that it will be necessary to make the grant bear a larger ratio to the whole expenditure than is the case at present. If this were done, and a Normal School set on foot at a convenient point, it might be expected that some of the chief obstacles to the spread of education would be removed in the course of five or six years.

Of the aided schools on the Western Coast, those under the German missionaries, are the best; they have a higher moral tone, are better provided with school furniture, and possess a more stable foundation than the others.

Tabular statement of Schools aided.

73. The following table shows the distribution of the schools aided by Government, according to the latest returns:—

	Number of Schools of or above the grade of Government Zillah Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the grade of Government Talook Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
1st Division	4	477	2	80	...	...	6	557
2nd ditto	1	233	...	...	...	...	1	233
3rd ditto	8	1,744	30	1,919	...	...	38	3,663
4th ditto	1	116	8	210	...	...	9	326
5th ditto	8	660	5	165	147	4,809	160	5,634
Malabar and Canara	2	196	9	608	...	...	11	804
Grand Total ...	24	3,426	54	2,982	147	4,809	225	11,217

Amount of Grants.

74. Grants in aid for 1859-60:—

Grants payable in aid of salaries under the old rules ..	Rs.	26,114	10	8
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in December 1858	„	1,280	0	0
Grants payable in aid of salaries on the result of the examination held in July 1859	„	4,360	15	4
Grants for books paid in 1859-60	„	207	1	0
Grants for buildings paid in 1859-60	„	1,250	0	0
Total, Rupees ..	„	33,212	11	0

Medical College.

75. The last Session of the Medical College commenced on the 1st September 1859, and terminated on the 31st March 1860; the month of April was, in a great measure, taken up in the examination of the students.

The conduct of the pupils is very favorably reported upon: the punishment of confinement has been found particularly efficacious in securing regularity of attendance, while it has been necessary to have recourse to it in only ten instances.

The examination of the candidates for employment in the public service was conducted by a Committee of three Officers nominated by Government, who also examined a candidate for diploma of the college: the examination of the junior students was carried on by the Principal and Professors.

Examination of Medical Students.

The Committee of Examiners passed 20 out of 24 medical apprentices, and 21 out of 25 native medicial pupils. In the examination of the former, the results in ophthalmic diseases and midwifery were very satisfactory; in the latter subject the Examiners remark that the "class generally acquitted itself admirably." The result of the oral examination in medicine was, for the most part, unsatisfactory; the Committee think this may have arisen from a want of readiness in reply, which can be acquired only by frequent examinations in the class-room. In passing the native medical pupils, the Examiners state that, though the attainments of the men are amply sufficient for their prospective duties, they made a very indifferent exhibition when under examination, owing probably to a defective preliminary education.

The diploma of the college was awarded to the Lane scholar, Mr. H. Lyons, of whom the Committee observe, "his written examinations were highly meritorious, and "a searching *vivâ voce* examination on each of the prescribed subjects showed that he "is fully qualified to hold the diploma of the Medical College."

The instruction in clinical medicine and surgery has been conveyed in a new and improved manner during the past year, instead of a formal lecture once a week, as was the arrangement formerly in force; an hour has been devoted daily to teaching at the bed side.

A class of practical pharmacy was formed last year at the suggestion of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department; but it did not succeed as well as was anticipated. If attendance at a hospital be hereafter required, as a preliminary to joining the classes of the Professors, there will be no necessity for the existence of this class.

Number of Students.

The total numerical strength of the college stood at 156 at the close of the Session.

Primary Medical Schools.

76. The primary medical school appears to be of great utility in preparing candidates for the classes of the Medical College: the progress of the pupils has been decidedly satisfactory during the past year. The Professors of the Medical College, who examined the school in April, while speaking of the work of the year in terms of praise, remark that it would be well to diminish the number of professional subjects taught to the boys, and to bestow more time and attention upon the purely English studies. In order that the pupils, when admitted into the Medical College, may follow the lectures with ease and advantage, and also derive full benefit from the study of their text-books, it is evidently necessary for them to be well grounded in the English language. The number of boys in the school on the 30th April last was fifty-six.

Civil Engineering College.

77. The Civil Engineering College is at present in an undeveloped state; as now constituted, it aims only at affording an improved education to the subordinates employed upon the Public Works. The college was opened on the 1st September 1859; the survey school, which had previously been under the superintendence of the Principal, forming its nucleus, and a certain number of civil and also of stipendiary military students being admitted after a preliminary examination. The military students were selected from among the non-commissioned officers and the privates of Her Majesty's European regiments. Two departments were contemplated—a senior and a junior; the former for the education of engineers, the latter for the instruction of candidates for inferior appointments in connection with the Public Works. Of these the latter alone has been established, as the success of an Engineering College being considered doubtful, it was deemed advisable to commence proceedings on a limited scale.

Two classes were originally formed; the lower to educate up to the standard for Sub-Overseers of the first grade, and the higher to qualify for Assistant Overseerships. In consequence, however, of the admission of some students at Christmas, a third class had to be added. During the session a considerable number of pupils left the college, and at the close of the official year there remained only 30, of whom 11 were in the first class, 9 in the second, and 10 in the third. The subjects embraced in the course are surveying and plotting, drawing and estimating, constructive engineering, mechanical engineering, hydraulic rules, elementary mathematics, and the Tamil and Telugu languages; the last being studied merely with a view to the immediate wants of the pupils when engaged in professional business.

One great difficulty that has presented itself has been in giving the men a practical acquaintance with constructive and mechanical engineering. This has been to some extent met by the Principal's sending the students out to works in the neighborhood of the college, and to the gun carriage manufactory and the arsenal, in order that they might examine the several operations thus placed before their eyes, and take sketches of important pieces of mechanism: on their return to their classes they were required to write out descriptions of what they had seen, and to give explanations of the various mechanical processes.

Under the peculiar difficulties which beset engineering education at Madras, and in the undeveloped state of the college, the work accomplished may be regarded as moderately satisfactory.

Gun Carriage Manufactory School.

78. Attached to the gun carriage manufactory is a school of artificers, which owes its origin to the desire of the Superintendent to elevate the intellectual and moral character of his workmen. In this institution, which contains 113 pupils, much good has been done; and it would manifestly be unfair to regard the artificers as ordinary students, when it is only a scanty fragment of time, snatched from their severe manual labors, which can be devoted by them to their studies. Still the inspection of the school shows that, while the curriculum might be narrowed with advantage, more thoroughness should be secured in the subjects admitted into the course; to attain this end, masters are required superior to such as are likely to be found immediately among workmen, from whose ranks the teachers have been drawn. Perhaps the most appropriate plan would be for some of the aptest of the younger artificers to be selected and sent for a year to be trained at the Normal School; if this were done, the men would not only secure a better grasp of some of the subjects studied in the gun carriage school, but would also acquire a knowledge of the most effective modes of conveying instruction.

School of Industrial Arts.

79. During the early portion of the last official year, this school was under the management of Dr. C. M. Duff, Dr. Hunter, the Superintendent, being absent in England on sick certificate. In September 1859 Dr. Hunter returned to Madras, and resumed charge of the institution.

The work in both the artistic and the industrial departments has been of the same character as heretofore, *viz.* free-hand drawing; plan drawing, chalk drawing, botanical drawing, flower painting, copper and wooden engraving, and perspective in the former department; and in the latter, which is more especially under the direction of the Superintendent, the manufacture of bricks, fire bricks, paving and roofing tiles, glazed and porous vessels, water pipes, and the construction of the cooking ranges introduced by Dr. Duff.

The artistic department suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Archibald Cole, the Professor of Fine Arts, which event occurred at the commencement of 1860. The

arrangements made by the Superintendent to supply the place of Mr. Cole were of such a character as to sub-divide the course of instruction; and the change has been effective in enforcing more attention to the rudimentary lessons.

Dr. Hunter is of opinion that the engraving class is making considerable progress. With a view to obtaining such a result, that gentleman took advantage of his visit to Europe to study copper-plate engraving under two of the best masters of the art, and also to receive some lessons in wood engraving.

In the industrial school an increase of forty-one has been made to the number of pupils during the last quarter; the addition comprises some European pensioners, and certain of the students in the Civil Engineering College.

The question of the adequacy of the results of the school, compared with the expenditure involved in its maintenance, is now under consideration.

The attendance in the school stood thus at the close of the official year:—

Artistic Department	126
Industrial Department	88
Total number ...	214

Industrial School at Negapatam.

80. The industrial school at Negapatam is in a very unsatisfactory condition; it has been visited and reported upon by two Inspectors within the past year, and both of these gentlemen have expressed an opinion that a change in its constitution is imperatively called for.

The school was originally established in 1837, for the purpose of instructing children of European descent in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the principles of the Christian religion, and in such arts and occupations as might enable the pupils eventually to support themselves. Provision was made for the maintenance and clothing of a certain number of scholars whose parents were in indigent circumstances, while other children were permitted to attend the classes, without being boarded in the institution, on the payment of a fee of eight annas. Admission was obtained through the Collector of Tanjore, as the representative of Government; and it was specially ruled that no child should be supported in the school after the age of fourteen years, and none be allowed to attend the classes after the age of fifteen years. A hope was also expressed by the Government, when sanction for the establishment of the school was given, that "by a careful and judicious management it would in time become capable of supporting itself."

The industrial character of the school may be said to have disappeared, while the general education afforded by it is very inefficient. On the 20th March 1860 the

institution contained thirty-three boys, taught by a master and two pupil teachers, and eleven girls, instructed by the master's daughter, a girl of sixteen years.

Negapatam is now becoming a thriving place, and there are two mission schools in it: it seems more advisable, therefore, that the sum at present sanctioned for the industrial school, 214 Rupees per mensem, should be expended in aiding one of the mission schools, and enabling it to expand, so as to satisfy the growing requirements of the town, than that it should be devoted to continuing the lingering existence of an institution which cannot be expected to fulfil the end for which it was established.

Army Schools.

81. Several army schools have been inspected during the past year, and the reports upon them forwarded through the Director of Public Instruction to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The condition of the schools attached to native regiments having been found to be most wretched, the Inspector of the fourth division recommended that, instead of a school being attached to each corps, there should be a certain number of station schools, at places where two or three regiments are quartered. This measure would allow a smaller number of tolerably efficient schools to take the place of a larger number of inefficient ones; the objection, however, lies that the children of a corps would be entirely without instruction at certain times. At the suggestion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, a Committee, consisting of two Military Officers of experience, and of an Inspector of Schools, has been formed to prepare a detailed scheme in general harmony with the foregoing idea. It may be remarked that the obstacles in the way of improving regimental schools are two, *viz.* (1) that in each corps there are generally three languages to be taught; and (2), that the sum allowed for a school is only 21 Rupees per mensem.

Education of the Minor Zemindars, &c., under the Court of Wards.

82. It is evidently of great importance that young zemindars should be so brought up as to fit them to take a proper position among their countrymen, and to co-operate with the authorities in diffusing general enlightenment. Towards the close of the last official year it was ordered by Government that the education of the minors, who are wards of the Board of Revenue, should be brought under the supervision of this department, so as to allow of the Director of Public Instruction forming and expressing an opinion upon the progress of the youths. The Inspectors of Schools have been directed to consult with the Collectors, who have the immediate control of the minors, and to recommend such a course of education with reference to each, as may seem most conducive to the moral and mental development of the individual. They have also been instructed annually to examine and report upon the educational condition of each ward. In this manner the Director of Public Instruction will have it in his power to lay before Government every year an account of the progress of the youths, together with such suggestions as the circumstances of the several cases may call for.

"Public Instruction" Printing Press.

83. The following Table shows the work done by the public instruction press during the past year:—

Statement of Work commenced or completed at the Public Instruction Press, within the Official Year, ending 30th April 1860.

Name of Books.	Language.	Number of Copies printed.	Total Cost.	Price per Copy.
Third Book of Lessons	Tamil ...	3,500	589 0 9	0 2 8
Naishada	Ditto ...	3,000	428 3 0	0 2 3
Fowler's Discipline and Instruction ..	English ...	500	208 0 0	0 6 7
Panchatantra	Telugu ...	2,000	232 5 6	0 1 10
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part II.	Ditto ...	2,000	539 4 0	0 4 3
Brief Sketches of Asia	Ditto ...	2,000	151 8 6	0 1 4
Lund's Geometry	Tamil ...	1,500	308 0 0	0 3 3
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I., second edition	Ditto ...	3,000	471 0 6	0 2 1
Manual of Geography	Ditto ...	3,000	1,032 12 0	0 5 6
First Book of Lessons, romanized ...	Telugu ...	3,000	204 7 6	0 1 3
Brief Sketches of Europe	Malayâlam ...	1,500	216 3 6	0 2 3
Poetical Anthology...	Tamil ...	1,500	437 2 6	0 4 8
Pope's first Grammar	Ditto ...	3,000	85 7 0	0 0 5
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	Telugu ...	3,000	371 7 0	0 1 11
Dictionary, 4 parts	Tamil ...	2,500	1,737 12 0	0 1 1
Pope's Second Grammar	Ditto ...	3,000	222 11 6	0 1 2
Panchatantra	Telugu ...	2,000	211 15 0	0 1 8
First Book of Lessons, romanized ...	Tamil ...	3,000	303 13 0	0 1 7
Third Book of Lessons	Malayâlam ...	1,500	114 12 0	0 0 0
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	Ditto ...	1,500	51 0 0	0 0 7

Expenditure of the Educational Department.

84. It is impossible at this early date to afford a perfectly correct statement of the expenditure of the department during the past year; the annexed sketch cannot, however, be erroneous to any extent:—

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*
Direction and Inspection	1,35,000	0	0
University	7,412	10	6
Government Colleges and Schools	2,95,000	0	0
Grants-in-aid	33,000	0	0
Buildings	4,000	0	0
Purchase and publication of Books, provision of Stationery, &c.	21,500	0	0
Total, Rupees ...	4,95,912	10	6

PUBLIC WORKS.

85. Before entering upon the particulars of the outlay and the details of operations in the various districts and charges, it is proper to take notice of the peculiar position, financially, in which the exigencies of the country have placed us during the past year, and which will account, in a great measure, for the peculiarities in the progress of works which must attract attention in the course of perusing the succeeding pages.

Budget for 1859-60.

Upon 3rd January 1859, the Madras Government sanctioned the expenditure, as entered in the Budget, of 52,36,966 Rupees (including Hyderabad), together with the usual additional sums of one and three lakhs for the prosecution of supplemental and emergent estimates, isolated works, &c.; thus placing at the command of this department 56,36,966 Rupees, under the conditions, however, that works entered in No. 1 Statement, and amounting to 1,99,173 Rupees, should not be commenced till they had received the sanction of

the Government of India, and permission for their being undertaken given by the Madras Government; that projects in No. 2 Statement, aggregating 21,51,488 Rupees, should be kept in abeyance till the Madras Government were informed of the aggregate amount of expenditure to be incurred on Public Works during the year, with the exception of military buildings specially ordered, works sanctioned on emergency, or out of the one lakh fund, and those specially exempted from restriction by Government; further, that the sum allotted for repairs, except to irrigation works, should, until further orders, be kept "within the narrowest possible limits,"—in fact, upon the very same terms as the sum granted for the previous year was given.

28,86,305 Rupees.

86. The Government of India, in reviewing the Budget above-mentioned, which amounted, according to their estimate, to seventy-seven lakhs, including establishments, issued instructions that the total sum to be spent in this Presidency should not exceed sixty-seven lakhs, establishments included, but exclusive of Hyderabad, which had by that time been disjoined from this Presidency. These orders were communicated to this Department in Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 18th August 1859, No. 1975, and a report stating what works were to be undertaken during the past year, under this reduced sanction, was called for. In curtailing the operations of the department considerable difficulty was experienced, as more than the first quarter of the official year had run before this Government were enabled to communicate to the Department Public Works the sum fixed by the Government of India as the limit to its expenditure.

Expenditure sanctioned by Supreme Government and distribution.

Letters from Colonel Yule, dated 18th and 30th July 1859, Nos. 4879 and 5136.

87. Of the above sixty-seven lakhs, seventeen were at once set aside for establishments, leaving fifty lakhs only for new works and repairs. To this, however, were subsequently added the following sums, *viz.*:—

Sanctioned by Government of India, 3rd June 1859, communicated in Order of Madras Government, 3rd July 1859, No. 1799.

Proceeds of the sale of the timber for the bridge at Bezoarah	67,000
	5,973
Rupees ...	72,973

Sanctioned by Government of India, 7th February 1860, No. 701, Madras Government, 25th February 1860, No. 407.

For the construction of the anicut across the Poonear	61,000

Ditto, 18th February 1860, No. 927, M. G., 2nd March 1860, No. 452.

For the completion of Railway feeders in Salem	43,383

Ditto, 14th February 1860, No. 819, M. G., 9th March 1860, No. 506.

For the Tambracherry Ghât	10,000

Ditto, 10th March 1860, No. 1309, M. G., 21st March 1860, No. 603.

For the Calicut and Mundoor Road ...	10,000

Ditto, 22nd March 1860, No. 1508, M. G., 16th April 1860, No. 764.

For works in Canara	13,000

Ditto, 22nd March 1860, No. 1510, M. G., 16th April 1860, No. 765.

For Jackatalla (new Wellington) Barracks	70,000

Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 558, M. G., 26th April 1860, No. 862.

For Survapelly Channels	25,000

Madras Government, 16th March 1860, No. 559.

For temporary buildings at Waltair ...	3,320

Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 561.

For Kaiga Ghât	10,000

Ditto, 16th March 1860, No. 556.

For Yannamakal Dam	5,000
For fitting of one steamer for Upper Godavery	12,031
In all Rupees ...	3,35,707

This gave a total available amount for the prosecution of works of 53,35,707 Rupees; and the following are the allotments to each District:—

Ganjam	1,19,034
Vizagapatam	43,447
Godavery	3,31,984 12,031
Kristna	3,02,240
Nellore	3,43,110
Cuddapah	1,31,185
Bellary	2,31,689
Kurnool	1,01,932
Chingleput	2,30,828
North Arcot	1,43,724
South Arcot	2,18,560
Tanjore	7,15,703
Trichinopoly	3,89,171
Madura	80,297
Tinnevelly	97,827
Coimbatore	1,60,302
Salem	1,99,974
Canara, North and South	1,10,142
Malabar	1,42,530
Civil Architect	2,09,744
Garrison Engineer	3,50,000
Bangalore	2,05,000
Wellington	4,40,856
	53,11,310
Municipal Commissioners, Madras ...	24,397
Total, Rupees	53,35,707

88. The total expenditure upon Public Works during the past official year has been ... ... Rs. 48,79,837

New Works .. .. .. Rs. 20,09,244
Repairs .. .. „ 28,46,196
Municipal Com. .. .. „ 24,397

See Annual Progress Report for 1858-59 .. .. Rs. 45,12,737
Municipal Com. .. .. „ 24,397

That in 1858-59 was ... ... Rs. 45,37,134 thus nearly 3½ lakhs more have been spent in the year now under review than in its predecessor.

Actual Expenditure.

The amount sanctioned for expenditure in 1858-59 was 44,55,818 Rupees, while for the one just closed, 53,35,707 Rupees were allowed.

It will thus be observed, that while in 1858-59 the expenditure exceeded the sum sanctioned by 81,316 Rupees in 1859-60, the amount granted for the prosecution of operations was not availed of to the full, no less than fully 4½ lakhs remaining unexpended. This is partly to be accounted for by the sanction of fully 2½ lakhs of the 53,35,707

Rupees having been intimated to this department when three-fourths of the official year had run; another cause of the full allotment not being worked out was the breaking out of disease (cholera and fever) on several of the works in some of the Districts, which prevented their prosecution. Further, it may be mentioned, that perhaps the stringent orders* issued by Government to this department, that the sums allotted to each District were not to be exceeded, and that the District Engineer and Collector would be held responsible for any excess that might occur, may have hindered expenditure in some instances, as the District Engineers, with the above penalty hanging over them, would necessarily be timid in the prosecution of operations for fear they over-stepped the limit.

Kristna.
Tanjore.
Malabar.

* Procs. of Govt. 21st Sept. 1859, No. 2264.

The further sub-division of the past year's outlay, under the several minor heads, and in the respective Districts, is shown in the following statements.

The late date (within the last quarter of the official year) at which upwards of 2½ lakhs of the additional sanctions were notified to the department, must account, in a great measure, for the difference between the sum allowed for expenditure and that actually laid out in many of the Districts.

Expenditure upon New Works during the Year 1859-60.

	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam ..	10,234	45,551	..	..	..	272	2,204	1,704	2,198	..	2,767	..	64,930
Vizagapatam ..	966	1,000	..	..	..	12,774	254	223	751	875	..	1,180	18,023
Godavery ..	67,705	1,221	50,477	5,826	..	2,659	5,964	385	5,018	2,745	3,490	..	1,45,490
Kristna ..	1,13,189	9,341	..	..	..	3,556	3,306	1,458	1,737	177	187	..	1,32,951
Nellore ..	71,773	33,728	..	..	500	17	27	1,648	801	564	..	..	1,09,058
Cuddapah ..	3,979	14,288	..	..	..	1,250	226	1,935	222	..	..	..	21,900
Bellary ..	1,843	248	..	..	..	53,820	5,079	1,632	..	..	..	..	62,622
Kurnool ..	..	51,620	..	..	..	..	131	3,366	..	..	..	..	55,117
Chingleput ..	730	5,387	..	..	..	17,460	1,494	1,615	..	..	1,238	7,676	35,600
North Arcot ..	2,027	16,542	..	..	..	500	..	149	..	..	..	..	19,218
South Arcot ..	1,122	6,105	..	..	..	85	300	3,043	1,428	..	595	..	12,678
Tanjore ..	6,623	4,450	..	650	..	..	583	102	..	210	..	..	12,618
Trichinopoly ..	7,248	38,198	..	..	..	28,093	1,793	2,721	..	..	..	..	78,053
Madura ..	..	5,201	5,086	..	..	..	1,639	1,748	405	..	138	..	14,217
Tinnevelly ..	186	1,380	..	..	..	..	193	343	66	52	..	..	2,220
Coimbatore ..	4,432	12,213	..	..	..	1,044	33	9,239	26,532	1,862	..	..	55,355
Salem ..	4,028	36,471	..	..	..	12,524	926	23,750	1,888	..	..	1,041	80,628
North Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,149	356	1,112	..	199	..	3,816
South Canara ..	..	4,630	..	715	..	950	1,228	112	547	..	80	..	8,262
Malabar ..	473	54,549	..	..	..	19,860	1,072	672	3,731	606	236	..	81,199
Civil Architect ..	1,766	10,820	..	..	..	9,222	5,943	94,713	15,025	424	1,255	6,179	1,45,347
Garrison Engineer ..	..	..	..	689	..	2,12,675	1,285	27,438	..	..	..	..	2,42,087
Bangalore ..	..	16,480	..	..	..	1,56,448	..	..	..	1,448	..	..	1,74,376
Wellington ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,23,244	..	..	..	2,456	..	..	4,25,700
Total ..	2,98,324	3,69,423	55,563	7,880	500	9,56,453	35,829	1,78,352	61,461	11,419	10,185	16,076	20,01,465

Expenditure upon Repairs during the Year 1859-60.

	Irrigation Works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and Bridges.	Navigable Canals.	Ports and Harbours.	Ferry Boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam ..	19,784	27,968	..	47	50	448	4,388	584	406	..	10	..	53,685
Vizagapatam ..	11,949	4,531	..	..	962	1,908	2,189	404	256	196	48	..	22,443
Godavery ..	1,82,216	6,547	23,037	1,527	1,635	1,029	783	2,367	406	146	225	..	2,19,913
Kristna ..	90,047	18,290	..	170	28	1,427	3,707	2,635	518	84	.	..	1,16,906
Nellore ..	1,48,468	56,931	482	..	65	..	1,661	1,442	642	166	109	..	2,09,966
Cuddapah ..	54,472	51,226	..	..	..	538	694	533	2,031	..	..	..	1,09,494
Bellary ..	1,01,362	38,600	..	..	..	11,214	820	1,699	1,183	..	..	..	1,54,878
Kurnool ..	12,389	21,673	..	..	..	273	208	242	200	172	..	..	35,157
Chingleput ..	53,437	87,110	19,474	..	286	19,442	2,968	10,123	414	49	..	..	1,93,303
North Arcot ..	50,003	56,918	..	..	..	4,834	138	891	1,242	66	..	..	1,14,092
South Arcot ..	80,802	58,050	..	..	53	..	3 426	277	150	101	1,126	..	1,43,985
Tanjore ..	5,20,014	96,872	395	11,256	1,636	878	8,842	1,787	326	375	370	81	6,42,332
Trichinopoly ..	2,20,692	42,133	..	..	244	3,560	404	353	2,999	312	..	..	2,70,697
Madura ..	28,151	32,788	..	..	..	51	533	497	33	..	288	..	62,341
Tinnevelly ..	48,543	9,600	..	141	..	1,300	641	676	437	210	..	..	61,548
Coimbatore ..	34,647	61,908	..	..	..	..	425	1,603	1,126	185	..	206	1,00,100
Salem ..	38,239	52,853	..	..	..	412	402	355	2,381	42	..	..	94,684
North Canara ..	..	50,153	..	..	..	85	2,685	2,499	285	..	1	..	55,708
South Canara ..	..	14,491	..	..	40	856	2,685	1,624	1,414	308	15	..	21,383
Malabar ..	1,036	22,764	637	113	..	6,283	3,604	6,313	817	102	108	..	41,777
Civil Architect ..	1,278	9,095	..	..	..	5,122	3,256	27,637	4,171	1,986	87	3,317	55,949
Garrison Engineer ..	..	2,027	..	90	..	27,220	1,059	14,823	..	142	..	..	45,361
Bangalore ..	..	.	..	..	..	7,745	..	..	..	..	1	..	7,746
Wellington ..	..	2,330	..	..	..	3,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,016
Total .	16,97,529	8,24,858	44,025	13,344	4,999	97,811	45,468	79,364	21,437	4,642	2,388	3,604	28,39,469

Ganjam.

District operations in Ganjam.

89. The expenditure in Ganjam during the past year has been 1,18,615 Rupees, under the following heads:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	... 10,234	19,784
Communications ...	... 45,551	28,065
Buildings	... 9,145	5,836
Total ...	... 64,930	53,685

Two items of irrigation may be mentioned, although the sums spent are very small:—

1. The head sluice across the Nagari-Cuttacum Channel Rs. 3,410
   Completed 7th July 1859.

2. Embanking the Mahanuddy River from near Russelcondah to the sea at Ganjam ... ... „ 2,659
   This work, consisting of a number of detached embankments and head sluices, was finished on the 15th August 1859.

Of the communications, the following deserve to be noticed pretty fully:—

1. The road from Berhampore to Russelcondah... ... Rs. 8,269
   This valuable line, noticed at considerable length in last Report, was finally completed upon the 31st July 1859, at a total cost of 1,52,246 Rupees, the amount of the original and supplemental estimates.

2. Road outside town of Berhampore .. .. „ 1,068
   This line, also mentioned in last Report, was completed upon the 30th June 1859.

3. Road from Russelcondah to Koinjoro (part of the line to Sunkarakole) ... ... „ 3,367
   Of this line 8 miles have been made to Mojogodo, and a broad trace cut and cleared as far as Kalinghia, 15 miles from Mojogodo.

4. Road from Chicacole to Calingapatam ... ... „ 6,651
   On 11th July 1859, in Proceedings No. 1677, the unexpended balance for this line was exempted from restriction, in order that the road might be at once proceeded with and put in good order. The earth-work of the whole line is completed, and fully three-fourths of the road are metalled; three good-sized bridges and a number of smaller ones and tunnels have been constructed.

5. Nursannapetta and Calingapatam Road ... ... „ 1,019
   The restriction on this road having been modified, in order that it might be put into passable order, earth-work has been completed for the entire distance, and metalling laid for 4 miles; it is now extensively used, and has proved very valuable.

6. Trunk Road No. 6, from Byree to Nursannapetta ... „ 3,840
   The above unexpended balance of estimate for this line was also freed from restriction, and has been spent; the work having been completed on the 31st March 1860.

The roads connected with salt pans sanctioned by Government on emergency:—

From Nowpadah salt pans to Bowmally ... ... Rs. 7,000
Ditto ditto to Teckally ... ... „ 2,492
From Omeravelly salt pans to join the Chicacole and Calingapatam Road ... ... „ 2,500

The earth-work for the entire distance of all these lines has been completed. Masonry works, &c., in progress.

Of buildings, the only one calling for notice is the Civil Dispensary at Berhampore, which was completed on the 27th January 1860, at the amount of the estimate; outlay last year having been 1,389 Rupees.

The repairs have comprised 240 miles of roads;
15 do. river embankment;
234 tanks and channels; and
23 buildings.

VIZAGAPATAM.

District operations in Vizagapatam.

90. In this District the expenditure upon Public Works during the past year has been as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	966	11,949
Communications	1,000	5,494
Buildings	16,057	5,000
Rupees ...	18,023	22,443
Together, Rupees ...		40,466

The irrigation (new work) expenditure was upon one project only, *viz.* the excavation of Tatacalapallum Channels, which has been completed at the above cost; but, as they cannot be brought into use till next monsoon, no report of the benefits arising from their construction can now be given.

The 1,000 Rupees for communications were laid out upon the road from Kutur to Harris Valley, of which about 12 miles of ghât have been formed, of an average breadth of 6 feet.

Of the buildings, the principal item has been the re-construction of the five ranges of infantry barracks for Europeans at Waltair. These were completed upon the 30th November 1859, at a cost of 5,405 Rupees. Besides this, the alterations to the buildings occupied by the European Veteran Company have been in hand, and are completed, except the tiling of the roof and part of the verandah flooring—expenditure 2,599 Rupees. The additions to No. 10 hospital at Vizianagram were finished on the 30th June 1859—last year's outlay, 1,238 Rupees. Additional accommodation for artillery is progressing satisfactorily. One range of married men's quarters is nearly finished, with the foundations and basements of the others almost ready.

The repairs in the District have been as follows:—

87 Tanks.	92 Miles of road.
129 Channels.	1 Bridge.

Besides sundry repairs to buildings of every class, except Ecclesiastical; Military and Revenue absorbing the largest portion.

Godavery.

District operations in Godavery Division.

91. The amount of outlay in this District was very considerably less in the aggregate than in 1858-59, though a larger amount has been spent upon new works. The total expenditure in last year was 3,65,408 Rupees, as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	67,705	1,82,216
Communications	57,524	32,746
Buildings	20,261	4,956
Rupees ...	1,45,490	2,19,918

The number of new works undertaken contrasts favorably with 1858-59, during which year they were very few. Some of these, which were in hand in 1859-60, are portions of extensive and highly valuable projects, upon the completion of which the prosperity of the District depends, being in continuation of the grand system of Irrigation and Navigation Canals, which will eventually intersect this part of the country. The following are the principal undertakings with last year's outlay thereon:—

The Ellore High Level Canal ... ... Rs. 34,214

This work, which was provided for in the Budget for the Kristna District, as it formerly belonged to it, and is a portion of the line from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, has been prosecuted with vigor. Government having sanctioned the expenditure upon that section of the project lying between the Boodemair and Dendalur, of 72,973 Rupees, realized by the sale of the timber for the bridge at Bezoarah, the construction of which has been countermanded. In order to push on with the undertaking, a portion of the line (14 miles from Perikeed to Dendalur) was handed over for execution to the Godavery District Engineer, and the above sum, *viz.* 34,214 Rupees, is what he laid out thereon. Three miles at the Dendalur end of this portion are completed, and of the lock near Ellore, commenced in March, 1,212 cubic yards of masonry were built by 30th April.

The above distance, as also the portion of the canal running through the town of Ellore is, in consequence of the new arrangement of the two Districts, now included in Godavery.

Nursapoor Canal ... ... Rs. 11,326

Completed, except the lock into tide water at Nursapoor, of which 6 feet above the chamber floor all round has been built. The remainder may be finished in three months.

Toonee Canal ... ... Rs. 4,377

This work is still under the restrictive order of 1857, but the above expenditure was unavoidable from the necessity that existed to change the course of the Yailairoo River, when the Samulcotta and Cocanada Junction Canal was ordered to be proceeded with, and it was incurred in the completion of aqueduct No. 1, and cutting a new channel for that river below this work.

Widening the Samulcotta Canal ... ... Rs. 9,509

The amount of work done under this head has been 181,627 cubic yards of earth-work excavated.

The Samulcottah and Cocanada Junction Canal ... Rs. 38,344

This line was opened to the public in February 1860, and has been of great benefit to the trading community of the last-named town, and also to Government in conveying material, &c., for the works in this part of the Eastern Delta. Its importance will be much increased when the Toonee Canal is completed.

92. In connection with this part of the review of the operations in this District, may be mentioned the experiment that was made to raise funds for the execution of proposed improvements at the port of Cocanada, by the sale of land in building lots. The extent of land sold was 6,648½ square yards, and amount realized, 7,415 Rupees. With that money it is intended to rivet the river bank, and construct along the river face of the above land a metalled road, 40 feet wide, with a wooden wharf beyond, of the width of 20 feet.

93. Of the buildings that have been under construction, the barracks at Dowlaishweram, the sea custom house at Cocanada, the jail at Rajahmundry, and the obelisk at Nursapoor, alone need be noticed.

The first are now completed—outlay last year, 2,659 Rupees; but one of the ranges had to be pulled down in consequence of the foundations sinking. This was attributable to the existence of a vein of treacherous pipe-clay under the foundations, which was not known when the structure was erected.

The second was also finished last year, and was opened in October 1859—expenditure, 5,712 Rupees in 1859-60.

The additions to the jail at Rajahmundry consisted of a new wall thereto, and a tled shed to the Police cutcherry, and cost 3,977 Rupees.

The obelisk at Nursapoor was also completed. It is 75 feet high, and contains 450 cubic yards of masonry. Its total cost has been Rupees 3,699, of which Rupees 2,273 were expended last year.

94. The sum expended upon repairs has had the effect of keeping the works generally in a satisfactory state. The cut-stone covering of the anicut requires renewing; but with this exception, that all-important work is in good order.

The workshop at Dowlaishweram has been fully employed, and what has been turned out was rapidly executed, and in an exceedingly creditable manner to all concerned.

The quarry was worked as usual for six months, but the supply of stone is beginning to fail both in quantity and quality.

In the dockyard, one steamer, the *Queen*, has been completed and launched, and the hulls of two others are on hand. These latter are intended for the Upper Godavery works. In addition to the above, five mud flats, twenty-seven paddle boats, and thirty Government cargo boats were repaired.

The River Godavery was used during the past year, as in the one preceding, as a line of communication with the interior; and treasure, stores, and salt were forwarded by it. A depôt for the latter article has been formed at Manikdeokunta, on the Sebbri, in the direct line traversed annually by Brinjarries to and fro between Hyderabad, Nagpore, Saugor, and the coast, so that at that place a good opening for trade presents itself.

Unlike its predecessor, the year under review has been by no means a favorable one for the ryots of this District. Of the first crop it is estimated that above 50 per cent. of what was in the ground was destroyed by blight. The second crop was stunted by the scarcity of water, which was so great, as to close against navigation, for short periods, during the last two months of the official year, the Samulcottah, Cocanada, and Coringa Canals, it being necessary to distribute what little water there was in the river to each of these canals in rotation for purpose of irrigation.

95. Before quitting this District, it is right to mention two circumstances connected with it that have occurred during the course of the past year.

The first of these is the constitution of the former Godavery Division into a Collectorate, with its staff of Revenue Officers. This was effected simultaneously upon the 16th December 1859, with a similar change in the Kristna Division, by a re-distribution of the tract of the country in which the Deltas of the Godavery and Kristna are situated. The three Regulation Districts between which it was divided —Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor—being converted into two, having boundaries coinciding with the limits of the charges under the District Engineers, and bearing the same names.

The merits of the above change are fully detailed in the Proceedings of Government upon the subject, and not the least important is, that by it the District Engineer is brought in contact officially, regarding the affairs of his District, with only one Collector in place of two, as was formerly the case.

Dated 4th Nov. 1859, No. 1499.

The other circumstance is the conferring, by the Madras Government, of the title of Rau Bahadoor, and the bestowal, under instructions from the Home Government, of portion of a land, of the annual value of 500 Rupees, upon Sub-Engineer V. Virana, who has been connected with this District for many years. He entered Government service in connection with Public Works upon the 1st June 1836, and his valuable services, more particularly in connection with the Godavery Anicut, have been brought to the notice of Government by several Officers, but especially by Colonel Arthur Cotton, in his *Memorandum on the late Breach in the Godavery Anicut,* dated the 19th June 1858.

The above honors were publicly conferred upon V. Virana at Madras, by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Trevelyan, in person, upon the 27th April 1860.

Kristna.

96. In this District the outlay upon Public Works, during the past year, amounted to 2,49,857 Rupees, besides a remittance of 36,840 Rupees to Godavery District, for the prosecution of that part of the canal from Dowlaishweram to Bezoarah, which lies between Perikeed and Dendalur, the operations in connection with which are detailed under Godavery. Of the above sum the largest portion has been laid out upon new works, the particulars of expenditure being as follow :—

District operations in the Kristna Division.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	... 1,13,189	90,047
Communications ...	... 9,341	18,488
Buildings	... 10,421	8,371
Total, Rupees	... 1,32,951	1,16,906

The principal items in new works have been :—

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier... ... Rs. 6,467

4¾ miles gravelled, 2¼ metalled and gravelled, 3,114 cubic yards of embankment raised, and 2 tunnels, each of 6 feet span, built.

High level channel from Boodemair to Perikeed ... Rs. 27,326

10½ miles of canal finished, and 3¾ in progress, leaving little more than 3 miles still to be undertaken.

Channel from Pullairú to the canal basin at Masulipatam Rs. 52,170

6 miles completed; 3 in progress; a lock and calingulah built; an under tunnel and two sluices commenced.

Embankment to eastern bank of Kristna ... ... Rs. 8,182

3 miles executed during last year—work stopped in December for want of funds.

Lock and calingulah at Késarapilly ... ... Rs. 7,151

Calingulah complete, except the bridge over it. Lock so far finished that it is expected it will be open for navigation before the end of July.

Channel for the supply of Mamilla, Malabhary, Nissingroy, and Yedlacoodoos, almost finished	... Rs.	2,956
Place of arms at Juggiapett for Sibbundy Crops	... „	3,556

Buildings completed and occupied; a little subsidiary work still remains to be done.

Moonsiff's court house at Bapetta finished on the 7th February 1860	... Rs.	894
Civil dispensary at Guntoor, walls up to 1¼ foot	... „	1,096

Of the 1,00,163 Rupees expended upon irrigation repairs, 78,916 Rupees belong to works in the Delta, the balance to those in the upper talooks.

Three-fourths of the outlay upon communication repairs were spent upon the two lines to Hyderabad; of which, the one from Bezoarah has been kept in good order for 50 miles; the remainder of the road to Ibrampatam—never having been made—is however, only in passable condition.

The great scarcity and dearness of labor retarded many of the works before enumerated; added to which, coolies could, with difficulty, be collected, after dispersing from fear of cholera and fever, which broke out in some of the localities where these are situated.

In connection with this District, as well as with the Godavery, it is proper to notice that the District Engineer has now only one Collector, with whom he has official intercourse regarding the works under his charge, the former Kristna Division, part of which lay in the Collectorate of Guntoor, and part in that of Masulipatam, having been constituted a single Collectorate of the same name. The advantages of this arrangement to the District Engineer are very great, and the happiest results consequent upon it are confidently anticipated.

NELLORE.

District operations in Nellore.

97. The outlay in this District has been almost exclusively confined to irrigation works and communications, and amounts to the very considerable sum of 3,19,024 Rupees, of which nearly 3,12,000 Rupees have been expended upon the above-named classes of works, as is seen from the following tabulated view of expenditure:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	71,773	1,48,468
Communications	33,728	57,478
Buildings	3,557	4,020
...		
Total, Rupees	1,09,058	2,09,966

The rebuilding of the Pennair Anicut was, of course, the principal new work in progress. Upon this, 44,767 Rupees were spent, and the body wall has been nearly completed across the river, to the height of 4 feet 6 inches—the rear retaining wall is now quarter built, and good progress made in the apron and groynes; the work, it is thought, will be sufficiently advanced to withstand, without damage, the coming freshes.

The only other irrigation works that need be mentioned are the new cut from Jaffer.

Saib Channel to Survapully Channel—outlay	...	...	Rs. 7,901
New revetment to Alloor Tank ...	„	...	... „ 5,454
Ditto to Nellore ditto ...	„	...	... „ 3,411

Of the masonry works on Trunk Road No. 6, which was the chief communication project on hand, thirty-nine tunnels, of various sizes, and road dams, were built, at an expenditure of 17,536 Rupees. The outlay on other works of this class has been insignificant, owing to the restriction imposed last year, but the following may be mentioned:—

Road from Nellore to Todairu (line cleared of jungle) ...	Rs.	4,367
Tunnels on Trunk Road No. 6 (seven were built) ...	„	4,364
Doogoorazpatam Road	„	2,606
Road from Nellore to Gungapatam	„	2,564

The large sum spent in repairs to irrigation works has sufficed to render the Ullur, Survapully, Calavay, and other large tanks secure, and had it not been for the scarcity of labor, all operations in connection with them would have been completed; what has been done may be considered satisfactory.

This, however, cannot be said as respects the repairs to communications, particularly to Trunk Road No. 6. Of six tunnels of various sizes thereon built last year, one only is in good order. This sad state of things is attributable solely to the

circumstance of the line crossing the whole drainage of the country, and being unprovided with adequate escapes for the water. Captain Greenaway has, however, taken the circumstance into serious consideration, and is preparing a scheme for the improved construction of the line.

East Coast Canal.

98. To the Eastern Coast Canal in this District nothing has been done beyond some slight repair to that part between Doorgoorazpatam and the Pulicat Lake. Captain Greenaway urges the policy of constructing, without delay, the portion of this line of communication between Doorgoorazpatam and Kistnapatam, and gives the fast increasing rates of labor and materials as a cogent reason for its early execution. The necessity of this work being commenced is admitted by Government in their Proceedings upon the Secretary of State's letter No. 24, dated 8th March 1860.

Dated 11th May 1860, No. 985.

CUDDAPAH.

District operations in Cuddapah.

99. The expenditure in Cuddapah, as in most of the other Districts, has, on account of the limit placed upon the funds, been chiefly on repairs, and upon an "unimproved" District like this, the restriction upon outlay tells very heavily.

The revised allotment gave only 10,000 Rupees for new works, but this was subsequently increased to 28,000 Rupees, the whole of which, however, could not be expended, owing to the large sum necessary for repairs, which, when deducted from the full sum to be expended, left very little for new operations.

The particulars of the past year's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	.. 3,979	54,472
Communications ...	... 14,288	51,226
Buildings	... 3,633	3,796
Rupees	... 21,900	1,09,494
In all, Rupees		... 1,31,394

The communications (new works) alone seem to call for any notice, and the principal of these only will be spoken of in this review.

14 bridges between Kulloor and Gooleherroo ... ... Rs. 4,890

A tunnel of twelve vents, each 2 yards by 1; a bridge of one-arch 30 feet span, and another of one-arch 36 feet span have been constructed.

Cuddapah and Madras Road ... ... Rs. 2,058

Of this line, 1,436 yards on the Outimetta Tank-bank have been raised, levelled, and gravelled, 492 yards revetted, six rough-stone drains built, half a mile south of Rajampett made passable for carts.

Road from Vencatramrazpett to Royachoty ... ... Rs. 3,838

17 miles between Royachoty and foot of Sonepoi Ghât cleared, levelled, and made passable for carts; also a trace, 3 yards broad, cut up the western slope of ghât.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivaindla ... ... Rs. 1,674

13 miles marked out and levelled, and the side channels dug.

The outlay upon repairs of irrigation works in this District was comparatively small. During the south-west monsoon the Mutapumpilly Tank alone burst. The north-east monsoon, however, fell heavily upon some of the talooks, and occasioned a good deal of damage to the works in one of them, *viz.* Chittvail. The bursting of two tanks in November led, in some measure, to the destruction of the fine China Oorumpad Tank, the calingulah of which was not capable of discharging a sufficiency of surplus water. The Goonjana River, near the town of Chittvail, rose to the extraordinary height of 17 feet above usual flood, and swept the country on both its banks, destroying a large amount of standing crop. Altogether Captain Hemery estimates the damage to irrigation works, in this talook alone, at 90,000 Rupees. On the other hand, the remaining works of this class, in the Cuddapah District, may be said to be in very fair order.

The repairs to roads, from the increased allowance available, have produced some improvements thereon. The Goolcherroo Ghât is in very good order, and of Trunk Road No. 11, from Cuddapah to Royachoty, 33 miles, has been re-metalled—the portion south of the latter place, which was very much cut up in the monsoon, will be taken in hand in 1860-61. The road from Muddenpully to Bellary Frontier has been repaired in its worst parts, and is now passable for carts; but much more is necessary, as this is a very important District road, a large cotton traffic coming along it from Bellary District to Poonganoor.

The amount spent in repairing irrigation works, though small in comparison with what was laid out in 1858-59, as above stated, told heavily when it came to be deducted from the total sum allowed for outlay in the District, and, consequently, the funds available for communications were by no means adequate to the wants of the District. It also led to the expenditure of only 5,819 Rupees in place of 10,000 Rupees, which had been sanctioned as Discretionary Allowance for roads out of the Budget sum of repairs generally. In the present state of the communication in Cuddapah this was much to be regretted.

Rates have risen slightly since last Report, but a considerable increase must be looked for shortly, as the Madras Railway and the Irrigation Company will be powerful rivals in the market. Much of the work is now being done by contract.

Bellary.

District operations in Bellary.

100. In this District the expenditure upon Public Works has been 2,17,500 Rupees, the particulars of which are:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation...	1,843	1,01,378
Communications	248	38,600
Buildings	60,531	14,900
Rupees...	62,622	1,54,878

Of new works the main outlay was on buildings, and of these again military accommodation absorbed about seven-eighths of the expenditure, so that it appears unnecessary to notice any other, except perhaps one of the revenue buildings.

Of the military buildings the one of first importance is the European hospital, commenced in August 1857, the sum spent during the past year, on which is 26,907 Rupees. The large ward in the upper storey has still to be roofed in, and about two-thirds of the doors and windows have to be made up.

The next largest outlay was upon the ten married quarters at Ramandroog, which, with the exception of nine ranges of out-houses, are completed. Last year's expenditure was 12,238 Rupees. Upon the racquet court at Bellary 3,375 Rupees were spent, and it will soon be finished. The new guard-room, &c., at Ramandroog has been completed, except the painting of the doors and windows. The two new store-rooms for the native infantry regiment were finished in January last.

Rupees .....2,495.
Rupees .....2,415.

The only revenue building of any note is the talook cutcherry at Hoovenhudgully, upon which 4,383 Rupees were spent last year. This is completed, except parapets, part of the roof, and out-offices.

The bulk of the irrigation repairs have been in ranges Nos. V. and VI., in which 20,753 and 46,682 Rupees have been respectively expended. These sums have been well laid out; the tanks have been made secure, and capable of containing a larger supply of water, which has led to an increase in the revenue.

The improvements to the Camalapoor and Kamptee road have been well executed, and the produce of six out of the nine Toongabudra channels can now be conveyed on carts instead of by bullocks and coolies. The other lines of communication have been maintained in as good a state as the limited sanctions permitted.

The bulk of the repairs to buildings have been made to barracks, &c., at the requisition of the military authorities.

101. The past year has been one of very great drought and scarcity in this District, little or no rain having fallen from October 1858 to March 1860. The heat has been oppressive, but sickness has not generally prevailed. To secure the necessary supply of water, the wells in the cantonment of Bellary had to be cleared out, and in the case of the large well attached to the European barracks, the boring operations were very successful, and it is calculated that 15,000 gallons a day are obtained from it. The boring was driven to the depth of only 11 feet, but when continued further a much larger supply will, it is thought, be procured.

KURNOOL.

District operations in Kurnool.

102. The expenditure in Kurnool during 1859-60 amounted to 90,274 Rupees, as follows :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	.....	12,389
Communications	51,620	21,674
Buildings	3,497	1,094
Total, Rupees ...	55,117	35,157

The operations under the head communications (new works) included :—

1. The Hindree Bridge, upon which 21,267 Rupees were spent last year; but as many of the laborers employed thereon went to the Irrigation Company, it did not progress so rapidly as could have been wished, and will not, it is feared, be opened for general traffic before July of this year.

2. The Nundy Canama Ghât, on which line four bridges and nine tunnels were built, a five-arch bridge completed, and about 11 miles of new road opened, at an outlay of 14,007 Rupees.

3. The road from Kurnool to Gazulpütty. This work progressed slowly, owing to the difficulty in getting masons, and the distance from which gravel had to be brought, the expenditure on it has been 8,514 Rupees.

4. The bridges upon the road from Kurnool to Nundy Canama. Of these the one of three 30-feet arches at Worrakul is carried up to the springing of the arches, and the greater part of the foundations of that at Calawah has been got in—outlay 2,581 Rupees.

The District Engineer's office and yard has been the principal building in hand, and 3,028 Rupees were spent upon it last year. The walls are completed, and most of the wood-work of the roof.

The repairs to seventy-three tanks, eighty-seven channels, and seven wells have been executed at a cost of 12,389 Rupees, and, though these works are considered safe for the approaching monsoon, many extensive and necessary repairs to them have been unavoidably postponed for want of superintendence.

The repairs to communications have kept 260 miles of road and nine bridges in fair order.

Lieutenant Beckley concludes his report by directing attention to the Nullaymullay jungles, which will soon rise in importance on account of the Toombudra Canal Works.

Chingleput.

103. The outlay in this District has, during the past year, been 2,28,903 Rupees, and the items upon which most of that sum has been spent were new military buildings and repairs to irrigation works, communications, and military buildings.

District operations in Chingleput.

Upon the first of these, 17,460 Rupees were expended, or, adding the sum laid out on the army school at Saint Thomas' Mount, entered under the head "Educational" in the General Statement, at the commencement of this Report, 25,136, Rupees and the buildings which may be noticed are :—

Hospital for Mounted Troops at the Mount—completed in September 1859	Rs.	3,120
Commissariat store-room—in progress	„	3,409
Verandah round the Bumbproof Barracks—completed in October 1859	„	2,337
Improvements to the Royal Artillery Barracks at the Mount	„	3,463
Army school—both in progress	„	7,676

The "Marine" building under execution was the lighthouse at Pulicat, on which 1,238 Rupees were spent. The wells have been sunk, and 2 feet of foundation raised thereon.

The operations upon communications (new works) have been :—

The metalling of the Pullicarney road—completed in December last	Rs.	2,585
Two additional arches to the Kullaur bridge—completed, except the parapets	„	1,486
The road from Poonamallee to Avady—nearly finished ...	„	837

The following is the synopsis of new works expenditure :—

Irrigation	730
Communications	5,387
Buildings	29,483
Total, Rupees ...	35,600

As above-mentioned, the largest share of the repairs has been executed upon three classes of works, but of these communications alone need be noticed.

Upon Trunk Road No. 1, 27,225 Rupees have been expended, but the line is in bad order, particularly the portion between Madras and Poonamallee. This is attributed by the District Engineer chiefly to the sudden reduction of the annual maintenance grant from 50,759 Rupees to 25,000 Rupees, as before he could be informed of the reduction, he had expended 18,400 Rupees, so that from that time (9th September 1859) to the close of the official year, only 132 Rupees per mile was available for this most important line, with its enormous traffic; and, although some time afterwards a further sum of 3,000 Rupees was granted, even with this, the amount at his disposal for the whole line of 50 miles was so small, that little could be done to improve it; a large amount of metalling was carted to that portion of the road lying between Poonamallee and Madras, but remained unspread for want of funds; a further quantity was ready in the quarry, but the same reason prevented its being made use of. The new metal that was laid on the road not having been properly tamped for want of rain, has been seriously damaged by the constant traffic on it.

Trunk Road No. 6, in consequence of the reduction of about 10,000 Rupees from its maintenance allowance will, it is feared, soon fall to ruin; the outlay upon it last year was 12,412 Rupees.

Trunk Road No. 8 is in pretty good order, except from the 49th to the 59th milestone. Last year's expenditure upon it was 16,690 Rupees.

104. The expenditure upon the Eastern Coast canal amounted to 19,474 Rupees, and satisfactory improvements and repairs have been effected.

East Coast Canal.

In the deep cuttings the slopes have been turfed, and a low bank raised along the top, with masonry shoots to convey the surface drainage into the canal. The entrance to the Streeharicottah cut out of the Pulicat Lake has been kept clear by the erection of a couple of groynes tending outwards to deep water. A towing path has also been constructed under some of the bridges to admit of the traffic passing without interruption.

The following is the repair expenditure shown under the three great heads :—

Irrigation...	53,437
Communications	1,06,870
Buildings	32,996
Total, Rupees ...	1,93,303

North Arcot.

District operations in North Arcot.

105. The rigid enforcement of the restrictive orders has prevented any very great work of importance from being carried out in this District during 1859-60. Repairs have occupied the chief attention of the department, as will be seen by the following summary of the outlay :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	2,027	50,003
Communications	16,542	56,918
Buildings	649	7,171
Rupees ..	19,218	1,14,092
In all Rupees ..		1,33,310

Communications alone, as far as new works are concerned, call for any notice, and the operations of the past year, as regards them, will be noticed before the particulars of the repairs are entered upon.

Of communications the principal is the Palar Bridge, connecting the town of Vellore with the Railway : 10,100 Rupees have been laid out upon it, and the structure is now completed (plastering alone excepted); the parapet walls having been raised and the flooring laid throughout during the course of the past year.

The next work that need be noticed is the road from Pullicondah to Palmanair, upon the metalling of which 2,323 Rupees have been expended. The estimate was not fully exhausted, and as this road will not now be much used, from the Gooriattum Railway Station being the nearest point to Palmanair, the balance will not be required. The Bangalore and other mails also have already been taken off this road and transferred to the Vaniembadi line. The Synagoonta Ghât has been improved by its steep gradients being reduced.

Upon the road from Wallajahnugger to Bannaveram 1,700 Rupees have been spent, and this line wants the metalling only to complete it.

The earthwork for 5 miles of the line from Companypett to Conjevaram is finished, and 6 miles more are partially made.

The repairs to irrigation works have exceeded by the trifle of 3 Rupees the amount (half a lakh) appropriated to them in the Budget. The above sum, 50,003 Rupees, has been spent in repairing 234 tanks, channels, &c., and clearing and planting Nanel grass in the channels, which is found to afford much protection to their banks, and to be of service also in the rear of the anicut aprons, where it prevents a scour.

The Vaniembadi tank has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of 1,250 Rupees, and a new calingulah has been built to add to its security.

The amount allotted to this District for the repair of communications consequent upon the restrictive order of the Government of India, was 75,055 Rupees, and this was reduced subsequently by 12,831 Rupees being transferred to other Districts. The actual expenditure amounted to 56,918 Rupees, and was devoted to the repair of 355 miles of road.

While upon this subject, the reduction of the maintenance grants for Trunk Roads Nos. 1 and 10, during the past year, may be mentioned. That for the former has been cut down from 31,000 Rupees to 19,000 Rupees, whereas there is still a heavy traffic upon the line, chiefly cotton from Cuddapah, which, in the first instance, comes along the other road above named (No. 10), the annual allowance for which has been reduced 20 per cent., though there is no perceptible diminution in the large traffic, notwithstanding that the mails and most of the transits to Bangalore use the Oosoor line.

An estimate for completing the Vellore and Arnee Road, which is likely to bring considerable traffic to the Railway from the south, has been sanctioned. At present, the road, which is made half way, has become worn, and for a short time during the monsoon is impassable.

Roads Nos. 11 and 7, and the Naggery road, as far as made, have been maintained in fair order, considering that the two former are unbridged throughout, and the latter is not connected with the Railway, except by a bandy track, which the Railway Company improved for their own use.

106. Before closing this District report, a few words may be said regarding the anicuts across the Palaur, Cheyaur, and Poiney.

Upon the first of these no general operations have been carried on, a little pointing to the cut-stone crown, and the renewal of the sluice planks constituted the only work done. The last monsoon was moderate, and did no damage to this structure.

The removal of a deposit of silt and mud brought down by the first of the monsoon freshes, and which blocked up the mouth of the main channel, was the only thing done in connection with the second anicut. It is in working order, and the benefits resulting from the project were declared satisfactory by the Secretary of State.

The safety of the last of these three works was secured by a second rear apron, which was built in consequence of the damage which the monsoon of 1858 inflicted upon the former one; the subsidiary works connected with this project are in abeyance.

South Arcot

District operations in South Arcot.

107. While under the restrictive order, there has, in this District, been a small outlay upon new works; a liberal expenditure in repairs has enabled several important works to be carried out, as will be noticed hereafter. The main feature of the operations may be gathered from the following synopsis of money spent:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	1,122	80,802
Communications ..	6,105	58,103
Buildings	5,451	5,080
Rupees ..	12,678	1,43,985

It will be seen from the above that the reduced sum allotted for new works in this District (12,000 Rupees) has been slightly exceeded. The District Engineer offers no explanation thereof, and, as the total sum expended, 1,56,663 Rupees, is within the aggregate amount sanctioned for all works, it does not seen to require any notice.

In irrigation works (new), the principal items are: 1*st*, the completion of the second calingulah to the Permaul tank, at a cost of 342 Rupees. This tank, though there was a good supply of water in it, did not, as usual, breach, which may be considered as owing to the completion of this work; 2*nd*, the construction of a dam across the Valuvanur surplus channel for regulating the water supply to some English and French villages, which was effected at a cost of 459 Rupees.

Here it may be mentioned that works connected with the Poonair anicut, regarding which a good deal of correspondence passed, and a reference to the Government of India was made, and which was at last sanctioned, have been begun—1,45,000 bricks moulded, and other materials under preparation—sum spent, 321 Rupees.

Of the communications, the Poonair bridge, and that over the arm of that river on Trunk Road No. 9, may be noticed.

The first of these is now completed, the plastering having been executed during the past year, and the estimate exceeded by a very small amount. The means adopted to counteract the deviation of the course of the river alluded to in last Report, have been successful.

The bridge on Trunk Road No. 9, the arches of which were in progress at the close of last Report, was completed in April 1860, but opened for traffic in January, the parapet walls then remaining to be built.

The only other work of this description, which need be mentioned, is the addition of two arches to a bridge on the Chitambaram road, built at a cost of 1,260 Rupees.

The additional metalling to Trunk Road No. 8 was stopped upon receipt of the Chief-Engineer's Circular No. 44, of 25th August last, issued when the Government of India's restrictive order came, and only 1,294 Rupees were expended during last year on this important line.

All the bridges upon the Yailúr road, in Munargúdi talook, have now been erected; during the past year that over the Rajah Voikal was completed, and fourteen tunnels built—expenditure 923 Rupees.

A commodious District Engineer's office has been completed at the head quarter station (Cuddalore), for 3,930 Rupees; police cutcherries at Gingee and Permookul, at a cost of 1,698 Rupees; and a sayer cutcherry at Cuddamangalum for 300 Rupees; at Porto Novo a flag-staff has been erected for 595 Rupees.

Rupees 80,802.

108. The sum laid out upon irrigation repairs is within a fraction of what was expended in the previous year. In the first and second ranges the works have been of an ordinary character. In the third range the clearing of the Ragavien channel was the chief work; and in the fourth range the following river and channel banks, the respective outlay upon which is shown against each, are most worthy of notice, as the top of these banks is intended to be used as roads.

Veeranum bank	..	..	..	Rs. 1,720
Vuddavaur ditto	..	..	..	„ 2,636
Rajah Voikal ditto	..	..	..	„ 3,346
Coleroon ditto	..	..	..	„ 2,534
„ near Karamadu	..	..	„	4,038

The repair of the slight injury to the Vellaur anicut has been effected, and the Permaul tank was repaired and extended.

The whole amount before stated, as expended upon repairs of communications, has been laid out upon the roads of this District, with the exception of about 900 Rupees. The road from Murkanum to Chengumah has been much improved, and Trunk Road No. 9, which was much damaged in November 1858, has been fully repaired, and some improvements effected upon it.

Trichinopoly.

District operations in Trichinopoly.

109. In consequence of the great damage sustained by the irrigation works of this District during 1858-59, a special grant was asked for their repair in addition to the Budget allowance. Before, however, Government could pass an order on this application, the restrictive order of the 18th July last was received, in communicating which to this Department Government remarked that, in revising the allotment of funds to the various Districts, due provision should be made for the repairs in Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Accordingly,

in addition to the reduced sum apportioned to this District, two lakhs were specially set apart to it for the above purpose, which brought the sum at the District Engineer's disposal up to nearly 3,90,000 Rupees. Of this sum 3,48,750 Rupees have been expended as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	7,248	2,20,692
Communications	38,198	42,133
Buildings	32,607	7,872
Total, Rupees ..	78,053	2,70,697

The "new" irrigation projects have been:—

Construction of Nattvoikal head sluice .. .. .. Rs. 3,073

Sluice built up the springing of the arch.

Altering Pootoor calingulah .. .. „ 1,952

Nearly finished. The lower apron still in progress.

Construction of under-tunnel across the Mundayaur .. „ 1,353

This outlay has been spent in making up cubes for the tunnel.

Improving Kaumbalore tank bank—completed .. .. „ 985

In communications the following have been in hand:—

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore .. .. .. „ 18,227

Earth work, drainage tunnels, and side trenches nearly completed.

Trunk Road No. 8 .. .. Rs. 6,243

In good order, except for 15 miles, between the boundary of District and Toramungalum, restriction on expenditure preventing the whole from being gravelled; but as operations were actively resumed at the commencement of the current official year, it is hoped the line will be finished in a few months.

Re-construction of Kodamerty bridge .. .. .. Rs. 5,316

Masonry work completed.

Re-construction of Iyaur bridge .. .. .. Rs. 5,111

Masonry work nearly finished.

Re-construction of Kutur bridge .. .. .. „ 4,560

Foundations nearly finished, one pier complete—the others more or less advanced.

The Building operations have been:—

Improving European Infantry Barracks.. .. .. Rs. 9,745

Nearly finished.

Hospital for European Troops .. .. „ 6,802

Walls completed—the roof will be begun immediately.

Artillery Barracks . .. . „ 5,613

Serjeants' quarters in Barracks .. .. „ 2,831

Both completed on 3rd December 1859.

Sick stable for No. 9 Field Battery .. .. .. „ 1,674

Finished 30th June 1859.

Traveller's bungalow, Trichinopoly .. .. .. „ 2,462

Finished 28th April 1860.

110. The repairs to irrigation works, which were in progress, were obstructed and damaged by a high fresh, accompanied by strong wind in July last. The banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon were badly breached; new earthwork also was washed away in many places. A light north-east monsoon favored subsequent operations, and the works are now stronger than formerly.

The roads, which have been repaired, are as good as ever, the Tanjore and Dindigal lines excepted; the repairs of the former roads are nearly finished, but of the latter line no trace remained, as was mentioned in last Report, and it has not been found practicable, from the amount of other work on hand, to trace out a new line for it, which will be necessary. Thirteen miles of the Madura road are good, but the rest is unmetalled. The Combaconum part of the Salem and the Arrialoor roads require gravelling, as in dry weather sand impedes the traffic, and in wet weather they are no better than the fields on either side of them.

TANJORE.

District operations in Tanjore.

111. The expenditure in Tanjore during the past official year, amounted to 6,54,950 Rupees, classified as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	6,623	5,20,014
Communications	5,100	1,10,159
Buildings	895	12,159
Rupees ..	12,618	6,42,332

The above large outlay in repairing irrigation works and communications was rendered necessary by the storms, which, as mentioned in last Report, swept over this District with devastating effect in October and November 1858, and April 1859. On account of the damage which this District sustained by these hurricanes, a special grant of funds to restore the injured works was asked for about the same time that a similar request was made on behalf of Trichinopoly, and, when the Proceedings of Government, communicating the Government of India's review on the Budget, were received, four lakhs were set apart in addition to the repair allowance sanctioned in the Budget.

The work performed by the Department Public Works in the early part of the official year was severely tried by the freshes in the Cauvery and Munnyaur in July, which flooded the Trichinopoly District, and, except in the Sheally Talook, where these rivers rose higher than in the preceding November, from the head sluices of the branch channels being closed by the meerasdars, the river banks stood the test. Operations were continued after July, where practicable, and the river embankments and masonry works, except a few now in hand for repair, may be said to be in very fair order. The revenue was secured by the works being sufficiently advanced towards completion, to admit of cultivation being carried on, and as the north-east monsoon was a favorable one, and the crops were good, an increased revenue is anticipated.

112. Though the expenditure upon new works was small, the projects upon which most of the money was laid out are important, and deserve to be mentioned:—

The new sluice to the Vickramanár .. .. .. Rs. 1,913

This has been completed.

Upon the improvement of the irrigation and drainage of the Tuloroyer Cotagum, 1,444 Rupees were expended.

The head sluice, which has been destroyed, was re-constructed, and the embankment was being vigorously pushed on, when cholera broke out on the works, and the coolies dispersed. The original project in connection with this swamp, it is thought,

will be completed by the end of the present season, after which the subsidiary works will be undertaken. The extension of the Nullaur through the Cotagum has been of great service to a large area of land to the west of it, which is thereby effectually saved from being submerged by that river.

Bridge over Coleroon between Chellumbarum and Sheally, Rs. 4,048

Parapets, face walls to ten arches, and plastering to thirty-nine piers finished.

Sea groynes to Tranquebar .. .. Rs. 448

Nos. 1 and 5 strengthened and extended 11 yards.
No. 2 ditto ditto 4 ditto.
Nos. 6 and 7, ditto ditto 16 ditto, and stone collected for further extension.

Besides the above, the following works, executed from the Repair Fund, may be noticed.

Re-construction of part of north branch of upper anicut (312½ feet) and bridge over it, continued from last year .. .. Rs. 1,837

Parapet walls alone wanting to complete the bridge.

Five-arch bridge over the Vellangum .. .. .. „ 10,364

Arches to be turned on 30th April 1860.

Carookay aqueduct completed at a cost of .. .. „ 4,987

The above are some of the most important works damaged by the flood of November 1858.

113. As regard the roads, they are far from being in good order, though they have, during the past year, undergone repair to a considerable extent. A large outlay is necessary to make the lines perfect, after which special grants for their maintenance will be required, in order to keep them in an efficient state.

The completion of some bridges across the Nasuniaur and the Vettaur; of the regulating dam across the Veerasholagen and Cauvery; the construction of the new head sluice to Keertamaner; the under-tunnel for the drainage of Kuditangicherry; the salt road from Maylayur to Trenagerry; and the bridge across the Manikin Nikayaur, are mentioned by the District Engineer as the works most urgently required to develop the resources of this District. All have been sanctioned, but are still under the restrictive orders of July 1857.

Madura.

District operations in Madura.

114. The expenditure in Madura during 1859-60 has been 76,559 Rupees, *viz.* :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	.. ..	28,151
Communications ..	.. 10,287	32,788
Buildings	.. 3,930	1,402
Total, Rupees	.. 14,217	62,341

The items in communications (new works) are all small, except that of the Paumben Channel; upon this 5,086 Rupees were spent, and the work executed consisted of the excavation of 232,394 cubic feet of sand, 31,140 of shingle, 750 of stone, and 753,123 of other stuff; one hand dredge sanctioned on 25th August 1858, and another, 9th November 1859, completed. The original estimate is now exhausted, and a supplemental one has been submitted to Government for sanction, in letter dated 31st May last, No. 1090.

The other works of this class on hand may be shortly stated as follows :—

Portion of Road No. 18.	.. Rs. 1,670
Road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul ..	.. „ 1,095
Road from Samianulloor to Dindigul ..	.. „ 1,636

Work on each line delayed for want of funds.

The repairs to irrigation works have, it is believed, done much to put to rights the damage they sustained from the disastrous floods of 1858 and 1859, and communications and buildings would have progressed similarly, had not restriction been laid upon them. Many of the lines of road are in a very bad state, particularly Nos. 5, 13, 14, and 15.

Tinnevelly.

District operations in Tinnevelly.

115. The outlay in this District during the past year was .. .. Rs. 63,768, *viz.* :—

Upon New Works	„ 2,220
Upon Repairs	„ 61,548

This small expenditure is partly to be accounted for by the restriction under which most of the projects for new works are, almost all being still affected by the orders of July 1857. Another cause that led to the small amount of outlay was the restrictive order of the Supreme Government of last July, under which all works, not emergent,

were stopped. The reduced allotment of funds was communicated to the District Engineer, but its distribution amongst the various classes of works, made in the Central Office, not being considered advantageous by the District Engineer, inasmuch as too much money was given to irrigation works, and too little to communications, he referred to the Chief Engineer for sanction to a revised arrangement, instead of acting upon his own judgment, and simply reporting the alteration he had made for information; through inadvertence his letter remained unanswered for some time, and during the interval little or no work was carried on. Finally the numerous changes in the Executive Officers of the District tended to delay operations.

The new works hardly call for notice, but it may be mentioned that the Numbeeaur bridge is completed, with the exception of the approaches, which are well advanced; and that the traveller's bungalow at Palamcottah was finished upon the 6th September 1859.

In repairs those two irrigation works came to 48,543 Rupees; 513 tanks and channels were put in an efficient state, and all may be said to be in good working order.

Upon communications 9,600 Rupees were spent; 53 miles of road and eleven bridges put in order.

The last monsoon was the heaviest that has been for many years past, but it is satisfactory to add that no accident of importance occurred to irrigation works. The unprecedented flood in the Sátúr River, however, swept away seven of the fifteen arches of the bridge on the main line from Madras to Palamcottah, the remaining eight were secured by the construction of two abutment walls, and are still standing in good order; the gap will have to be spanned in some way at an early date, and it is matter for consideration how this can be best effected.

Coimbatore.

District operations in Coimbatore.

116. Little can be said regarding the operations in this District during the past year. The outlay has amounted to 1,55,455 Rupees, under the following classes:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	4,432	34,647
Communications	12,213	61,908
Buildings	38,710	3,545
Total, Rupees ..	55,355	1,00,100

Of the new works in progress, the following may be mentioned:—

Communication.

Constructing Marchnaikenpóllum bridge ... ... Rs. 2,713

Completed in September 1859.

Constructing bridge across Vilantavalum River ... Rs. 2,875

Two side arches and wings built.

Constructing road from Railway station to connect Trunk Road No. 5, and town of Coimbatore... ... „ 2,574

Road laid out; metalling in progress; will be furnished within 3 months.

Buildings.

Purchase of a gin house at Coimbatore for Engineer's Office ... ... Rs. 8,000

Constructing jail for the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Ootacamund ... ... „ 26,532

This sum has been spent in blasting and removing rock, making bricks, storing chunam, raising the walls of the jailor's quarters, &c., &c.

This work is being executed under the sole management and supervision of the Inspector of Prisons.

SALEM.

District operations in Salem.

117. In this District, during last year, the expenditure upon public works has been as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	... 4,028	38,238
Communications ...	... 36,471	52,853
Buildings	... 40,129	3,593
Total, Rupees	... 80,628	94,684
In all Rupees	... ...	1,75,312

The chief works in progress, included under communications, are:—

1 Road connecting the town and Railway station at Vaniembadi ... ... Rs. 13,034

Completed, except parapet and roadway of Govindapuram bridge.

Road connecting the town and Railway station at Salem Rs. 5,994

A mile and a half nearly finished.

Road from Yercaud to Railway station at Mulleapoorum Rs. 5,523

About 11 miles finished, with the exception of two bridges.

Road from Addamancottah to Railway station at Mullêa-
poorum ... ... „ 3,592

About 4 miles done, 3 more in hand.

Bridge across the Kullar at Naikondi ... ... „ 2,767

Piers and abutments completed, centering and materials for turning the arches ready.

The principal buildings in hand have been :—

Court Houses at Salem ... ... Rs. 12,156
Jail at Salem ... ... „ 11,250

The operations on these were stopped on the 1st October 1859 for want of funds; but upon the last work operations have been directed to be resumed on the revised estimate.

Sick stable at Remount Depôt, Oossoor .. ... Rs. 6,147

Nearly completed.

Rest house for troops at Sholagherry ... ... „ 1,874

Walls completed, roofing in hand.

Rest house for troops at Tripatore ... ... „ 1,785
Completed, total expenditure ... ... „ 3,785
District Engineer's Office, &c. ... ... „ 1,647

Walls completed, roofing ready, but not up. Stopped on 1st October 1859 for want of funds.

To the following works repairs have been made :—

327 tanks, channels, &c.
327 miles of road.
14 bridges and culverts.
23 buildings, chiefly "public."

Canara.

District operations in Canara.

118. In the Northern Section of this now divided District, the outlay during the past year was 59,524 Rupees, *viz.*:—

Upon new works ("Buildings" only) ...	Rs.	3,846
Repairs	,,	55,708
Communications	,,	50,153
Buildings	,,	5,555

while in the Southern section the expenditure was still less, only 29,645 Rupees; but in this case there was a small outlay in new works under the head "Communications," as the following statement of the money spent shows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Communications	5,345	14,531
Buildings	2,917	6,852
Total, Rupees ...	8,262	21,383

North Canara.

119. The operations of North Canara will be shortly stated in the first place. These have, as will be observed, been almost entirely confined to repairs of communications, the due maintenance of which is so essential to the prosperity of the District. The lines, upon which the greater part of the half lakh, laid out in this way, has been spent, are those leading to the Cotton Districts of the South Mahratta country by the Devamany and Arbyle ghâts. Upon the former 28,025 Rupees have been expended, and the line is in such high order as to be a subject of admiration to all who use it. The traffic on this road during the past year has been heavy, amounting to 38,294 carts, which pass free, and 3,367 solid wheeled bandies, upon which a toll is levied. This is merely the "down" traffic, and, besides the above, thousands of laden bullocks have passed along the road, no proper account of which has been kept.

The sum expended upon the Arbyle ghât has not been quite so judiciously laid out, as some works have been undertaken, which could have stood over without much detriment, while others, which would have proved beneficial, have not been taken in hand. A different state of things, it is expected, will be reported next year, as Captain Walker has taken up the subject, and will, from his long experience of the country, be able to put matters in proper train. The "down" traffic by this ghât has also been heavy, amounting to 38,213 bullocks, 2,013 carts, and 255 solid wheeled bandies.

Respecting the other ghâts a few words will suffice. The Unshy and Kyga will have due attention paid to them during 1860-61; the former at present is impassable even for bullocks. The Neelcond has been made almost passable for carts, when

the river at its foot is low enough to be forded—the expenditure being from the District Funds. The Hossoo is attracting the attention of the 2nd Assistant District Engineer, and will be proceeded with, as being a valuable feeder of the Coompta trade. The Gairsoppa will be open for cart traffic during next dry season. The Cooloor is still unavailable for cart traffic, owing to the want of approaches from Mysore.

The wants of the District may be stated to be the perfecting of the ghâts above named, the construction of minor roads, and the erection of various public buildings.

South Canara.

South Canara.

120. Of the works in hand in the Southern Division little can be said, the restrictive orders having stopped the Surmady Road and Sumpajeh ghât projects before little or any thing could be done. The latter was subsequently resumed, but little progress was made, as the coolies had to be re-collected at a time when the ghât is dreaded on account of fever. The sum spent upon it was 2,323 Rupees. Upon the southern portion of the Hullandy Road Circuit, 1,779 Rupees were spent prior to December, when the work was stopped by the restrictive orders.

The repairs to Trunk Road No. 2 have improved it, particularly as regards draining. The open cross drains upon Trunk Road No. 3, for a distance of 3 miles, have been covered in, and the surface repaired over the whole length of line.

The completion of the moonsiff's court-house at Carikul, at an early date, would be very desirable; less than half of the estimate for it was spent during the past year, in consequence of the restriction.

Rates of materials have fluctuated to such an extent, that no reliable prices can be quoted, and at the same time the cost of labor has increased about two-fold, and it is anticipated that it will soon be triple what it was a year or two ago. In the neighborhood of Mercara this is particularly the case, and there it is difficult to command it, as the coffee planters hold the market, the coolies knowing that employment with them is permanent, while a fresh restrictive order upon Government works would throw them idle.

Malabar.

District operations in Malabar.

121. The expenditure in this District, during 1859-60, has exceeded even that of its predecessor, and amounted to 1,22,976 Rupees, of which the following are the particulars:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	473	1,036
Communications	54,549	23,515
Buildings	26,177	17,226
Total, Rupees ..	81,199	41,777

The following are the principal of the new works under communications, upon which upwards of half a lakh has been expended.

The Perambaddy ghât .. .. Rs. 21,020

The entire distance (68 miles) has been thoroughly repaired and drained. The ghât and road, to within 15 miles of Cannanore, have been metalled, while on the ghât, and other bad portions, several layers of metal have been spread. The District Engineer cannot see any reason why bandies should not use this line during the whole of the present wet season.

The Calicut and Palghaut road .. .. Rs. 13,331

The Mundoor road from the Beypore river, as far as Maliapooram, is finished, with the exception of the gravelling to 6 miles near the latter place. Sickness having prevailed upon this line before the additional sanction of 10,000 Rupees was communicated to the District Engineer, the coolies, who had dispersed on the stoppage of the work, could not be tempted to resume it when funds were available.

The Tambracherry ghât .. .. Rs. 8,513

The trace, commencing at 500 feet below the top of the old ghât, has been widened to 8 feet. Some temporary culverts are needed, and a little blasting remains to be done, after which this portion of the road will be open for 7 miles. Sickness upon this line also delayed operations.

The truss bridge over the Irrity .. .. .. Rs. 1,933

This has been open for traffic during the whole of the past official year with the greatest benefit to trade.

The Oority bridge .. .. Rs. 2,750
The Kakatodi bridge .. .. „ 1,525

These are both situated at the foot of the Perambaddi ghât, in a deadly climate, which has prevented their being prosecuted to completion during the past year.

Areacode and Munjerry road .. .. Rs. 1,127

Completed in January 1860, and is now a good bandy road.

Cholakul and Toovoor road .. .. Rs. 940

This line has been cleared of jungle, and the balance of the estimate will open it for bandies.

122. Of the buildings there are only a few that call for notice. These are European hospitals at Calicut .. Rs. 6,463

Hospital completed, out-house delayed till 1860-61.

Improving buildings connected with proposed new European barracks at Calicut .. .. „ 2,976

Guard-room and solitary cells erected. Work stopped by restriction.

Horse stable in European Cantonment at Mulliapooram.. Rs. 1,795

Walls and wood-work finished.

The repairs to communications have cost 23,515 Rupees, and the lines principally looked after have been Trunk Roads Nos. 4 and 5. Upon the former 1,817 Rupees have been expended, and upon the latter 7,137 Rupees. The lines generally are in good repair, and the ghâts leading to Wynaad and the Neilgherries, together with the roads from Palghât to Trichoor, and from Teeroovenguddy to Calicut, have been put in order.

MADRAS.

District operations in Madras.

123. The works at the Presidency have, during the past year, continued under the charge of the Civil Architect and Garrison Engineer respectively; differing, however, from last year, in this respect, that the operations of the latter have, since July 1859, been confined solely to works situated within the precincts of Fort St. George itself. All military buildings outside the fortress being under the care of the Civil Architect, in addition to the civil buildings and other works in Madras generally. The Guindy Park buildings were about the same time transferred from the Civil Architect to the District Engineer of Chingleput, thereby relieving the former Officer of an outlaying charge, which must have interfered with the due supervision of his other works.

The joint expenditure of the Civil Architect and Garrison Engineer, during 1859-60, has amounted to 4,88,744 Rupees, the outlay by the former being 2,01,296 Rupees, that by the latter 2,87,448 Rupees.

CIVIL ARCHITECT.

124. The items of the Civil Architect's expenditure are:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	1,766	1,278
Communications	10,820	9,095
Buildings	1,32,761	45,576
Total, Rupees ..	1,45,347	55,949

And his chief operations are as follows:—

Erecting new arrack distillery	Rs.	4,034
Thatched shed on Island for setting up a dredging machine and other works	„	3,206
Alterations to Copper Laminating Department at Mint	„	6,270
Alterations to Dewankhaum for Central Office, Department Public Works	„	6,075
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ..	„	3,844
Setting up steam vertical saw machine at Gun Carriage Manufactory	„	5,539
Alterations to Chepauk Palace for Revenue Board and Civil Auditor's Office	„	12,479
Constructing platform and pathway at Band practice ground	„	5,165
Constructing additional rooms with colonade verandah at Government House	„	23,657
Completing upper story of central range over the Treasury at the Mint, and adding a verandah along entire front of the building	„	7,250
Making certain alterations and additions to the Medical College	„	4,964
Constructing two additional male wards, &c., to Leper Hospital..	„	3,290

GARRISON ENGINEER.

125. The Garrison Engineer's principal works have been :—

1.	Re-building the sea face of the fortifications ..	„	1,14,023
2.	Removing injured portions of Saint Thomé Ravelin preparatory to re-building it	„	9,163
3.	Alterations and improvements to interior of European Barracks for the better ventilation of them ..	„	13,739
4.	Re-building solitary cells and cook-rooms	„	12,765
5.	Additions to the arsenal	„	9,000
6.	Constructing cistern and turbine wheel to drive the shafting of the Government Printing Press ..	„	8,547
7.	Erecting verandah to the Barracks	„	30,545
8.	Improving the drainage of the fort	„	12,376

The first of the above is progressing steadily and will be completed in three or four months. The third and fifth are nearly completed. Of the fourth the solitary cells are finished, and the cook-rooms in active progress. The sixth, seventh, and eighth are respectively half, three-quarter, and quarter completed. The laying of the new line of pipes from the Seven Wells to the Fort, for which 42,000 Rupees have been sanctioned, has only just been begun, and the expenditure has been merely 4,688 Rupees.

The sums spent by this Officer upon new works and repairs are as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
Irrigation	.....	.....
Communications	689	2,117
Buildings	2,41,398	43,244
Total, Rupees ..	2,42,087	45,361

The new works and repairs to buildings have been almost exclusively confined to "Military" and "General."

BANGALORE.

District operations at Bangalore.

126. The outlay at this Military Station, during the past official year, amounted to 1,82,122 Rupees, *viz.*:—

Upon new works	Rs. 1,74,376
„ Repairs	„ 7,746

In both classes of works the expenditure upon military buildings has been the chief item, and the following may be mentioned as the principal new works under that head, with the sums laid out upon them during 1859-60:—

Improving and enlarging 8 ranges old Dragoon Barracks.. Rs. 32,619

Of these six are now completed, and two on hand.

Constructing new Dragoon Barracks .. .. .. „ 47,951

Besides the range which was finished in the preceding year, there are others nearly completed, another half finished, and four more in hand.

Married men's quarters, old Dragoon Barracks .. Rs. 35,740

Sixty quarters completed, except a few out-houses.

Color Serjeants' quarters .. .. „ 9,950

Eight quarters completed and occupied.

Staff Officer's office .. .. „ 3,656
Married men's quarters, European Infantry Barracks „ 2,816

Both finished.

Improving Hospital, old Dragoon Barracks .. .. „ 16,158

Three-fourths completed.

Upon the reconstruction of the cantonment roads classed under new works, 16,480 Rupees have been well expended during last year, and the roads are all in very good order.

The system of withholding advances, which Captain Mayne instituted upon taking charge of these works, has been strictly adhered to during the past year, and has been found to work well.

A slight increase in the price of materials has taken place since last Report. Teak wood has advanced more than any other article, and is now at least 25 per cent. dearer than it was. Chunam is 16 per cent. higher, and there is every prospect of mechanical labor rising also, and that within a short time, as the Irrigation Company's terms at Kurnool are very tempting.

WELLINGTON.

District operations at "Wellington" or Jackatallah Barracks.

127. Under this name, the station known hitherto as Jackatallah will in future be designated, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Charles Trevelyan) having, in the course of his official tour through the Southern Provinces of this Presidency, in the months of January, February, and March, visited this place, and seen fit to recommend that a proposition formerly made to call the station, which contains the famous sanatarium for European troops stationed in Southern India, after England's Great Commander, should be carried into effect.

The outlay upon the barracks at this station has amounted to 4,31,716 Rupees, *viz.* :—

Upon new works	..	..	..	Rs. 4,25,700
„ Repairs	..	..	..	„ 6,016

and the progress made is as follows:—No. 3 block of barracks has been completed, and handed over; so also has No. 5 block; the barrack square has been cleared and made suitable for regimental purposes, the drainage of it having been at the same time duly attended to.

No. 1 block of married quarters (the brick-work of the lower story of which was finished before the commencement of the past year) has been completed (with the addition of lower and upper story verandahs), and been handed over, and the same has been accomplished in No. 2 block, the lower story and part of the upper story brick-work of which was built in the former year. No. 3 block has been entirely built and roofed in, and half of the rooms and verandahs plastered. Of No. 4 block, the brick-work from the foundation has been completed, and the principal rooms roofed and tiled; the joists for the terraced verandah are also laid. It is expected that this building will, except the stone-flagging to the lower verandah and steps, be finished by the end of May 1860. The stone-flagging of all these quarters is well advanced, but none completely finished, partly from the difficulty in procuring stone-cutters, and partly from the length of time which the work, from its nature, occupies. From the hill behind these ranges of

buildings, 28,603 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, almost entirly by European labor, and 100 men are at present employed in extending the excavation.

Minor but important works, such as plunge-baths, out-houses, water-courses and drainage, have had due attention paid to them in the course of the past year.

128. There has been a supply of timber from the Mudamalli forest, fully equal to the requirements of the barracks. About 38,000 cubic feet of timber have been received, which is in excess of former year's supply, and the quantity in store will be nearly sufficient to finish the works upon the reduced scale. The heavy loss incurred in wrought timber, from exposure and the effect of rapid changes of climate thereon, which caused its cost to be nearly doubled, led to the closing of the Goondelpett workshop.

The improvements to the cantonment roads, by planting trees along their sides, and also to the barracks, by the formation of a plantation, have been commenced by pits being dug for the reception of trees in the former, and a ditch cut round the site of the plantation; steps have been adopted for procuring a large number of young jungle trees.

From the peat bog nearly 223¼ tons of fuel have been made and carted in for use. The Scotch presses, however, upon trial, were not found to answer.

129. Labor was very scarce at the commencement of the past official year, but rates being slightly raised and published in all places whence it was likely hands could be drawn, this state of things gradually passed away, till the largest number of people, which the amount of funds allotted would permit, were employed. Towards the end of the year 1000 workmen were obliged to be discharged, and it was only supplemental grants that saved the discharge of as many more. This state of matters, though very unfortunate, proves that the difficulty of obtaining labor on the Hills is over-rated. Coolies are willing to come in any number from Mysore, if they feel sure that they will have regular employment and fair wages, as the prospect of amassing some little money to take with them to their homes is a great inducement for them to resort thither, and the system of monthly payments gives them every facility for doing so.

RAILROADS.

130. At the beginning of the official year, the length of line open for traffic was 96 miles from Madras to Goriattum. On the 16th January 17 miles more were opened to Amboor, and on the 1st February 10 miles to Vaniembaddy—making a total length of 123 miles.

Southwest Railway.

The stations of Amboor and Vaniembaddy are both important, being in close proximity to the high western road; and the town of Vaniembaddy, on the right bank of the river Palaur, with its suburb Govindapooram, is one of the principal entrepôts of trade in the Salem District.

Progress from Madras to Salem.

Beyond Vaniembaddy 14 miles of the permanent way were completed in February; but the opening of that portion of the line was delayed, pending the completion of a turn-table and other arrangements necessary to meet the requirements of the Locomotive and Traffic Departments at the Tripatore Station.

With the exception of a rock-cutting at Pauprapatty, 9 miles from Tripatore, and a few trifling masonry works, the construction of the line, as far as Salem, 207 miles from Madras, was completed up to formation level by the end of the year, several miles of the permanent way had been roughly laid, and the Traffic Department were actively engaged in delivering the remaining materials required. The rock cutting is likely to be completed by about the 25th of June, and there is every probability of the line being opened to Salem by the end of July.

Progress from Salem to West Coast.

131. The Cauvery bridge of 22-64 feet openings will be sufficiently advanced to receive the girders by the end of May. To ensure this, the masonry of the piers, after being carried up to a certain height, to the full length of 27 feet, has been reduced to 18 feet, and stepped off to 13 feet 6 inches at formation level. The piers can be completed to their full length at any time.

On Districts 11 and 12 the works are well advanced, and may be completed without difficulty in 3 months. The station buildings are progressing, though as yet but little has been done to them.

On District 13 some 30,000 cubic yards of earth-work are required through the Waliaŭr Jungle. The masonry works are nearly finished, and 15 miles of permanent way laid. At Coimbatore the station house and goods shed are ready for the roof. At Muddekerry the station buildings have not been commenced.

On District 14, 17 miles of permanent way have been laid, but there still remains to be done some 200,000 cubic yards of earth-work, and some 8,000 cubic yards of masonry. The station buildings have not been commenced, the available labor being more urgently required for the bridge works.

On District 15 there remains to be done some 300,000 cubic yards of earth-work and about 13,000 of masonry. Thirteen miles of the permanent way have been laid, but the station buildings for the same reason, as on District 14, and at Muddekerry, have not been commenced.

Considering that the works on the 2nd Section of this District were not commenced till June 1858, the progress made is most satisfactory.

Through District 16 the permanent way has been laid, with the exception of some 5 miles. The only two works on this District, about which some anxiety is felt, are a rock cutting near the River Thoota, and the bridge of 12-62 feet openings for girders across the same river. The foundations of one abutment and one pier have still to be

got in, and the Engineer, Mr. Fraser, hopes to complete them before the monsoon, though very great difficulty is experienced in obtaining materials, as well as labor in consequence of the prevalence of cholera on that portion of the line.

From Kottypooram, on District 16 through District 17 to Beypore, a total distance of 28 miles, with the exception of the crossing of the River Terroor, the permanent way is laid. The Terroor Bridge is likely to be completed in the course of three months.

On District 16 the only station is at Kottypooram, and the buildings have not yet been commenced from want of labor.

On District 17 but little has been done at the Terroor and Tannoor Stations: the buildings at Perpanangaddy are well advanced.

At Beypoor the station house is nearly ready for the roof, and the coke and coal shed and goods shed quite so. The tank house is finished and provided with a good well; the engine shed is also finished, and the carriage shed about one-half built.

132. If sufficient labor can be procured on Districts 15 and 16, there is every prospect of the works on the entire line from Tripatore to Beypoor, 268 miles, being completed by the end of the year. The length of rail laid over this distance is about 100 miles in all, and though sufficient sleepers have been obtained for the whole line, it is probable that the permanent way will not be ready till March or April next.

Neilgherry Branch.

133. The junction of the proposed Neilgherry Branch with the main line will probably be a little to the east of the Noyel, to avoid the crossing of that river.

Between Coimbatore and Goodoolore, 11 miles, the line passes through a tract of cotton cultivation, extending apparently over an areaof some 40 or 50 square miles. Between Goodoolore and the foot of the Hills by Mettapolliem, 17 miles, beyond a few patches of dry grain cultivation, the country is barren.

Changes in Traffic arrangements.

134. The important changes made in the course of the year in the traffic arrangements were:—

(1.) The reduction on the 1st August of the 1st and 3rd class passenger fares from 1 anna 6 pie, and 4 pie, to 1 anna and 2 pie respectively.

(2.) The revision from the 1st December of the classification of goods. The abolition of the 4th class and the reduction of the 3rd class charge from 1 anna 3 pie to 1 anna per ton per mile. Reductions in the charges for passengers' luggage, horses, carriages, parcels, &c., were also made from the same date.

(3.) The discontinuance from the 1st February of mixed trains, and the running an extra passenger train each way during the week days.

Results of Traffic Arrangement.

135. With reference to the success which has attended these changes, it may be sufficient in this Report to show, as compared with former periods, the average daily number of passengers and tons of goods, exclusive of Railway material, over each mile, with the daily passenger and ton mileage as follows :—

Period.	Passenger over each mile.	Passenger mileage.	Tons of Goods over each mile.	Ton mileage.
1st July to 31st December 1856	240·04	15,602·60	61·14	3,974·10
1st January to 31st December 1857 ...	296·31	22,388·07	72·58	5,555·39
1st January to 31st December 1858 ...	312·18	28,120·69	75·16	6,820·22
1st January to 31st July 1859	363·55	34,900·80	...	...
1st August 1859 to 30th April 1860 ...	863·20	98,135·35	...	...
1st January to 30th November 1859 ...	...	...	100·38	9,636·96
1st December 1859 to 30th April 1860 ...	...	...	110·13	12,507·32

Extent of Traffic and Revenue derived.

136. The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried, and revenue derived therefore during the Official Year, are :—

Passengers.

1st Class	2,064	...	Rs.	9,141	4	3	
2nd ditto	10,871	...	„	16,613	0	10	
3rd ditto	7,40,219	...	„	3,06,619	9	1	
							3,32,373 14 2

Goods.

	Ind. Mds.						
1st Class	11,59,738	...	Rs.	1,21,154	10	8	
2nd ditto	13,46,309	...	„	1,66,757	0	2	
3rd ditto	87,293	...	„	17,762	5	10	
4th ditto	16,049	...	„	5,940	4	3	
							3,11,614 4 11
				Total, Rupees ...			6,43,988 3 1

Expenditure.

137. The accounts of revenue expenditure have only been received up to the 31st December 1859.

The cost shown by them is as follows :—

Per Passenger per Mile.

	1st Class.			*2nd Class.*			*3rd Class.*		
20 *Mile Train.*—	0	1	1·9	0	0	9·5	0	0	1·1
15 *Mile Train.*—	0	1	5·7	0	0	6·4	0	0	0·8

PER TON OF GOODS PER MILE.

20 *Mile Train.*—0 7 9·6 average for all classes.
15 *Mile Train.*—0 0 6·0 ditto ditto

THE CHARGES BEING FOR PASSENGERS.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*
From 1st May to 31st July 1859	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 0 4
From 1st August 1859 to 30th April 1860	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 2
From 1st January to 30th April 1860, Return Tickets between Madras and Trivellore, on occasions of festivals at the latter place	0 0 9	0 0 4½	0 0 1½

GOODS.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*4th Class.*
From 1st May to 30th November 1859	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 2 0
From 1st December 1859 to 30th April 1860	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 0

Electric Telegraphic on line.

138. The Telegraph has not been worked beyond Goriattum; but arrangements are now being made for connecting instruments at the Amboor and Vaniembaddy Stations.

Work executed on line.

139. The amount of work executed from 1st May 1859 to 31st January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was—

Earthwork, cubic yards	16,71,869
Masonry	1,12,778
Ballasting	3,52,478
Permanent way, lin. yards	52,411
Fencing { Temporary...	179
Fencing { Permanent...	1,54,582

Bangalore Branch.

140. On the Bangalore Branch no Progress Reports of work executed have yet been received, the extent of land made over to the Railway Company is in Mysore ... ... 14 miles 50 chains.
And in North Arcot ... ... 11 „ 43 „
Total ... 26 miles 13 chains.

Two estimates for 1,40,951 Rupees were sanctioned in the Orders of Government, Nos. 472 and 704, dated 30th August and 23rd December 1859, for the buildings at Jaularapett, the junction station with the South West Line; and estimates have been forwarded for the buildings at the Maloor, Hoosenhullyt and Congoondy Coopum Stations, each for 27,844 Rupees.

Madras Salt Cotaur Branch.

141. On the Salt Cotaur Branch some 25,000 cubic yards of earth-work have been executed, and materials are being collected for the masonry works.

North West Line.

142. On the North West Railway works are under execution on the first six Districts, comprising a length of 121 miles. Working surveys have still to be prepared for the line from District 8 to Moodgul, the point of junction with the Bombay Railway, a distance of 200 miles; to 70 miles of which no Engineers have yet been appointed—a circumstance to which the agent's attention was particularly called in March last.

Order of Government, No. 192, dated 12th April 1860.

The work actually performed during the first-half of the year (for the second-half the accounts have not yet been received) was—

Earth-work, cubic yards	7,42,664
Masonry „	17,183
Ballasting „	7,098
Permanent way, lin. yards	3,251
Fencing	14,406

Eight miles of permanent way have been laid from Arconum, the junction station with the South West Line, to the Tritany river. The bridge across the river is well advanced, and the line is likely to be completed shortly to Curcumbaddy, 9 miles further.

The stations as far as Cuddapah have received sanction.

Staff of the Madras Railway Company in India.

143. The principal Officers employed in India by the Railway Company, on the 1st May 1859, were:—

1 Agent and Manager.	1 Assistant Manager.
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.	1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Chief Accountant.	1 Chief Engineer.
1 Deputy Accountant.	7 1st Class Engineers.
1 General Store-keeper.	12 2nd Class Engineers.
1 Traffic Manager.	19 3rd Class Engineers.

2 Engineers were on leave on the 1st May 1859.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

1 3rd Class Engineer.
1 Accountant, Engineer Department.
1 Assistant to the Locomotive Department.

Advances made by Government during the year, and since the commencement of the work.

144. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year, were—

For Construction	Rs.	48,11,500
„ Stores	„	7,20,000
„ Sleepers	„	5,70,000
„ Rolling Stock	„	90,000
Total, Rupees ..		61,91,500

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	Rs.	60,204	4	1
Locomotive ditto	„	48,497	0	9
Engineers and Telegraph	„	5,65,304	8	8
Contingencies	„	42,142	9	11
Total, Rupees ...		7,16,148	7	5

The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in March 1853, up to the 31st December 1859, amounts to Rupees 242,98,019-9-2.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

145. The Chief Engineer, in reporting to his Board of Directors on the progress made in the construction of this Railway to the 31st December 1859, observed that his arrangements were made as far as possible in veiw to completing the line between Trichinopoly and Negapatam, 78½ miles, by March 1861.

The several stations have received sanction, and the line of Telegraph between the terminal points was opened to the public on the 21st instant.

Work performed.

The amount of work actually performed from 1st May 1859 to 31st January 1860, the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, was:—

Earthwork, cubic yards...	5,78,700
Masonry	164
Fencing, lin. yards	1,568

Staff of G. S. I. Railway Company in India.

146. The principal Officers employed in India on the 1st May 1859, were:—

1 Agent.	2 Second Class Engineers.
1 Chief Engineer.	2 Third ditto ditto.

The following additions were made to the staff during the year:—

1 Accountant.	1 3rd Class Engineer.
1 General Store-keeper..	

Advances made from Government Treasury.

147. The advances made to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year, were—

For Construction, &c.	...	...	Rs. 4,28,000
Agency.			
For Contingencies	...	...	Rs. 17,093
„ Stores ...	...	...	„ 1,40,000
Total, Rupees		...	5,85,093
Salaries.			
For Agency ...	...	..	Rs. 24,873 15 9
„ Engineer and Telegraph	...	„	78,245 14 5
Total, Rupees		...	1,03,119 14 2

And the total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858,* amounts to Rupees 2,55,060-3-3.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

148. This Company received the final sanction of the Council of India in January 1859.

The appointment of a Chief Engineer was made in September 1859; that of the Agent on the 15th October following.

The Government appointed their Consulting Engineer on the 28th October 1859.

Plan of Operations.

A tour was immediately made by him in company with the Chief Engineer, and a General Report upon the scheme submitted to Government; the Chief Engineer forwarding his own Special Report to the Secretary in London.

* Up to 31st December 1859.

Final orders to commence such works as, after being duly surveyed and estimated for, had received the sanction of Government, were received from England in April 1860.

The first plans and estimates, amounting to 3,03,080 Rupees, were submitted by the Chief Engineer on the 2nd April 1860, passed by the Government on the 17th April 1860, and work commenced at Kurnool on the 4th April 1860.

The section of the project first undertaken is the diversion of the waters of the Tumbuddra into the rivers Kundar and Pennar. This will provide irrigation to the valley of the former, as well as to the District of Nellore, and by connection with the Eastern Coast Canal will afford water communication from the Presidency to Kurnool. The investigation of the remaining sections, *viz.* the Canal from the Tumbuddra through Bellary to Kurnool, and the Irrigating and Navigable Canal from the Pennar to the Eastern Coast Canal, are being actively prosecuted.

149. The actual work performed during the past year has been chiefly confined to taking preliminary surveys and levels, and to the construction of store sheds and offices. Owing to the advanced state of the season, the only work attempted to the annicut, was the formation of a temporary dam in the river bed, in which all the rubble stone required for that structure was deposited.

Work performed.

Seventeen thousand tons have been laid in the river, and five thousand tons are stored in the quarry, so that immediately the season of the freshes has passed, the construction of the work itself will be commenced. A staff of eight Civil Engineers have been sent out from England, all of whom are actively employed at their respective posts. Besides these, other Officers have been engaged in this country. The total monthly expense of the Engineering establishment amounts to nearly (10,000) ten thousand Rupees.

Up to the 30th April last, 3,10,000 Rupees have, from time to time, been advanced from the Government Treasury.

About five thousand people now find daily employment on the Company's works, and that there continues to be a steady influx of laborers.

MARINE.

150. There have been no great changes in the Marine Department of this Presidency during the past year. The principal occupation has been the constant movement of troops, accomplished under difficulties arising from the want of steamers over which the Government could have entire control, and these difficulties have been much enhanced by the expedition to China.

Legislation during the year, connection with this Department.

Act XXV. of 1859, 14th December 1859.

Act II. of 1860, 15th January 1860.

151. *Marine Acts.*—Only two Marine Acts have been passed during the period under report: To prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying native passengers in the Bay of Bengal. To amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

The first Act extends the provisions of Act I. of 1857, to vessels leaving ports in Orissa, in the Straits of Malacca, or on the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal, and provides against passengers being landed at places other than their port of destination. It likewise prohibits a vessel from bringing from any Foreign European settlement on the coast of the Madras Presidency more than one passenger to every four tons of her burthen, unless she has been licensed, and has complied with the stipulations regarding space, water, and provisions. The Act came in force on the 17th January last, the date on which Act I. of 1857 expired.

The second Act authorized the application of Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Imperial Passengers Act of 1855, to vessels engaged in the emigration to the Mauritius and the West Indies, and to those proceeding from ports in India to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, under Act. XXI. of 1858.

Working of the Port Conservancy Act.

152. The Port Conservancy Act (XXII. of 1855) has been introduced at Paumben, and the Government Head Pilot there has been appointed Conservator; he being from professional acquirements more competent to perform the duties than the Superintendent of Sea Cutoms. The only difference between this and the other Ports brought under the Act, is, that it has not been followed by Act VII. of 1858, authorizing the levy of dues. Paumben was exempted from the payment of Port Dues under the Orders of Government, dated 6th November 1855, No. 238, and it was not considered advisable to reimpose them.

The Conservancy Act will shortly be brought into operation at Monsoorcottah and Calingapatam, at which ports Sea Customs Officers have been appointed competent to undertake the duties of Conservator.

There is no doubt that this and Act XVIII. of 1858 have exercised a beneficial effect, for during the past year no single instance has been brought to notice of vessels throwing overboard ballast in the anchorages, whereas previous to their being in force representations on this head were numerous.

Appendices 1 and 2 in No. V.

In the Appendix* will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the funds at the ports under the Act, as well as another, showing the number and tonnage of the vessels that visited all, except the most inconsiderable, of the Madras Ports, and the value of the import and export trade.

*Appendix No. V.

153. Nothing particular has occurred under the operation of the Pilgrim Ship Act. The names of the vessels to which licenses have been granted during the year are shown in Table 3 of the Appendix.

Working of the Pilgrim Ship Act.

Appendix 3 in No. V.

154. The Floating Police Act continues to operate beneficially in repressing robberies in the boats, and is acknowledged on all sides to have been a decided success.

Working of Floating Police Act.

155. The Indian Merchant Steamen's Act has been brought into full operation during the year, and the Masters Attendant at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Cochin, have been appointed Shipping Masters, with the understanding that they are to receive the fees authorised by the Act, and to defray the expenses of an establishment out of them. The offices were opened in May 1859; and after a year's experience, the arrangements are to come under re-consideration.

Working of Indian Merchant Seamen's Act.

Shipping Masters.

Under the same Act the Master Attendant at Madras as *ex-officio* President, and Messrs J. B. Crowther, Assistant Superintendent of Marine, and J. F. McKennie, 1st Assistant Master Attendant, as paid Members, were appointed a Committee for the examination of Masters and Mates of merchant ships, the latter receiving 50 Rupees a month each, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government. They commenced their functions on the 1st January last, since which five certificates have been granted. The Supreme Government, however, considered that the rate of remuneration was out of proportion to the duties to be performed, and directed that one paid Examiner only should be retained, who should receive the fees within 50 Rupees a month for his trouble. Mr. Crowther has been nominated to continue the duties, and the adequacy, or otherwise, of the emolument, is to be reported on after six months' trial.

Examination of Masters and Mates under Indian Merchant Seamen's Act.

156. The only serious infraction of the Indian Passenger Act was by a vessel named the *Auchletchmy*, of 216 tons, which left Negapatam on the 13th October 1859, with 195 native passengers for Rangoon. She touched at one of the Nicobar islands to take in cocoanuts; and remaining there a month, the season was so far advanced before she recommenced her voyage, that she failed to accomplish it, and finally had to return to Negapatam after losing twenty-three souls; the mortality being occasioned by exposure and want of food and water. The Magistrate of the District levied a fine of 3,000 Rupees on the Commander, and this not having been paid, the vessel has been seized.

Infraction of Indian Passenger Act.

In last year's Report mention was made (paragraph 16) of the systematic evasion of the law reg arding the numbers allowed to be conveyed by vessels engaged in this trade, which led to the dismissal of the whole of the servants of the Sea Customs Department at Negapatam. As this is a port from which a large number of passengers proceed to the opposite shore of the

Overcrowding Passenger Vessels at Negapatam.

Bay of Bengal, it was considered advisable to have a Master Attendant there, whose duty it would be to check these irregularities, and Mr. Pascall was appointed to this office on the 12th August 1859, at a salary of 105 Rupees a month. Since this no report of overcrowding has been received.

Master Attendant appointed.

157. The survey of the Coromandal Coast, conducted by Lieutenant Sweny, I. N., in the *Mutlah*, "assisted by the tender *Emily*," was carried last year as far as within 10 or 15 miles north of Pondicherry. The vessels proceeded to Calcutta on the 17th September 1859, and returned here again on the 27th of March; the *Charlotte*, a larger schooner, having been substituted for the *Emily*. They are now employed near Point Calimere, and Lieutenant Sweny is sanguine of being able to complete the work before the close of the present season. If his anticipations are realized, the only part of our seaboard remaining to be surveyed will be the Coast between the Santapillay Rocks and the northern limit of Ganjam.

Coast Survey.

158. The Northern Ports and Rangoon line of steamers was in operation from May till October last, inclusive. The *Coromandel* commenced on the 11th of the former month, and was followed by the *Sydney* in June, the *Dalhousie* in July, the *Sydney* for the second time in August and again in September, and the *Prince Arthur* in October.

Rangoon packet line of steamers.

The *Prince Arthur*, which had been obtained from Bombay under the promise that the *Dalhousie* should be sent there from Madras, was the last steamer employed on this service. She was purchased in England in 1857 at the same time as the *Dalhousie*, both of them with express reference to the Burmah communication, but was retained by the Bombay Government for service at that Presidency. Repeated applications having been made for her, she was at last sent round under the promise above-mentioned; but the outer bearings of her screw-shaft having been worn away, she broke down on her first trip, and left Madras for Bombay again under sail on the 12th November 1859, for the purpose of being repaired, and neither she nor the *Dalhousie* have been at the disposal of this Government since.

Prince Arthur and *Dalhousie*.

In the Appendix* is a statement of the expenses as far as they can be ascertained in respect to ships whose accounts are not rendered here, and the earnings of the steamers employed on this line.

Appendix 4 in No. V.

159. It has always been acknowledged that private enterprise is much more likely to ensure the successful working of a mail line of steamers than Government management; and with the view to transfer the line to mercantile parties, negotiations were long pending between the owners and agents of the vessels employed by the Bengal

* Appendix No. V.

Steam Navigation Company and the Superintendent of Marine. They, however, failed in arriving at any decisive result, and in consequence of the terms asked being considered too high. Tenders, of which Appendix 5 is a copy, were consequently invited, and they were inserted in the *Gazettes* of the three Presidencies. They are to be opened on the 31st July next.

Appendix 5 in No. V.

160. The accidents on the coast during the past year have not been so numerous or disastrous as during the previous year, one only having been attended with loss of life. They are to be attributed to mismanagement rather than to stress of weather.

Wrecks.

A cyclone was experienced in the upper part of the Bay on the 8th and 9th December last, when the *Dalhousie*, with coolies from Calcutta to Demerara, was dismasted, and the *Mary Oxley*, a vessel laden with salt, on her way from Bombay to Calcutta, was abandoned. Both these vessels were towed into Cocanada a few days subsequent to the gale by the *Colgrain*. A cyclone likewise occurred on the 8th and 9th April, the strength of which was felt from the westward of Ceylon, and from the eastward from Negapatam to the north; but it was not of a very severe character, and no accident occurred.

A list of the wrecks on the coasts of this Presidency will be found in Table 6 of the Appendix, but besides these the *Henzai King* was totally wrecked in December on the Alguada Reef, during her passage from Madras and the Northern Ports to Rangoon, when 82 tons of Government stores were lost, not a particle of cargo having been saved. The *Nonpareil* also, bound from Madras to the Mauritius with emigrant coolies, ran ashore on the coast of Ceylon, about 60 miles north of Trincomalee.

Appendix 6 in No. V.

161. Among the accidents may also be noted, although it did not occur on the coast of this Presidency, the loss of the *Sir Charles Napier*, bound from Rangoon to England, which foundered in latitude 4° N. and longitude 94° E. The commander, his wife, and the crew, to the number of fifteen in all, took to the boats, and in a short time reached Pulo Brasso, an island off Acheen Head, where they were plundered by the Malays. Captain W. Barton, of the country ship *Meldnie*, having arrived in the neighborhood, and heard from a native an account of what had taken place, hastened with his second officer, Mr. Thompson, and some of his crew, to the rescue of the sufferers, and brought them away in safety. Captain Petitbon, of the French ship *Jean Victor*, which was at anchor off Acheen at the same time, was likewise instrumental in succouring some of the crew, and aided in recovering some of the plundered property. For these services the Madras Government offered their acknowledgments to Captains Barton and Petitbon, and to Mr. Thompson, and presented to each a gold watch, with a suitable inscription; and the Board of Trade, equally appreciating the gallantry of the parties concerned, have awarded to Captain Petitbon a gold medal, to Captain Barton a sextant, and to Mr. Thompson a telescope.

Rescue of the Crew of the *Sir Charles Napier*.

Loss of the *Pownáh.*

162. A very distressing circumstance took place at the close of the last official year, but as the particulars did not transpire till afterwards, it was not noticed in last Report. The stock of oysters on the Tinnevelly pearl banks having increased to such an extent as to warrant the expectation of a fishery, if properly guarded, application was made to the Bombay Government for a schooner for this service. None could be spared, but the *Pownah,* an old pattimar, was sent down for the purpose. This is a very unhandy rig; and the crew, engaged at Cochin, probably were not well versed in its management. Be this as it may, Captain Robertson, the Master Attendant at Tuticorin, went to Aripoo in her on business connected with the banks, and left again on the 28th March 1859, for Tuticorin, but never returned to port. The vessel was seen for two days off the coast of Ceylon, but no subsequent trace of her has ever been discovered. In all probability she was taken aback by a sudden shift of wind and capsized. The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India granted a pension of £100 a year to the widow of Captain Robertson.

Movement of troops and stores by sea.

163. The movement of troops and the receipt and despatch of stores have occupied much time and attention, the more so as the means available for effecting the extensive reliefs which the Department is now annually called on to arrange for, are far from being on a satisfactory footing. The expedition to China has, of course, added to the difficulties to be overcome, and finding that the *Coromandel* had been appropriated to the exigencies of the service in Bengal, and the *Dalhousie* and *Prince Arthur* to those of Bombay, timely negotiations were entered into with the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company before the press of tonnage raised freights, which have increased from 30 shillings in December to £3 10*s.* and £3 15*s.* in April, and the *Pottinger, Oriental,* and *Hindostan* were secured at 15 Rupees a ton per mensem, and have been in constant and active employment since the latter part of 1859. The *Governor Higginson,* steamer, was subsequently engaged in February at 25 Rupees a ton; yet even with these and the loan of the sailing transport *Tubal Cain,* and lately of the steamer *Fire Queen,* and sailing transport *Sesostris,* the whole of the reliefs have not yet been completed.

The following are the regiments moved, besides details:—

2nd	Native Infantry	from Madras	to	Rangoon.
40th	ditto	from Pooree	to	Singapore.
32nd	ditto	from Cocanada	to	Moulmein.
42nd	ditto	from Masulipatam	to	Rangoon.
18th	ditto	from Madras	to	Cannanore.
11th	ditto	from Cannanore	to	Rangoon.
33rd	ditto	from Masulipatam	to	ditto.
52nd	ditto	from Madras	to	ditto.
37th	ditto	from Rangoon	to	Bimlipatam.
14th	ditto	from Singapore	to	Masulipatam.

13th	Native Infantry	from Moulmein	to Negapatam.
44th	ditto	from Rangoon	to Madras.
6th	ditto	from ditto	to ditto.
12th	ditto	from ditto	to Masulipatam.
39th	ditto	from ditto	to Negapatam.
4th	ditto	from ditto	to Madras.
15th	ditto	from ditto	to Negapatam.
21st	ditto families, about 1,200 souls,	from Negapatam	to Cocanada.
A. & K. Cs. Sap. & M.,		from Cocanada	to Madras.
H. Company		from ditto	to ditto.
H. M.'s 44th		from Madras	to China.
21st N. I.		from Negapatam	to ditto.
R. A. Battery		from Madras	to ditto.
2 Cs. Madras Artillery		from ditto	to ditto.
2 ditto Sap. and M.		from ditto	to ditto.
1 Squadron H.M.D.Gds.		from ditto	to ditto.

Vessels engaged in transport service.

164. The vessels engaged on these services and in conveying details from, and sick returning to Madras, are—

FOR BURMAH AND EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

H. M. Indian Steamer		*Sydney,*	from beginning of the year to 23rd October, when she left for Rangoon and Calcutta.
H. M. I. N.	ditto	*Coromandel,*	from ditto to 23rd July, when she left for Calcutta.
Ditto	ditto	*Dalhousie,*	from 16th June to 26th October, when she left for Bombay.
Ditto	ditto	*Prince Arthur,*	from 1st October to 12th November, when she left for Bombay.
Hired Steam Transport		*Pottinger,*	from 5th December; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto	ditto	*Oriental,*	from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
Hired Sailing Transport		*Defiance,*	from 9th December; still employed on 30th April.
H. M.	ditto	*Tubal Cain,*	from January; still employed.
Hired Steam Transport		*Hindostan,*	from 2nd to 22nd February, when she was transferred to the China expedition.
Ditto	ditto	*Governor Higginson,*	from 22nd February; still employed on 30th April.
Ditto Sailing Transport		*Sir Robert Seppings,*	from 19th April; still employed.
H. M. Indian Steamer		*Fire Queen,*	from 27th April; still employed.
Ditto ditto Transport		*Sesostris,*	

Besides these, the *Louisiana*, a sailing transport, engaged by the Commissariat Department to bring over elephants from Rangoon to Cocanada, has been made use of in carrying details; and the *Fairlie*, a private ship, conveyed a full allotment to and from Burmah.

FOR CHINA.

H. M. I. N.	Steamer		*Punjaub.*
Ditto		ditto	*Coromandel.*
Ditto		ditto	*Victoria.*
Hired	Steam	Transport	*Hindostan.*
Ditto	Sailing	ditto	*Cressy.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Statesman.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Sir Robert Seppings.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Rajah of Cochin.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Euxine.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*York.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Michigan.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Sirius.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Forerunner.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Frank Flint.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Trimountain.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Eastern Empire.*
Ditto	ditto	ditto	*Henry Moore.*

A full freight of 825 tons of Commissariat stores also engaged by *J. C. Humphreys.*

165. The actual arrivals at Madras and other ports are:—

	From		Total.	Grand Total.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European Officers	31	226	257	
Native ditto	...	193	193	
Warrant ditto	...	38	38	
European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File	2,056	2,644	4,700	
Native ditto and followers	...	13,467	13,467	18,655
Horses	...	25	25	

The actual departures are:—

	To		Total.	Grand Total.
	England.	Indian Ports.		
European Officers	47	313	360	
Native ditto	...	197	197	
Warrant ditto	...	43	43	
European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File	2,095	2,618	4,713	
Native ditto and followers	...	17,053	17,053	22,366
Horses	...	513	513	
Bullocks	...	405	405	
Grand Total of embarkations and disembarkations				41,021

STORES.

	Tons.
From England	18,017
„ Indian Ports	23
To Ditto	3,554

166. The quantity of coals received and expended during the past year is shown in the Appendix;* the large quantity of 1,818 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs. having been lent by the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Coals received and expended. Appendix 7 in No. V.

The contract coal has been supplied at the rate of £2 14*s.* 9*d.* per ton, delivered into store; and the price of coal purchased in the country has ranged from 26 to 35 Rupees the ton.

PORTS AND LIGHTS.

167. A brief notice of the Ports will now be given; and in the Appendix* will be found a statement of the establishments as they stood at the close of the year, as well as one exhibiting the trade at each.

Appendix 8 in No. V.

GANJAM.

Ganjam District.—The flagstaff has been completed.

* Appendix No. V.

MONSOORCOTTAH.

A Superintendent of Sea Customs having been appointed here at 100 Rupees a month, arrangements are in progress for bringing the port under the operation of the Conservancy Acts.

The new flagstaff has been completed, and new signals supplied.

SONAPORE, BARVAH, POONDY, BAUPANAPAUDOO.

Flagstaves have been erected at these ports, and obelisks have been raised as distinguishing marks, all having been completed, with the exception of one at Barvah, which has twice fallen from imperfect construction. In the Appendix will be found a notice drawn up by the District Engineer describing these ports.

Appendix 9.

CALINGPATAM.

This port will also soon be brought under the Conservancy Acts, a Superintendent of Sea Customs having been appointed on a salary of 100 Rupees a month. The new flagstaff has been completed, and signals and a barometer supplied.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT-HOUSE.

168. *Vizagapatam District.*—A framing is under construction under which to place the lantern, as it is found difficult to trim the lamps in a high wind. In the gale which took place in December 1859, the lantern was blown down and injured. It was, however, immediately replaced.

BIMLIPATAM.

Nothing new to report.

VIZAGAPATAM.

A shipping office has been established under Act I. of 1859, and a building is in course of erection, to be used jointly as a Sea Custom House and Master Attendant's office. The old flagstaff on the Dolphin's Nose is to be abandoned, and a small beacon erected in lieu of it.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

169. *Godavary District.*—In consideration of the increasing importance of this place, the Master Attendant's establishment has been revised, and his own salary raised from 200 to 350 Rupees a month.

The small light-house at Cocanada has not yet been proceeded with, in consequence of the want of funds and the general restriction upon expenditure, which the financial condition of the country has rendered necessary.

A shipping office has been established under Act I. of 1859.

It was stated in last year's Report, that a water tank was about to be fitted up by the Master Attendant for the supply of this article to the shipping at 2½ Rupees a ton. This has not been carried out, as a private individual is about to establish one.

A new building has been erected in a more convenient position for the offices of the Master Attendant and sea customs house, while the old building has been appropriated to the Electric Telegraph Department.

Narsapore.

An obelisk at the entrance to this port has been completed. Nothing new to report.

Masulipatam.

170. *Kistna District.*—Two iron buoys constructed at the Dowlaishweram workshop have been laid down in 3 and 3½ fathoms, to indicate the best anchorage. They are moored with guns.

Point Divi and Aremeghon Lights.

Nothing new.

Pelicat.

The column for the light-house has not progressed for want of funds. It will probably be completed this year.

Madras.

171. The Master Attendant's establishment having been found insufficient to conduct the increased business of the office, and some of the members being underpaid, a revision took place in August last, whereby a Deputy Manager and a Clerk were added, and certain salaries raised; the augmented expenditure amounting to 160 Rupees per mensem to be debited to the Port Fund.

Time Ball.

The Time Ball, which was put on the centre of the sea customs house in 1858-59, has not worked satisfactorily, owing to the apparatus being defective. It is now under repair, and it is expected will soon mark the time more correctly than heretofore. A convenient

change has been introduced by the Astronomer in the time of its falling. Originally it was dropped at 1 P. M., Mean Time of the Observatory, which is 11′ west of its position, and from 15′ to 18″ west of the observer, according to the position of his ship. To avoid the corrections thus necessary, it was determined to drop the ball at even Greenwich hour; and 3 A. M. G. M. T., corresponding to 8*h.* 20*m.* 57·3*s.* M. T. of the Madras Observatory, was selected as the most convenient time for the purpose. This change was effected on the 1st of January 1860.

Madras Pier.

172. The pier which was commenced on the 17th September progressed very rapidly for some months under the able superintendence of Mr. Gilbert, the agent for the Contractors, and Mr. Gibson, the Engineer of the works. Unfortunately, however, the *Ellen*, laden with a section of the iron piles, had to be abandoned in a sinking state in the Southern Ocean; and, after having completed to the twenty-second tier of piles, being a length of 200 feet, the work had to be suspended. It is now about to be resumed.

No heavy gales have taken place since its commencement, but occasionally high surfs and strong currents have prevailed; on one occasion washing away 10 feet perpendicular of sand at its inner end. The piles, however, stood firm, and there is no doubt of their stability in the heaviest sea.

A Committee has been formed, of the Chief Engineer, Collector of Sea Customs, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Master Attendant, and Superintendent of Marine, for regulating matters connected with the traffic on the pier.

It was originally intended by the projectors to load and unload ships alongside the pier, but practical men have pronounced this to be impossible, there being many serious objections to it, the principal being that ships would be endangered by coming in so close to the shore in an open roadstead as four fathoms, which will be the depth of water at the end of the pier; and that if they did, there would not be sufficient space for more than two at a time, and, perhaps, one more small one. The Committee have therefore recommended that the moorings, which were to be laid down around the pier head, be dispensed with, and that the money thus saved be expended in fixing a wave screen along the entire length of the head, which is to be 160 feet long.

Boat Act.

173. All the preliminaries for remodelling the Boat Act have been concluded, and the draft is with the Government Solicitor.

Supervisor of Boats.—The Supervisor of Boats has performed his functions to the benefit of the community. While the rate of hire is professedly too low, it must be expected that the boatmen will exact larger payments than the law admits; but there have been but few complaints on this head, or of refusals to be engaged, since the appointment of a supervisor, and, on the whole, the boat system has been on a more satisfactory footing.

The moorings for steamers and transports in the Madras roads have not yet been sent out.

Diving Bell.

174. A diving bell, accompanied by an Engineer Superintendent to work it, arrived in the latter part of last year. A great difficulty, however, arose as to the description of craft from which it was to be worked. In England a large barge is used, in which a strong davit is fitted from which to lower the bell. But this species of craft could not be employed with safety at Madras, where gales of wind are sudden and no shelter to be found. When the pier with its wave screen has been completed, it may become a matter for consideration, whether a large barge, from which the bell could be worked, might not be afforded shelter in all weathers under the lee of the screen; but for the present the question was between a vessel capable of weathering all storms, which would entail a much heavier expense than was ever anticipated, or a large raft. The latter was decided on, and is under construction in the Public Works Department.

Mail Boats.

175. In May last the Chamber of Commence brought to notice the very great delay that occurred in landing and depositing in the General Post Office the mails from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. The vessels frequently anchored a long way off; the contract mail boat was often late in arriving alongside, and when there, had much difficulty in penetrating through the cluster of boats that surround a steamer; and when the mail boxes did reach the shore, they were conveyed to the General Post Office on open carts drawn by coolies at a very leisurely pace. To remedy these evils, the mail boat contract was abandoned on its expiration in October last, and two Government boats were established for the mail service, under the immediate orders of the Master Attendant. For the purpose of securing an in-shore position for the mail steamers, the same Officer is under instructions to keep two berths clear for them off the Custom House in 6½ fathoms, and to lay down a buoy to indicate the locality. This has yet to be done. To keep better order alongside, a European Constable is sent off by the Commissioner of Police; and, finally, to expedite the transmission of the mails between the boat and the General Post Office, a two-horse van is now used.

Landing and shipping Cargo.

176. An alteration has been made in the arrangements for discharging and shipping Government stores. The Master Attendant has always been the Officer charged with this duty in communication with the Department to which the stores were consigned, and which afforded such assistance as their establishments enable them to furnish.

When the consignments were few, the Master Attendant was able to accomplish his portion of these duties without difficulty; but the supplies of stores have increased of late years to such an extent that it became necessary to effect a change, and a Second Assistant has been appointed on a salary of 250 Rupees a month, whose especial duty it is to superintend the discharge and shipment of Government stores. In consequence of the difficulty of fixing the responsibility of damage to clothing stores, the Superintendent of that department had been obliged, some time since, to engage an agent at 80 Rupees for each consignment, to attend to its discharge. This, of course, is now undertaken by the Second Assistant, who, when not engaged on

these particular duties, is employed generally in the Department. He assumed office on the 17th December 1859, and is to be assisted by a small establishment, the strength of which will be shortly fixed. Rules, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, have been passed for his guidance in the discharge of stores; and others for their shipment are about to be framed.

Appendix 10 in No. V.

CUDDALORE.

177. *South Arcot District.*—Nothing new, with the exception that the flagstaff is being refitted with wire rigging.

PORTO NOVO.

A flagstaff has been erected here at a cost of 600 Rupees, and a set of signals supplied. One man at 4 Rupees a month has been sanctioned to look after it.

TRANQUEBAR.

Tanjore District.—Nothing new.

NAGORE.

Nothing new.

NEGAPATAM.

A Master Attendant has been appointed at a salary of 105 Rupees a month, with a writer at 15 Rupees and a peon at 5 Rupees.

This port is becoming of consequence as the sea terminus of the South of India Railway, and it is already the resort of numerous English ships bringing materials for that Company. In consideration of its rising importance the means for signalling and the condition of the light will shortly be improved.

POINT CALIMERE BEACON.

This beacon was built in 1850, fully a quarter of a mile inland. It is now nearly that distance at sea, the currents having eroded the lowland round the point and left the building isolated. The depth of water round it is 8 to 10 feet, and as it would cost about as much to preserve it in its present position as to build another on dry land, it is not advisable to incur any expenditure thereon.

PAUMBEN.

178. No greater central depth has been obtained in the Paumben channels during the past year, but they have been improved by removing the inequalities at the sides, and thus widening the part available to the larger class of vessels passing through. One great difficulty hitherto experienced in passing through the northern

channel arises from its having a sharp bend about the centre, where the reefs are least covered. During the present year this part will be improved by cutting through the point at the turn, which will remove all danger.

The catadioptric lantern has arrived from England, and has been sent down; but before being exhibited, the tower has to be raised 15 feet.

The steam tug is now actually on its way out to Madras, not Bombay, and will be put together at Paumben.

The port has been brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, but not of Act VII. of 1858, so that there is no levy of dues. The Government Head Pilot has been appointed Conservator.

The usual table of the number and tonnage of vessels passing through the channel will be found in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that the size of the square-rigged vessels taking that route has averaged during the calendar year 1859, 91 tons, while the donies have averaged about 52 tons.

Appendices 11 and 12 in No. V.

KEELAKARRY.

179. *Madura District.*—A project is on foot for buoying off this port, which is formed by a reef enclosing a small basin. A trifling outlay may be advisable for this purpose, but the trade of the port, and the fact of there being good anchorage in smooth water outside, under shelter of the outer reef, will not warrant any large expenditure.

TUTICORIN.

Tinnevelly District.—The only addition that has been made in this Port is in fixing two new iron beacons on rocks which endanger the boats proceeding in and out. There are now no less than five iron beacons to mark the several rocks.

The pearl banks off the Tinnevelly coast were once celebrated for the fisheries they afforded; but by degrees the oysters disappeared, and the last yield was in 1830. Within the last few years the beds have again become stocked, and they now afford every prospect of a fishery in 1861. Mr. Phipps, the successor of the late Captain Robertson, whose melancholy loss in the *Pownah* was alluded to above, is charged, under the orders of the Revenue Board, with organizing a guard for their protection, and for this purpose two vessels of 37 and 12 tons respectively, have just been built at Cochin, and will very shortly be sent to Tuticorin, to be followed by another of the same size as the smaller one, when completed. In consideration of the extra duty thus imposed on the Master Attendant, his salary has been raised from 200 to 300 Rupees a month.

COCHIN.

180. Nothing new to report here except an alteration in the Master Attendant's establishment, which does not, however, increase the total outlay. The temporary lascars who were entertained for the eight months of the working season, have been

dispensed with, and the wages of the permanent hands have been increased, as it was found that the rates adopted in 1856 were insufficient to secure useful men.

A shipping office has been established here under Act I. of 1859.

Statistics of the building operations at this and neighboring ports have been furnished by the Master Attendant, and will be found in the Apendix.

Appendices 13 and 14 in No. V.

CALICUT.

181. Nothing particular to report. The light is well spoken of as being visible at 15 miles distance.

TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, and MANGLORE, nothing new.

COOPMTA.

The light continues to be exhibited here, although an accident to the lantern caused its discontinuance for a few months. Hearing that its removal was contemplated, the native merchants of the place petitioned against it.

TUDDRI.

The light-house has not yet been completed, nor have the buoys been laid down, although they have been supplied from Bombay. Two beacons have been ordered to be erected as marks to lead into the river.

SEDASHEGUR.

The light-house and beacon are not yet completed;—indeed, the pressure for funds has retarded most of these works.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General.

Review of estimated results of 1859-60.

182. As observed in previous Reports, these annual financial reviews are necessarily limited to a comparison of the ascertained results of a passed year with the regular or general estimate of the next succeeding year; the following remarks refer therefore to the actuals of 1858-59, and the regular estimate of 1859-60.

Estimate of Land Revenue.

183. This revenue, which forms the bulk of our income, was assumed at 403,22,900 Rupees, consisting of 397,13,840 Rupees in current revenue, and 609,060 Rupees of arrears. The actual collections of 1858-59 amounted to 416,93,548 Rupees, of which 395,15,133

Rupees was current, and 21,78,415 Rupees arrears. A decrease, therefore, of about 13¾ lacs, or 3¼ per cent. is anticipated.

Estimate of Salt Revenue.

The receipts from this source were estimated at 61,21,290 Rupees, being 1,01,945 Rupees in excess of the actual results of 1858-59, owing to the recent enchancement of the selling price.

Rajah of Mysore	Rs.	24,50,000
„ of Travancore	„	7,83,110
„ of Cochin	„	2,00,000
„ of Travancore on account of the late Nawab of the Carnatic ...	„	13,320
Total, Rupees ...		34,46,430

Tribute.—The income from tribute is fixed, and yields annually 34,46,430 Rupees.

Estimate of Abkaree.

The collections from the manufacturers and vendors of spirituous liquor are expected to yield 28,16,440 Rupees, being 27,696 Rupees, or 1 per cent. below the receipts of the previous year.

* Land Customs ... ... Rs. 2,55,590
Sea Customs ... ... „ 18,50,490

Collections from Sea Customs.				Per Centage, the Net Increase.	Per Centage, the Net Increase.
In 1856-57 ... ... Rs. 12,53,478 „ 1857-58 ... ... „ 12,21,400 „ 1858-59 ... ... „ 13,31,636				of the one previous year.	
Import Duties.	Actual of 1856-57.	Actual of 1857-58.	Actual of 1858-59.		
Spirits and Wines	87,376	1,95,064	1,54,913	...	20¾
Cotton Twist and Yarn	42,773	87,407	1,51,053	72¾	...
Cotton Piece Goods	82,194	1,24,449	2,28,804	83¾	...
Malt Liquor ...	7,000	18,336	81,886	340½	...
Coral	9,257	16,565	14,119	...	14¾
Iron	19,454	23,006	30,489	32½	...
Total of above Import Duties ...	2,48,054	4,64,827	6,61,264	42¾	...
Export Duties.	Actual of 1856-57.	Actual of 1857-58.	Actual of 1858-59.		
Indigo	66,528	67,324	80,580	19¾	...
Cotton Piece Goods	20,711	17,075	16,103	...	5¾
Hides and Skins ...	33,550	29,096	29,832	2½	...
Rice	9,711	6,793	22,839	236¼	...
Seeds	3,551	5,413	1,433	...	73½
Coffee	755	3,027	2,927	...	3¾
Saltpetre	1,839	3,226	1,487	...	54
Total Export ...	1,41,645	1,31,954	1,55,201	17¾	...
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties ...	3,89,699	5,96,781	8,16,465	36¾	...

Estimates of land and Sea Customs Revenue.

The receipts from these sources are assumed at 21,06,080 Rupees* being 5,77,440 Rupees, or 27½ per cent. above the actual collections of the previous year. The increase in the former is attributable to the imposition of a higher rate of duty on salt imported by land from the Goa territory, and in the latter to the operation of the new Tariff Act, No. VII. of 1859. The actual collections from Sea Customs, for the past three years, are entered in the margin; a table is also given, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of Madras during the same period.

185. This tax on trades and handicrafts will probably yield 10,85,390 Rupees, being 7,019 Rupees, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the receipts of the previous year.

Estimate of Moturpha Revenue.

The sale of stamped paper is expected to fetch 7,41,900 Rupees, being 19,565 Rupees, or 2$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the previous year's receipts, owing to the temporary establishment of four district moonsiffs' courts in Tanjore and Kurnaul.

Estimate of Stamp Revenue.

Estimate of Postal Revenue.

	Actual of 1858-59.	Estimate of 1859-60.
Sales of Postage Labels and Cash collections	4,39,216	4,99,400
Postage on Official Letters and Packages	4,24,656	4,25,000
	8,63,872	9,24,400
Deduct...		8,63,872
Total, Rupees...		60,528

The receipts from the sales of postage labels, including cash collections on "bearing" letters, were assumed at 4,99,400 Rupees, and the *pro formâ* receipts on account of postage on official letters and packages, at 4,25,000 Rupees—making a total of 9,24,400 Rupees. Thus, an increase may be expected in the postal revenue of 1859-60 over those of the previous year, of 60,528 Rupees.

Estimate of Miscellaneous Revenue.

Mint Seigniorage	1,50,000
Interest Account	23,700
Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares	21,000
Tuition Fees	30,500
Fees and fines, &c., in the Judicial Department	2,71,000
Port Dues, &c.	1,42,800
Abkaree Collections in the Military Department	2,53,100
Local Funds	1,66,800
Extra Revenue	1,98,200
Commission on Private Estates	17,670
Recovery from the Mysore State on account of Commutation for the Collection of the island of Seringapatam	50,000
Other Receipts	46,500
Total, Rupees ...	13,61,270

The receipts from other minor sources are given in the margin.

186. The total ordinary receipts from the several departments above noticed are estimated at 5,89,26,100 Rupees, being 6,01,334 Rupees below the receipts of the previous year.

Estimate of aggregate ordinary receipts.

These receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of provisions, stores, horses, escheated estates, and refunds of charges, were set down at 33,30,300 Rupees, being 9,13,599 Rupees, or 27$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the actual receipts of 1858-59.

Estimate of extraordinary receipts.

The gain to be brought to the credit of this head, in 1859-60, is 9,24,000 Rupees, which consists chiefly of the difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London, and the gain derived by the coinage of copper at the Mint.

Estimate of profit and loss.

Estimate of total territorial receipts.

The total territorial receipts under the three foregoing divisions, *viz.* ordinary, extraordinary or casual, and profit and loss, were assumed at 6,31,80,400 Rupees, being 7,22,017 Rupees, or 1¼ per cent. in excess of the receipts of the previous year.

187. It remains to notice the estimated disbursements of the year ended 30th April 1860. The charges of the general department, expected to amount to 1,31,84,600 Rupees, consist of the two items entered in the margin. The political disbursements, estimated at 51,45,200 Rupees, include the Carnatic, Masulipatam, Tanjore, and Mysore pensions, religious endowments and interest on the Tanjore Debt. The remaining sum, *viz.* 80,39,400 Rupees, was estimated for the payment of the durbar charges; the salaries of the Governor and Civil Members of Council, of the Government Secretariat, the Departments of Pay, Audit, Accounts, and Finance, the Mint and Assay Offices, the contribution of the Government to the service funds, and the interest payable on the bonded capital and on the surplus cash in deposit in the General Treasury on account of these funds and other charges of a general nature. On comparing the estimated charges of 1859-60 with the actual of the previous year, the result produced is an increase of 24,66,341 Rupees, or 18¾ per cent., arising partly from the inclusion in the estimate of arrears of stipend remaining undrawn since October 1855, of the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, uncle of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and partly from a larger quantity of copper and mint stores expected from England.

Estimate of General Charges.

Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues	51,45,200
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of Officers of the General Department ...	80,39,400
Total, Rupees ...	1,31,84,600

Estimate of Judicial and Magisterial.
Estimate at the Presidency.

188. The cost of the judicial establishments at the Presidency was estimated at 6,12,700 Rupees, or 34,163 Rupees above the actual charges of 1858-59. They consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Small Causes, the Government Law Officers, the Insolvent Debtor's Court, the Sheriff's and Coroner's Offices, the Protective and Detective Police, and the Magistrates' Courts. The fees and fines from the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts were expected to yield 53,300 Rupees; thus the proportion which the collections bear to the charges is 8¾ per cent.

The charges of the Court of Sudder and Fouzdary Adawlut, the several courts of civil and criminal judicature, and the police establishments in the Provinces, &c., were assumed at 43,94,600 Rupees, which exceeds the actual results of the previous year by 3,85,912 Rupees. This increase is due principally to the organization of the newly established Mofussil Police.

Estimate of Judicial and Magisterial charges in the Provinces.

Judicial, Magisterial, Police, and Government Legal Charges at the Presidency, of which the Supreme Court is 1,63,250, Rupees, or 26¾ per cent.	6,12,700
Judicial, Magisterial, and Police Charges in the Provinces, of which the Sudder and Fouzdary Court is 2,58,850 Rupees, or 6 per cent.	43,94,600
Total, Rupees ...	50,07,300

Estimate of Revenue Charges in the Provinces.

189. The cost of revenue establishments, consisting of the Board of Revenue, and Collectors of land and other sources of revenue, the General Revenue Survey, the Inám Commissioner, and the

	Collections.	Cost of Collections.	Percentage of charge to the Collections.
Land Revenue	4,03,22,000	36,40,490	9
Salt...	61,21,290	10,45,650*	17
Abkaree	28,16,440	1,94,890	6¾
Moturpha	10,85,390	4,920	0½
Customs—Land	2,65,590	25,070	9½
Customs—Sea	18,50,490	1,83,080	9¾

* The salt charges include the advances made to manufacturers, and which properly should be taken as charges of the following year: hence the higher percentage of the charges of collection.

Conservator of Forests, was put down at 63,45,800 Rupees, being 5,12,658 Rupees above the charges of the previous year. The augmentation arises from the increased cost of the Inám Commission and the Revenue Survey, owing to extension of operations. The estimated charges for collecting the several descriptions of revenue and their percentage to the revenue expected to be realized, are noted in the margin.

190. The marine charges were assumed at 2,84,600 Rupees, being a decrease of 47,137 Rupees below the actual of 1858-59, owing to less coal being required.

Estimate of Marine Charges in the Provinces.

Estimate of Military Charges in the Provinces.

	Decrease.
Commissariat Charges	Rs. 17,61,436
Batta, &c., to the Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including Commissariat Charges ..	„ 15,56,130

			Percentage of cost of each Arm to the cost of its Branch.	Percentage of cost of each Branch to the total Military expenditure.
HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES.				
Cavalry ..	..	7,80,600	17½	
Infantry ..	..	33,49,200	74	
Horse Artillery ..	1,04,600			
Foot Ditto ..	2,91,000			
		3,95,600	8¾	
		45,16,400	..	10½
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES. *European Force.*				
Horse Artillery ..	4,31,500			
Foot Ditto ..	2,48,400			
	16,79,900	..	59½	
Infantry ..	9,88,300	..	35	
Veteran Companies ..	1,59,600	..	5½	
		28,27,800	..	
FOR THE EUROPEAN FORCE ..	..	73,44,200	..	16½
Native Force.				
Horse Artillery ..	1,41,600			
Foot Ditto ..	2,36,300			
	3,77,900	..	2¾	
Cavalry ..	16,47,200	..	12¾	
Infantry ..	1,10,39,700	..		
Sappers and Miners, and Sapper Militia ..	3,51,350	..	82½	
		1,34,16,150	2¾	
FOR THE NATIVE FORCE ..	..	207,60,350		31½
Departmental Charges.				
Staff of the Army and Military Officers, &c. ..	29,44,400	..	13½	
Stores ..	27,37,400	..	12¾	
Commissariat Charges ..	68,85,000	..	31	
Batta, &c., to the Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements ..	37,02,200	..	16¾	
Contingencies ..	59,53,050	..	26¾	
		2,22,42,050	..	51¾
Total, Rupees ..	..	4,30,02,400	..	100

191. The military expenditure was estimated at 4,30,02,400 Rupees, being 32,78,408 Rupees, or 7½ per cent. below the previous year's charges. The decrease occurs chiefly in the two items noted in the margin. In the first it proceeds from smaller demands for commissariat supplies, &c., owing to the breaking-up of several movable columns. In the second, from the adjustment in 1858-59 of arrears of batta, &c., paid, and commissariat supplies to the troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, appertaining to the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, connected with the accounts of Tonghoo, Shoay Gheen, Thyetmyo and the Straits of Malacca.

192. The next and last head of charge of an ordinary nature requiring notice is "Public Works, Ordinary," which comprises the expenses on account of the repair, renewal and maintenance of existing public works, and the cost of the permanent establishment of the department. The expenditure is expected to exceed the previous year's by 2,87,340 Rupees, in consequence of extensive repairs to be made to irrigation works in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, which were seriously damaged by the floods of November 1858.

Estimate of Public Works Ordinary Charges.

193. The total expected ordinary expenditure in the several departments above-mentioned, amounts to 7,29,38,500 Rupees, or a little more than 7¼ millions sterling.

Estimate of Aggregate Ordinary Charges.

The charges extraordinary in the several departments above-mentioned, exclusive of public works, were estimated at 2,28,200 Rupees, being 1,59,244 Rupees below the actual charges of the previous year.

Estimate of Extraordinary Charges, exclusive of Public Works.

Under this head is shown the sums appropriated out of the general revenues for the construction of public buildings, roads, bridges, anicuts or weirs, dykes, embankments, and irrigation channels and navigation canals. The outlay sanctioned is 24,36,700 Rupees, or 4,73,508 Rupees over the expenditure of 1858-59. This excess is owing chiefly to the purchase, by Government, of the Chepauk Palace and grounds, the property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, for 5½ lakhs of Rupees, into which the office of the Central Office of the Department of Public Works and the Civil Engineering College have been, and other public offices are to be, removed. The outlay on purchase and construction, as has been observed in previous Reports, is not expenditure in the sense of direct charge, but rather investment. Strictly, this is an expenditure, part of which, the cost of buildings, should be spread over a number of years; the purchase money of the land is of course a permanent investment. If to the outlay on account of repairs and establishment, *viz.* 51,13,800 Rupees, be added the amount set apart for construction, the total expenditure will be 75,50,500 Rupees, or about 12 per cent. of the territorial income of this Presidency.

Estimate of Public Works Extraordinary Charges.

The sums to be written off to "profit and loss" were estimated at 46,000 Rupees, or 1,789 Rupees above the actual charges of the year ended 30th April 1859. Thus the territorial charges aggregate 7,56,49,400 Rupees, or a little more than 7½ millions sterling.

Estimate of Profit and Loss Charges.

194. The total estimated territorial receipts were shown to be 6,31,80,400 Rupees, and the total disbursements 7,56,49,400 Rupees. Thus the expenditure is expected to exceed the receipts by 1¼ crore, or 1,24,69,000 Rupees, or 19¾ per cent. This deficiency, however, will be reduced (if the investment on public works extraordinary be deducted from it) to 1,00,32,300 Rupees, as shown in the margin.

Estimate of total Territorial Charges. Comparison of Estimated Receipts and Disbursements. Deficiency.

	Rupees.
Total Territorial Charges	7,56,49,400
Deduct Public Works Extraordinary.	24,36,700
Net amount	7,32,12,700
Deduct also Territorial Receipts ...	6,31,80,400
Excess of Charges	1,00,32,300

Comparative Tabular Statement in details of Departments.

195. The following statement shows, in one view, the estimated revenues and charges of the several departments of the Administration, for the year ended 30th April 1860; the proportion of income derived from land and other sources of revenue, and the proportion which the charges of each department bear to the aggregate income—exhibiting also the manner in which this income is appropriated:—

Statement.

Income.	Total estimated amount for 1859-60.	Percentage, i. e. the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	Charge.	Total estimated amount for 1859-60.	Percentage, i. e. proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
			Political Disbursements, viz.:—			
Land Revenue ..	403,22,900	63¾	Carnatic Stipends, Tanjore Stipends, and Interest on Tanjore Debt	27,53,900	4¼	A.
			Compensation, Pensions, &c.	23,91,300	3¾	
			(A) Total, Rs. 51,45,200, or 8 per cent.			
Salt ..	61,21,290	9¾	*General Charges.*			
			Salaries and Establishments in the General Department	61,35,300	9¾	B
Tribute ..	34,46,430	5½	Public Instruction ..	5,54,100	1	
			Charitable Contributions	13,50,000	2	
			(B) Total, Rs. 80,39,400, or 12¾ per cent.			
			Judicial Charges.			
Abkaree ..	28,16,440	4½	Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c. ..	3,65,600	½	
			Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut ..	2,58,850	¼	
			Judicial Charges in the Provinces ..	20,48,880	3¼	C.
			Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency ..	2,78,100	¼	
Land and Sea Customs ..	21,06,080	3¼	Ditto in the Provinces	20,55,870	3¼	
			(C) Total, Rs. 50,07,300, or 8 per cent.			
Moturpha ..	10,55,390	1¾	*Revenue Charges.*			
			Board of Revenue	2,44,000	¼	
			Other Charges of collecting the Revenue ..	61,01,800	9¾	D.
Postal Collections ..	9,24,400	1½	(D) Total, Rs. 63,45,800, or 10¼ per cent.			
			Marine Charges.			
Stamps ..	7,41,900	1¼	Establishment, &c., of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal Establishment at the Out Ports, &c. ..	2,84,600	½	
Miscellaneous, i. e. Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkaree Collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seigniorage, Local Fund, &c., &c. ..	13,61,270	2	*Military Charges.*			
			European Force	73,44,200	12¼	
			Native Force	1,34,16,150	21½	
			Staff of the Army and Military Offices ..	29,44,400	4¾	
			Commissariat Charges	68,85,000	11	E.
			Stores	27,57,400	4½	
			Contingencies	96,55,250	15½	
			(E) Total, Rs. 4,30,02,400, or 68 per cent.			
Extraordinary Receipts, i. e. Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of Charges, &c. ..	33,30,300	5½	Extraordinary Charges	2,28,200	½	
			Public Works, Ordinary.			
			Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies	17,38,500	2¾	F.
			Repairs of various Works	33,75,300	5½	
Profit and Loss ..	9,24,000	1½	(F) Total, Rs. 51,13,800, or 8 per cent.			
	6,31,80,400	100	*Public Works, Extraordinary.*			
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand ..	1,24,69,000	19¾	Charges for Construction of Works ..	24,36,700	3¾	
			Total Public Works, Rs. 75,50,500, or 11¾ per cent.			
			Profit and Loss, i. e. Loss sustained in the rates of Exchange, &c.	46,000		
Total, Rupees ..	7,56,49,400	119¾	Total, Rupees ..	7,56,49,400	119¾	

Actual Cash Balance.

196. Thus, the deficit, *viz.* 19¾ per cent., nearly one-fifth of the anticipated territorial income, will be covered by the actual balance of cash on the 30th April 1859, which amounted to 252 lakhs. The actual cash balance on the 30th April 1860, as at present ascertained, amounts to 241 lakhs.

Cash Balance for the past five years.

The following statement shows, in one view, the cash balance for the past five years in the several public treasuries of this Presidency, at the beginning and close of each official year. From this statement it will be seen, that on the 30th April 1860, the cash balance in hand was about two crores and a third, or very nearly 2½ millions sterling—a sum sufficient to cover four months' expenditure:—

Statement of Actual Balance of Cash.

Years.	Actual Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash Balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1855-56	1,73,58,871	2,46,54,587	72,95,716	.....	29¾
1856-57	2,46,54,587	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	.....	13
1857-58	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	.....	40,61,390	16¾
1858-59	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	.....	3¾
1859-60	2,52,04,890	*2,41,35,700	.....	10,69,190	4¼
Total of the five years...	11,98,77,471	12,66,54,501	1,19,07,409	51,30,580	
Deduct total decrease at the end of the year ...			51,30,580		
Net Increase ...			67,76,829		

Discharge of the Tanjore Debt —origin and nature of the debt.

197. The Tanjore Debt was discharged on the 31st March 1860. This debt was contracted in this wise: on their assumption of the Tanjore country, the late East India Company, in consideration of their enjoyment of its revenues, engaged, under the Articles of Agreement concluded on the 11th day of February 1824, with the creditors of the late Ameer Sing, a former Rajah or King of Tanjore, to be responsible for the debts contracted by the Rajah. Commissioners were appointed in England under the Act 5, George IV., cap. 97, to investigate the origin, justice, validity and amount of the several debts claimed. The adjudications amounted to Rupees 56,13,836-15-0. Promissory notes, bearing divers dates, according to the respective awards, were issued by the Madras Government, at interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. By the Articles of Agreement mentioned above, a sum sufficient for the discharge of the interest half-yearly on the Tanjore Loan was set apart annually out of the revenues of the Tanjore country: also a further sum, equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of the principal of the loan, which

* This is the balance as far as it has been ascertained from the Cash Balance Reports of Officers in charge of Treasuries and accounts, with exception of the Executive Officers in the Public Works Department. The latter may amount to about 2½ lakhs. The total balance was estimated at Rupees 210½, being 33½ lakhs below the actual results as far as known.

was to form and accumulate as a Sinking Fund, and simple interest at 4 per cent. was allowed on the amount annually accruing. On the Sinking Fund reaching the amount for which promissory notes were issued, the loan was to be discharged. Under instructions from the late Honorable Court of Directors, contained in their Despatch No. 2, dated 1st February 1843, the formation of the Sinking Fund was commenced on the 31st July 1841, and by annual adjustments in the Madras Territorial books of a portion of the yearly revenues of the Tanjore country, equal in amount to 5 per cent. on the principal of the Tanjore Debt, the Sinking Fund, with interest at 4 per cent., reached the amount of the debt in 1856-57, or in about fifteen years from the date of the first adjustment in account of a portion of the Tanjore revenues. On the 31st December 1858, the Government of Madras announced that the promissory notes for the debt were to be discharged on the expiration of fifteen months, or on the 31st March 1860. Up to 31st May last, notes to the amount of Rupees 53,07,542-11-3 were presented and discharged, partly in cash and partly by transfer at par into the 5½ per cent. Loan, as detailed in the margin. The balance remaining to be discharged is Rupees 3,06,294-3-9, of which notes to the amount of Rupees 70,881-13-10 remain unclaimed in the General Treasury, and notes to the extent of Rupees 53,689-4-6 were advertised for discharge so far back as the 24th June 1853, but have not as yet been presented for payment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount discharged at the General Treasury, Fort Saint George, up to 31st May 1860	25,65,189	7	4
Amount transferred at Madras to the 5½ per cent. Loan, up to ditto....	24,73,631	4	9
Ditto in Bengal to do. do.	2,68,721	15	2
Total amount discharged..	53,07,542	11	3
Remaining to be discharged on the 1st June 1860.....	3,06,294	3	9
Total, Tanjore Debt..	56,13,836	15	0

Debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

After the demise of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, the East India Company, under Act No. XXX. of 1858, became administrators of his estate, whereby they also made themselves liable to pay those debts and liabilities left by him unsatisfied, which may be proved by his creditors in the Madras Supreme Court, to have been fairly and justly contracted by the late Nawab, or on his behalf, during his infancy, by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, as Nawab Regent. The Act provided for the appointment of a person to act, under the orders of the Supreme Court, in the administration of the property, of whatever nature, left by the Nawab; such person being designated "The Receiver of the Carnatic Property," and empowered to collect and take possession of such property, and to pay out of the assets realized by him the amounts of all debts admitted by the Court. In case no sufficient assets belonging to the estate of the Nawab shall be in the hands of the Receiver to enable him to pay the amounts decreed by the Court, the deficiency is to be made good from the General Treasury, and repaid by the Receiver out of assets which may afterwards come into his hands. In the year 1858-59, the sum of Rupees 4,40,770-0-2 was paid to the Receiver from the General Treasury for the discharge of decreed debts; and in the following year, 1859-60, a further and larger sum of Rupees 20,53,303-2-3 was paid. Thus the total amount paid by the Government to the Receiver for payment of the Carnatic Debts, is Rupees 24,94,073-2-5; of this amount the sum of Rupees 8,13,254-1-10 was repaid by the Receiver into the General Treasury in 1859-60, out of assets collected by him. The amount still repayable is Rupees 16,80,819-0-7.

Paid to Receiver in 1858-59	4,40,770	0	2
And 1859-60	20,53,303	2	3
Total sum paid	24,94,073	2	5
Received from him during 1859-60...	8,13,254	1	10
Balance re-payable into the General Treasury.....	16,80,819	0	7

198. The 5 per cent. Loan was opened on the 28th February 1857, and closed on the 30th April 1859, or remained open for two years and two months. Rupees 1,71,98,314-7-0 were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, and Rupees 1,27,36,585-9-0 in paper of the 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. Loans—the total subcriptions amounted to Rupees 2,99,34,900, or nearly three crores. The 5½ per cent. Loan was opened on the 31st May 1859, and closed on the 13th February 1860; it remained opened for 8½ months; Rupees 55,52,868-11-3 were subscribed in this Presidency in cash, Rupees 24,73,631-4-9 in Tanjore Paper, and 72,77,000 Rupees in 5 per cent. Paper—the total subscriptions amounted to 1,53,03,500 Rupees, or a crore and a half. The cash subscriptions in this Presidency to both loans amount to Rupees 2,27,51,183-2-3, or to two crores and a quarter.

Subscriptions to Government Loans.
Amount paid in Cash and Paper to the 5 and 5½ per cent. Loans of the Government of India.

TREASURY.

199. The statements included in Appendix No. VI., Sub Nos. 3, 4, and 5, show the operation of the Treasury for the past year. The first statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the last year, and the second contains a comparative abstract of the transactions of the last three years.

CIVIL AUDITOR.

Additions to fixed Establishments.

200. The amount of additions to fixed establishments, during 1859-60, is shown below:—

General Department, monthly ..	Rs.	3,965	12	0				
Deduct decreases ..	„	2,281	0	0				
					1,684	12	0	
Ecclesiastical		..		..	1,185	8	0	
Political		..		..	152	4	0	
Educational		614	0	0				
Deduct decreases		280	0	0				
					334	0	0	
Medical		..		..	173	4	0	
Judicial		..		..	100	8	0	
Revenue		149	6	3				
Deduct decreases		54	0	0				
					95	6	3	
Inám Commission		..		..	4,615	0	0	
Revenue Survey		..		..	5,391	0	0	
Marine		..		..	1,816	8	0	
Post Office		..		..	1,828	8	0	
Public Works		7,722	8	0				
Deduct decreases		188	8	0				
					7,534	0	0	
Total, Rupees ...					24,910	10	3	

Total of fixed Establishments.

The above statement shows a total monthly increase of Rupees 24,910-10-3, or annual of Rupees 2,98,927,11-0.

* Inâm Commission 4,615
Revenue Survey 5,391

Monthly 10,006
Or Annually 1,20,072

Of the above amount a considerable proportion, or 1,20,072, Rupees,* is on account of special or extraordinary establishments.

Details of fixed Establishments.

The details of the above abstract statement will be found in Appendix No. VI., sub. No. 2.

MILITARY AUDIT.

201. The military section of this Report gives full particulars of the reductions that have been effected in the Army, and the financial result is shown above in para. 191.

MINT.

202. The amount of silver bullion sent to the Mint for coinage during 1859-60 was 56,58,591-7-3 tolas, of which 53,02,798-14-0 tolas belonged to merchants, and 3,55,792-9-3 to the public.

Bullion sent to the Mint for coinage.

In the Report for 1858-59 was noticed the great falling off that had occurred in the amount of bullion tendered for coinage by the merchants in that compared with any of the three previous years, as an evidence of the diminished production of exportable produce in several Districts, in consequence of a succession of bad seasons. A small improvement of 4,85,423-5-7 last year took place; but the expectations entertained during the very prosperous years, 1855-56, of a permanently vast augmentation of the export trade from all the ports of the Presidency, and a consequent increasing influx of the precious metals, have not been realized, as will be seen by the following statement of the quantity of bullion tendered for coinage in each of the last five years:—

Statement of Bullion for last five years.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
May ...	2,91,716 11 0	9,73,831 12 6	13,62,652 14 2	2,59,820 10 2	10,60,480 1 11
June ...	8,08,031 10 6	5,39,389 11 1	10,28,079 10 6	5,23,324 13 5	3,12,900 8 10
July ...	6,13,504 3 8	7,84,001 1 2	6,81,176 1 7	1,58,802 14 11	5,70,548 11 1
August ...	5,20,368 2 3	5,71,466 13 3	4,95,187 7 2	4,00,282 0 3	6,18,534 15 2
September ...	4,83,675 6 3	8,61,593 14 1	8,10,292 1 11	2,82,496 10 2	3,23,142 11 8
October ...	5,97,648 10 2	4,21,320 3 3	10,59,167 0 10	3,73,871 7 4	1,98,382 2 1
November ...	4,86,157 2 9	5,39,388 10 5	8,18,266 3 2	2,90,014 7 5	1,54,806 11 10
December ...	2,64,100 6 3	3,79,401 4 3	8,64,453 8 6	5,33,254 4 9	2,30,479 14 10
January ...	8,24,731 6 10	6,46,862 6 10	1,31,843 11 3	7,27,476 8 8	4,69,528 2 7
February ...	6,72,324 5 4	2,58,564 5 11	2,98,936 9 2	4,86,849 10 10	3,04,501 9 3
March ...	6,47,075 11 2	9,24,834 6 10	2,88,363 14 5	3,62,019 1 2	5,17,201 1 1
April ...	5,92,156 12 10	10,89,369 0 6	2,06,333 14 6	4,19,162 15 2	5,42,292 3 8
Total ...	68,01,490 9 0	79,89,933 10 1	80,44,753 1 2	48,17,375 8 3	53,02,798 14 0

203. The out-turn results of the year under review, as shown in the marginal statement, have, however, been very favorable, and are exceedingly satisfactory as a test of the manner in which the duties of the various operative departments have been carried on, and of there having been neither any material waste of the precious

Out-turn of the year.

Balance on hand on the 1st May 1859 ...	10,12,460	6	7			
Merchant's Silver Bullion purchased ...	53,02,798	14	0			
Amount of Public Bullion received during the year ...	3,55,792	9	3			
				66,71,051	13	10
Amount of Silver Coins remitted to the General Treasury ...	56,62,073	2	0			
Balance remaining in the Mint...	10,21,346	0	11			
				66,83,419	2	11
	Excess ...			12,367	5	1

metal in the processes of the coinage, nor any appreciable amount of petty pilfering practised, notwithstanding the serious character of the fraudulent transactions* in which the late Deputy Bullion-keeper and Premelter was implicated, and for which he was dismissed the service of Government, never again to be employed. The total excess of Rupees 12,367-5-1, being at the rate of 218 per lakh of the out-turn, exclusive of the silver left in the drosses, which have as yet been only partially tested by the Assay Master, does not represent the gain derived from unreported fractions alone, because, the coinage being on the whole below standard, the total depreciation of the out-turn, amounting to 1,583-10-8, as per marginal statement, has to be deducted, as also the recoveries from the pre-melting department, 679-4-3. The particulars of the excess reduced by these deductions to 10,104-6-2, are :—

Deficiency in Fineness of the Coin being

	Pieces.	Tolas.	B 1.	B ½.	Std.	W ½.	W 1.		Tolas.		Tolas.	A.	P.
$\frac{42}{351}$ of Single Re..	44,40,221	44,40,955	0	14	317	50	3	384 or	4,85,631	at W½	1,103	11	3⅝
$\frac{11}{65}$ of Half Rs..	6,80,118	3,40,146½	0	1	52	12	0	65 or	57,503	at W½	130	13	2⅜
$\frac{1}{13}$ of Quarter Rs.	10,92,237	2,73,298	2	8	91	16	1	118 or	13,896	at W½	31	9	3½
$\frac{211}{718}$ of Double As.	48,66,271	6,08,57½	0	0	708	211	0	919 or	1,39,726	at W½	317	8	11½
									Deficiency at W½ Company's Rupees ..		1,583	10	8⅝

Gain in the year.

Excess.	Tolas.	A.	P.	*Wastage.*	Tolas.	A.	P.
Melting Room ..	11,789	4	2⅜	Milling Room ..	196	0	0
				Cleaning Room..	4,382	2	3¼
Laminating Room ..	4,570	13	10	Stamping Room..	98	0	0
	16,360	2	0⅜		4,676	2	3¼

Excess of the Laminating and Melting Room..				16,300	2	0⅜
Ditto of the Bullion Melting Room.. ..	679	4	3⅞			
Ditto of the Mint Treasury	4	1	0			
				683	5	3⅞
				17,043	7	4¼
Deduct wastage of the Milling, Cleaning, and Stamping Rooms..				4,676	2	3¼
				12,367	5	1
Deduct depreciation of Coins below standard ..	1,583	10	8			
Deduct Bullion recovered in the Pre-melting Department	679	4	3			
				2,262	14	11
Excess by unreported fractions				10,104	6	2

* These frauds were against parties having transactions with the Mint, and not directly against Government.

Wastage in melting.

204. The gain above noticed from recoveries in the pre-melting department does not exceed the average of former years. Every care is taken to collect from the drosses of the pre-melting department, and to return to the merchants as much as can possibly be recovered by grinding and washing, and it is only such minute particles as cannot be extracted from the recoveries of the melting pots and cinders, without the use of litharge, that are carried to the credit of the Mint. The wastage in the pre-melting room, inclusive of recoveries, in each of the last five years, has been—

Statement of Melting in last five years.

	Before melting.	After melting.	Particulars returned to the Merchants.	Wastage.	Rate per mille.	Dross Bar recovered.	Rate per mille.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas. As.	Tolas.	Annas.
25th Settlement ...	64,54,656	64,35,798	10,543	8,314	1 4	2,526	14
26th ditto ...	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7,052	0 15	1,976	11
27th ditto ...	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490	5,214	0 10	929	8
28th ditto ...	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809	3,815	0 11	708	9
29th ditto ...							
30th ditto ...	51,70,817	51,59,889	6,757	4,171	0 12¾	679	10¼
31st ditto ...							

Extent and cost of Silver Coinage.

205. The number of silver pieces of each denomination struck, and the cost at which they were respectively turned out, are as follows, the smaller coin being in the proportion of three-fifths of the whole, and the rates more favorable than in any year, except 1857-58 :—

	Pieces.	*Value.*	*Co.'s Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*
Single Rupees	44,40,221	44,40,055, at a trifle above $\frac{9}{16}$ per cent.	26,199	11	2
Half ditto ..	6,80,118	3,40,146½, at 2 per cent.	6,802	15	0
Quarter ditto	10,92,237	2,73,298, at 4 ditto	10,931	14	8
Double Annas	48,66,271	6,08,573¼, at 6 ditto	36,514	6	3
		Total, Rupees ...	80,448	15	1

Drosses.

It is satisfactory to find that the measures now pursued for the thorough extraction of silver from the drosses are so successful as to leave these so utterly exhausted as to be worthless, and, consequently, unsaleable—those of two past settlements having been put up to sale by auction, and found no purchasers.

Copper Coinage.

206. The great demand for copper coin, not only for this but the other Presidencies, having continued, every effort was made to meet it on the temporary failure of the supply of slips from

England, by preparing from the scissile and rolling down as many ingots as our means would allow, and by obtaining from Calcutta and the local market more than one hundred tons of sheet copper.

Manufacture of slips.

The cost of the latter, however, with the heavy freight from Calcutta, and the labor of cutting, annealing, and rolling, raised the expenses of the copper department, and reduced the gains that otherwise would have been realized from so large an out-turn.

For rolling ingots and finishing slips the engines employed have been, one of ten-horse, received at the beginning of the year, and which, having been available since October, has worked very efficiently; and the small portable six-horse engine, which has been so long in use as more than once to have been considered worn out, but, repaired from time to time, continues to do effective duty. With these two engines the weight of copper rolled and finished has been during the year:—

Straps	484⅓	tons.
Ingots	92¾	„
Sheet and Tile	110¾	„
Total	688	tons.

Extent and Cost of Copper Coinage.

207. It will be seen that the proportion the ingots bear to the straps is small, and it must continue so till more steam power is obtained for rolling down the former. On the receipt, therefore, of the two engines which have been ordered from England for the silver laminating-room, the Mint Master purposes transferring from that room to the copper department the two that were made here, and which are working very effectively. There will then be three engines of an aggregate nominal power of more than thirty horses, driving three rolling mills, and enabling us to use up a very large proportion of the scissile formed from the slips received from England almost ready for coinage. The number of copper pieces coined during the year, and the rates at which they were turned out are:—

		Rate.	Total cost of Coinage.
		Co.'s Rs. As. P.	Co.'s Rs. As. P.
Half Annas	1,07,05,030, at 313 Rupees per lakh	33,506 11 10	
Quarter ditto	2,71,90,202, at 191 „ ditto	51,933 4 6	
Single Pies	2,75,73,600, at 119 „ ditto	32,812 9 4	
			1,18,252 9 8

Extra Coinage of the year.

208. The following is a statement of the entire coinage of the Mint during the year, and it will be seen by reference to the accompanying Appendix, that the out-turn of pieces has exceeded that of any previous year:—

	No. of Pieces.	Total Pieces.	Value.
Silver Single Rupees...	44,40,221		
Ditto Half ditto	6,80,118		
Ditto Quarter ditto	10,92,237		
Ditto Double Annas	48,66,271		
		1,10,78,847	56,62,073 2 0
Copper Half Annas...	1,07,05,030		
Ditto Quarter ditto	2,71,90,202		
Ditto Single Pies	2,75,73,600		
		6,54,68,832	9,02,991 9 6
	Total ...	7,65,47,679	65,65,064 11 6

Receipts and Disbursements.

209. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements:—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
RECEIPTS.		
Seigniorage and refining charge on Silver Bullion	1,07,417 3 4	
Gain on Copper Coins after deducting the value of the Copper...	3,86,385 14 0	
Excess of Silver in the different Departments	12,367 5 1	
Amount of Acids, unserviceable Articles, &c., sold at the Mint...	6,292 8 1	
		5,12,462 14 6
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Mint Master's and Acting Mint Master's salary	19,355 4 11	
Mint Establishment	39,428 12 8	
Contingent Servants	70,700 4 7	
Gram, Straw, purchased Articles, &c.	18,915 5 9	
Hired Bullocks	428 2 1	
Extra pay to Establishment Servants	81 13 3	
Ditto to Contingent ditto	1,666 4 7	
Value of Store Articles	57,428 4 8	
Total Assay Office expenses	27,623 10 3	
Ditto Mint Committee Office ditto	741 5 7	
		2,36,369 4 4
Net gain as exhibited by the Mint Books		2,76,093 10 2
Loss on Copper Scissile		17,698 0 5
Total		2,58,395 9 9

Balance in favor of the Mint.

The net balance in favor of the Mint would thus appear to be Rupees 2,58,395-9-9. This is higher than the profit of any preceding year, but neither equal to what it ought to have been had machinery been more generally available, nor to what it will be when the steam engines and stamping presses, for which requisitions have been forwarded to England, have been received and brought into use.

210. All public bullion, till lately, has been melted in this Mint in cast-iron pots, but the difficulty and expense of breaking these down, when worn out, in order to recover the precious metal which may have penetrated into their pores during a succession of meltings, have led to an experiment being made of large black-lead crucibles made within the establishment, at a very cheap rate, from plumbago procured from Ceylon. Each of these contains about 340lbs. Troy at one charge, and, as far as they have yet been tried, they appear likely to answer very well as soon as the timidity of the workmen in handling them is overcome; and their use will, no doubt, effect a saving of time and labor in making the recoveries from the drosses, the only drawback being that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a perfect fire-clay to mix with the plumbago, and to the uncertainty of the proportion of it which it is best to employ, the pots as yet manufactured do not stand the intense heat of the furnaces so well as is desirable.

Substitution of Black-lead Crucibles for Cast-iron in the Melting-rooms.

211. On the completion, early in the year, of an upper-room at the southern end of the central range of the Mint buildings, all the lathes, planing and other machines belonging to the artificers' department, were arranged in it, and the room below to be driven by a system of shafting put in motion by a small 5-horse steam engine, which, originally imported from America for the use of the Government Printing Press, and not required there, was transferred to the Mint, where it was immediately set up, and has done good service in dispensing with human labor, and improving both the quality and the amount of work turned out by the machinery with which it is connected.

Improvements in Machinery and Buildings.

Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the Mint buildings during the year, a chimney and boiler-room having been built for the new 10-horse engine of the copper laminating department, and the adjoining, long-disused gold refining rooms having been converted into a spacious airy apartment for the accommodation of three ranges, each of eight copper cutting out and the same number of milling tables, arranged in such a way as to be worked by means of shafting connected with an engine in the copper rolling room; when the fitting of these tables is completed, some fifty men will be dispensed with, and the power of greatly increasing the out-turn of copper be obtained. The cost of these buildings has been 6,270 Rupees.

A lofty chimney for the use of the three engines shortly expected from England for the silver laminating and stamping rooms has been erected under an estimate of 1,840 Rupees sanctioned on the 23rd September 1859, and no delay will therefore be necessary in setting up those engines on their arrival.

The building of the upper story on the central range, to contain two rooms for the accommodation of the die-cutters and assorters, respectively, on an estimate of 8,130 Rupees, sanctioned on the 12th November 1859, was all but completed, and these much-required rooms will, ere long, be occupied.

Mint Foundry.

212. The establishment of an iron foundry at the gun carriage manufactory being deemed inexpedient, when already a small but efficient one existed at the Mint, Government, in November 1859, ordered the transfer of the two European foremen and all the new foundry machinery sent out from England, and, although the latter cannot be brought into use till a new building be erected for its reception, the skill and experience of the former have been well employed in the instruction of the young East Indian lads, who are the principal moulders and workmen, and in introducing improved modes of proceeding. Already a very favorable change in the character of the work turned out has taken place, but the demand for castings, which has suddenly grown up, with the knowledge that they could be obtained at the Mint, has been more than the limited size of the foundry, with its still existing want of applicances, could meet. The out-turn of the year, consisting principally of small articles comparatively troublesome to mould, amounted to 135 tons, and the foundry has been able to afford most valuable aid to many private parties who could not have obtained what they required had it not been available.

Sale of Gold Coins.

		Tolas.	A.	P.	P. 88
18	Gold Rupees coined previous to 1841 ...	17	15	0	0
10	Ditto ½ do. do. ...	3	5	0	0
2,434	Gold Rupees of 1841...	2,434	0	0	0
259	Old Star Pagodas ...	64	14	1	8
5	Old Gold Rupees	6	0	0	0
2	Ditto ½ do.				
1,90,774	New Gold Fanams ...	3,136	6	4	14
45	Old do. do. ...	0	11	7	50
2	Gold Madras Pagodas	0	6	7	41
13	Rejected Madras Pagodas mixed with lead ...				
1	Ditto Gold Star Pagoda do. ...	1	12	11	16
1	Base Gold Mohur broken into six pieces ...				
5	Parcels, musters of different sorts of Bengal Gold Mohurs melted into Bars ...	40	1	0	0
60	Gold New Star Pagoda Pieces ...				
48	Ditto Double do.				
	Gold Bars, &c. ..	1,654	7	1	2
	Total ...	7,359	15	8	43

213. No gold was coined during the year, but a number of uncurrent gold coins, which had accumulated in the General Treasury, was ordered, by Government, to be transferred to the Mint to be sold with a small quantity of gold bullion that had there remained undisposed of since the last coinage of that metal in 1847. The whole, amounting to 7,359 tolas in weight, was purchased by native merchants, after a little hesitation, at its assay valuation—much to the public advantage, as the expense of refining a large quantity of very base small native fanams was thereby saved to the Mint.

POLITICAL.

Travanore and Cochin.

214. General Cullen retired from the office of Resident in Travanore and Cochin at the beginning of the year 1860, and was succeeded by Mr. F. N. Maltby, of the Madras Civil Service.

Advantage was taken of the change of Residents to consider the system of administration prevailing in the two States, and the relation in which the Resident and the Dewan stood to the Rajahs. Instructions were furnished to Mr. Maltby in the spirit of the communications received from the Secretary of State; the object being, that while the Resident exercised a general supervision, he should abstain from interfering with details, or from any thing tending to lower the position of the Rajah, who was as far as possible to be left to carry out his Government through the Dewan as his responsible Minister. The new arrangements have so far worked well. The Rajah of Travancore has promised as fairly in the matter of the dress of the Shanar women as could have been expected of him. In Cochin, the Dewan who had been so long at variance with the Rajah, has been allowed to retire on a pension. The person appointed by the Rajah to succeed him is Shangoony Menon, lately a Deputy Collector in the Tinnevelly District, a native of the country, and son of the former well-known Dewan, Sungar Warrior. In the fiscal affairs of the two States it has been proposed to abolish the pepper monopoly, and to substitute for it a special export duty on pepper. For this object, however, it would be necessary to extend the export duty to pepper shipped at the British port of Cochin, which is the great outlet of the pepper trade of the two Sircars; an application for a Bill to that effect was made to the Supreme Government by letter, dated 27th March last, to which no reply has been received.

The two Sircars have engaged the service of a well qualified English Civil Engineer, Mr. W. Collins. This gentleman assumed charge of his duties towards the close of the year under report, and has been engaged in the execution or investigation of several important public works, the history of which, however, will belong to next year.

In January last a magnificent present was sent out by Her Majesty the Queen to the Rajah of Travancore, consisting of an enamelled watch set in a jewelled sword-belt. It was received by the Rajah in full durbar, and with every mark of gratitude and loyalty.

Poodoocottah.

215. Affairs at Poodoocottah continue much in the same state as in last year. The Rajah's old debts have been clearing off, but he has been contracting new ones. These, however, the Government have declined in any way to recognize. The Honorable the Governor addressed to the Rajah a letter of strong expostulation on his reckless prodigality and folly, and the title of "Excellency" has been temporarily withdrawn from him, in pursuance of a threat previously held out to him.

Estate of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

216. The investigation before the Supreme Court, under Acts XXX. of 1858, and II. and XVI. of 1859, of the claims against the estate of the Nawab of the Carnatic, has been actively prosecuted during the year, and a large portion of these demands has been disposed of, some by judgment of the Supreme Court, but the major part by arrangement between the creditors and the law officers of Government.

In July 1859 the Chepauk Palace and premises were sold by the Receiver of the Carnatic property, and purchased by Government for the sum of 5,50,000 Rupees. The Central Office Department Public Works and Civil Engineering College have been removed thither. The office of the Revenue Board will be similarly transferred when the Nawab's Palace, which is now being fitted up for its reception, is ready. Other offices, as that of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Inspector General of Police, will also be established there.

Tanjore.

217. On the 15th of September 1859 advice was received at Madras that Her Majesty's Privy Council had reversed the decree of the Madras Supreme Court in the suit Kamatchee Boye Sahiba *versus* the East India Company, on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the lower court. The Government thereupon renewed the proceedings for closing the affairs of the Rajah, which had been interrupted by the action of the Supreme Court. Mr. H. D. Phillips, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Court, was deputed to Tanjore as Commissioner for the purpose, and is still engaged there.

On the 10th of February, Vyáya Mohana Muktabhai Ammani Rajah Sahib, youngest and only surviving daughter of His Highness the late Rajah, was married to Sukheram Sahib, the widower of the deceased sister.

Canara.

218. Soon after the deportation to Timor of the Sawunth family and their adherents, the peace of the country bordering on the Goa Territory was again disturbed by the aggressions of a body of bandits. Travellers were attacked, a few isolated hamlets were plundered and burnt, and the inhabitants ill-treated. Measures were at one adopted to check these outrages; but the bund, as they were called, contrived to elude pursuit by withdrawing to their fastnesses in the Goa country. A body of Shetsundies, or local armed police, were raised and trained, and Lieutenant Drever specially appointed for the service. By means of numerous parties spread along the frontier, a searching pursuit was made after the marauders, which was attended with success. The bund were tracked to their haunts, and there surprised and attacked. A Sirdar was killed, and three others were captured, and the rest dispersed, escaping only by rapid flight. The Portuguese were equally successful in their efforts. The Government have reason to believe that tranquillity has been finally restored throughout the country.

Of the offenders who were brought to trial before the Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857, four were hanged, three of them in chains, and a few others sentenced to terms of transportation and imprisonment. The records of all these trials were submitted to the Government, who approved and confirmed the sentences passed.

CHEPAUK AGENCY.

219. During the whole of the past year, the debts of His Highness the late Nawab Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor have continued in process of settlement through Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, under Act

XXX. of 1858. Great progress has been made; but the conclusion of this inquiry cannot be hoped for until towards the close of the current official year. Since these claims were filed in court, a copy of the particulars of each case has been sent by the legal officers of Government to this office, in order that the claims might be reported on; and the items in the claims have been accounted by means of the journals of the various departments of the Carnatic Sircar. The number of claims thus reported on, and their amounts, are indicated in the margin. The routine labor of the office has been and continues to be very greatly increased by this requirement, which has been entirely similar to the accounting of an insolvent estate. The number of claims actually filed in court amounted to 415; but of these only fifteen have been litigated up to this date; the great number of 244 claims, to the amount of Rupees 22,96,514-13-8, having been settled by consent after the receipt, from this office, of the reports announcing the result of the accounting.

Number of Claims.	Amount of Claims.
415. As per memorandum received from the office of the Government Solicitor, dated 23rd June 1860.	Rs. As. P. 1,05,52,041 2 6¾

In addition to the usual routine of work, investigations of claims for pension and gratuities to the servants of the late Nawab of the Carnatic have been recommenced, since receipt of the Order of Government, No. 2257, dated the 30th July 1859, on petition of Mahomed Hoosain, which recommended inquiry regarding hereditary service without limitation: this duty, in consequence, remains incomplete.

The actual payment of stipends for the official year 1859-60 has amounted to Rupees 6,76,218-15-2.

The total lapses from deaths have amounted to Rupees 8,368-1-0.

The amount of stipends commuted has been Rupees 11,801-1-0, for which bonus payments, to the extent of Rupees 1,28,205-15, have been paid.

The total amount paid by the Commissioner investigating debts on account of arrears of pension, &c., has been Rupees 1,78,488-12-9.

The total amount paid from the agency on account of gratuity to Nawab's servants under twenty-five years' service, is Rupees 18,024-12-0.

MILITARY.

THE MADRAS TROOPS SERVING IN THE SAUGOR FIELD FORCE AND BENGAL, AND THEIR RELIEF.

Saugor Field Force.

The following affair was not noticed in the Report of the previous year, not having been published at the time that Report was sent in.

On the 23rd March 1859, a detachment, under the command of Captain Venables, Her Majesty's 97th regiment, and Captain Rishton, 1st Regiment N. I., dispersed a body of about 500 rebels on the banks of the River Kane, near Rajghur, capturing their camels, horses, arms and baggage; but the darkness and difficulties of the jungle rendered any extended pursuit useless.

THE RELIEF.

221. Early in December 1859, instructions were received from the Governor-General regarding the relief of the Madras Troops serving in the Saugor Division, which force was directed in G. O. C. C. I. of the 5th December 1859, to be broken up from the 31st idem.

Its relief.

The requisite details of the relief have been completed, with but little loss from casualties, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera on several routes obliging the officers in command of regiments and detachments to deviate from the lines of march in the first instance ordered.

Troops composing it.

The troops engaged in the Saugor Field Force, under the command of Major-General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K. C. B, are subjoined:—

Artillery ... No. 6 Company, 14th Battalion Royal Artillery.
A and F Troops, Madras Horse Artillery.
A and B Companies, 4th Battalion Artillery.
No. 1 Horse Field Battery.

Sappers ... L Company, Sappers and Miners,

Cavalry ... Left Wing, Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers.
Detachment Hydrabad Contingent Cavalry.

Infantry ... Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry.
3rd Madras European Regiment.
1st, 19th, and 50th Regiments Native Infantry.

These troops, from the time of their leaving their respective stations in November and December 1857, have been almost constantly on the march, up to the time of their return to their own Presidency, and have borne with praiseworthy fortitude and patience the fatigues and hardships attendant upon so prolonged a service.

The important services rendered by them have been recognized by the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India, in a General Order, dated head quarters, camp Agra, 28th November 1859.

Services of other Madras Troops in Bengal.

222. In this General Order are noted the various services of the following portion of the Madras Army, which did good service under their several Commanders in many parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1858-59:—

E Troop, Native Horse Artillery.
A Company, 3rd Battalion Artillery.
C Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
No. 2 Horse Field Battery.
C Company, Sappers and Miners.
4th and 6th Regiments Light Cavalry.
17th Madras Native Infantry.
27th ditto ditto
Madras Rifles.

The services of the 1st Madras Fusiliers were specially noticed in the last Report.

The services thus zealously and continuously rendered by every branch of the Madras Army fully justify the confidence reposed in it.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS FOR CHINA.

223. On an application from the Government of India, in November 1859, for information as to the number and description of troops available for despatch to China from this Presidency, it was intimated that the subjoined troops could be temporarily spared for that purpose:—

H Battery of Royal Artillery.
2 Companies of Golundauze.
2 ditto Sappers.
2 Regiments of European Infantry.

The following troops were eventually ordered to be held in readiness for embarkation:—

No. 4 Battery, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery.
A Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion Artillery.
1st Supplemental Company, Artillery.
Detachment Native Artillery, drivers in charge of ponies for Mountain Train.
A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners.
Two Squadrons, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot.
21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring suitable transport, the several detachments did not embark until the following dates:—

	Dates.	*Detachments.*	*Names of Transports.*
1.	31st Jan. 1860 ..	Her Majesty's 44th Foot ..	*Punjaub, Six R. Seppings and Cressy.*
2.	1st March „ ..	A Company and 1st Supplemental Company, 5th Battalion Artillery .. .. .. Detachment Native Artillery Drivers	*Michigan.*
3.	5th March „ ..	No. 4 Battery, Royal Arty, .. Her Majesty's 44th Foot ..	*Oriental. Euxine. Coromandel. Rajah of Cochin.*
4.	5th ditto „ ..	21st Regiment Native Infantry	*Hindostan and York.*
5.	6th ditto „ ..	A and K Companies, Sappers and Miners, &c.	*Statesman.*
6.	7th ditto „ ..	Her Majesty's 44th Foot ..	*Forerunner.*
7.	20th April „ ..	1st Detachment, Men and Horses, of King's Dragoon Guards ..	*Sirius. Frank Flint. Coromandel.*
8.	5th May „ ..	2nd ditto ditto ..	*Trimountain.*
9.	14th ditto „ ..	3rd ditto ditto ..	*Eastern Empire.*
10.	31st ditto „ ..	4th and 1st Detachment, ditto ..	*Henry Moore.*

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

I.—Of Extra Regiments.

224. During the past year the four extra regiments, raised during the disturbances of 1857-58, have been ordered to be reduced.

The 4th regiment was, under the orders of Government, broken up on the 20th June 1859.

The 2nd extra regiment was reduced on the 4th March 1860.

The 1st extra regiment was reduced on the 4th April 1860, and the 3rd, which was ordered to be broken up from the date of the arrival of the 4th regiment N. I. at Cuddapah, is now in course of reduction.

II.—Of Brigade Commands.

I. Consequent on instructions received from the Supreme Government in October 1859, relative to—

1. The abolition of the brigade commands at all stations where the head quarters of a division are located; and,

2. The abrogation of the existing rule, under which the senior officer at a station, where two or more regiments of the Line are quartered, makes over the command of his own regiment to the next senior officer, and assumes that of the station, drawing compensation for regimental command money in addition to an extra allowance for the command of the station: the G. O. G. G., No. 1460, of 28th October 1859, and G. O. G., No. 455, of 25th November 1859, were republished, and at once carried out, by which the brigade commands at,

Vellore,
Trichinopoly,
Bellary,
Rangoon,

were abolished, and, subsequently, the Bangalore brigade, and the command on the Neilgherris.

II. On the 31st March 1860 His Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan, K. C. B., resigned his command as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fort St. George, from which date the troops at the Presidency have been under the orders of the officer commanding centre division.

III.—Native Infantry Regiments and Artillery.

Of Regular Army, Infantry and Artillery.

225. In December last, upon the suggestion of the Commander-in Chief, Government sanctioned that the establishment of each regiment of Native Infantry should be reduced to 10 companies of 1 subadar, 1 jemader, 5 havildars, 5 naiques each, and a total of 700 privates; regiments on foreign service being reduced to the new establishment on their return to the Presidency.

The following table will show the reductions carried out up to 1st May 1860:—

Regiments of Native Infantry.	Effective Strength.			
	No. of Men on the 1st January 1860.	No. of Men on the 1st May 1860.	No. of Men thus reduced.	No. of Men remaining to be reduced.
1st Regiment Native Infantry	916	783	133	83
3rd Ditto Light Infantry	925	805	120	105
4th Ditto Native Infantry	773	734	39	34
5th Ditto Ditto	971	767	204	67
6th Ditto Ditto	807	776	31	76
7th Ditto Ditto	923	746	177	46
8th Ditto Ditto	806	771	35	71
9th Ditto Ditto	884	736	148	36
10th Ditto Ditto	798	687	111	...
12th Ditto Ditto	867	760	107	60
13th Ditto Ditto	823	725	98	25
14th Ditto Ditto	767	754	13	54
15th Ditto Ditto	885	722	163	22
16th Ditto Ditto	813	720	93	20
17th Ditto Ditto	914	798	116	98
18th Ditto Ditto	898	741	157	41
19th Ditto Ditto	861	759	102	59
20th Ditto Ditto	861	721	140	21
25th Ditto Ditto	856	712	144	12
26th Ditto Ditto	923	713	210	13
27th Ditto Ditto	900	881	19	181
28th Ditto Ditto	930	762	168	62
29th Ditto Ditto	889	793	96	93
30th Ditto Ditto	894	796	98	96
34th Ditto Light Infantry	974	795	179	95
35th Ditto Native Infantry	842	756	86	56
36th Ditto Ditto	886	705	181	5
37th Ditto Ditto	964	819	145	119
38th Ditto Ditto	921	709	212	9
39th Ditto Ditto	872	822	50	122
43rd Ditto Ditto	961	786	175	86
44th Ditto Ditto	814	789	25	89
45th Ditto Ditto	865	765	100	65
46th Ditto Ditto	972	783	189	83
47th Ditto Ditto	876	711	165	11
48th Ditto Ditto	840	608	232	...
49th Ditto Ditto	833	714	119	14
50th Ditto Ditto	879	730	149	30
51st Ditto Ditto	905	748	157	48
Total	34,288	29,402	4,886	2,107

A still further reduction is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

A like course was adopted in regard to the native drivers of horse batteries and karkhanas.

The E and F Troops of Horse Artillery were amalgamated on the 28th April 1860.

IV.—Of Veteran Battalions.

With the exception of detachments at Salem, Arnee, Poonamallee, and Guntoor, which have been retained until the duty is taken over by the mofussil police, the 1st and 2nd Veteran Battalions have been broken up.

V.—Revision of Ordnance Establishments.

226. On the 10th December 1859, Government approved of an extensive revision of the Ordnance Establishments at the several stations of the Madras Presidency, submitted by the Inspector General of Ordnance, whereby the reduction of expenditure, immediate and prospective, is calculated to about ninety-six thousand Rupees per annum.

VI.—Tent Lascars.

On the 30th March 1860, the establishment of tent lascars was ordered to be reduced.

	Syrangs.	*1st Tindals.*	*2nd Tindals.*	*Lascars.*
From	19	30	141	2,172
To	11	15	41	1,185

Further reductions are about to be carried out.

The above are irrespective of several minor reductions, which have been ordered in the Military Department.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

227. During the past year steps have been taken by Government, in connection with schools for European and Native Soldiers, and their children, which promise to be the means of establishing these important institutions in a more satisfactory condition.

The measures already taken to this end are:—

I. Grants-in-aid to divisional or brigade schools.

II. The periodical inspection of all military schools.

I.—Grants-in-aid to Divisional and Brigade Schools.

Early in 1859 the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the disbursement of a grant of 25 Rupees per mensem, for the establishment, or aid of a school at each divisional or brigade station, for the instruction of the children, both male and female, of all European and East Indian Artillery servants of Government, and where also any adults connected with the regiments quartered at such stations might attend.

II.—Inspection of all Military Schools.

Several reports upon native regimental schools have been received, from which it is evident that much remains to be done, in order to their being placed on a satisfactory footing.

A scheme for improving the schools is at present under consideration by a Committee, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has assembled for that purpose.

DISCHARGE OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

228. It was early in 1859 that a rather general feeling of dissatisfaction manifested itself among the European troops of the Indian Army on this subject, but in this Presidency no serious breaches of discipline occurred.

At length an order was issued by the Government of India, in June 1859, allowing the men the option of discharge, if they were not willing to serve Her Majesty without a fresh bounty.

The result of this order was, that in the regiment of artillery 532 men took their discharge, and in the three regiments of infantry 1,127. The whole of these were embarked for Europe, with the exception of a very small proportion, who were permitted to receive their discharge and remain in India; and a few, who were given the option of volunteering for service with Her Majesty's regiments in China.

Subsequently, in October 1859, the Home Government granted the boon of two years' service to such of the men as had not accepted their discharge under the order of the Government of India of June. The effect of this boon was, that up to 2nd May 1860, 280 men took advantage of it, and left the service, either with pension or as time-expired men, and applications for the same continue to be received as the men complete their periods of service.

DENTAL SURGERY IN ARMY.

229. Government having had under consideration the fact of the European soldiery being inadequately provided with any dental assistance, beyond extracting the teeth when suffering from toothache, resolved, in the month of May 1859, that a Medical Officer in every European regiment should be instructed in dental surgery. With this view a suitable room was provided in Fort Saint George, with the necessary instruments and stopping materials, &c., and the Surgeon of the Garrison (Dr. H. W. Porteous) was deputed to impart instruction to Medical Officers in the above useful branch of medical science, by giving his attendance twice a week for this purpose, at stated times, when all applicants for relief were also to present themselves, to be attended to either by the Medical Officers under instruction or by the instructor himself.

From a report of operations for the months of June and July 1859, submitted by Dr. Porteous, the result of the arrangements referred to were shown to be highly satisfactory and encouraging. Three Medical Officers of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, garrisoned in Fort Saint George, were the first to come under instruction. Their acquirement of the practicable knowledge of dentistry was most rapid, and soldiers requiring relief readily availed themselves in large numbers of the advantages offered to them.

Government directed that Assistant Surgeons of the British and Indian establishments sent to the Presidency for instruction in dental surgery should be granted travelling allowances, both on their proceeding from, and returning to, their stations.

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS IN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

230. In May 1859 Government sanctioned certain arrangements for opening out a limited number of stipendiary studentships at the Engineering College at Madras, to the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British and Indian forces, with a view to fit them for in the Department of Public Works, or in such other situations as would be beneficial to them, as well as conducive to the interests of the State.

COOKING RANGES FOR BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

231. The want of proper cooking appliances for the barracks and hospitals of the European troops in this country having attracted special attention, the introduction of improved cooking ranges, designed by Dr. C. M. Duff, temporarily in charge of the School of Industrial Arts at Madras, was brought under the consideration of Government. They were represented to be somewhat analogous in principle and in details to the one invented by Captain Grant, as used by the troops at Aldershot and Woolwich. The chief advantages were shown to consist in the greater cleanliness and comfort which the new plan afforded for cooking; the facility which it presented for cooking for large numbers of men with much despatch, and in a great variety of modes, thereby improving directly the health of the soldiers; and the very great economy it effected in the consumption of fuel.

Government highly approved of the proposed plan, and sanctioned its experimental introduction, in the first instance, in the barracks of Fort Saint George, to be set up under Dr. Duff's own arrangements. They directed that a full report should be furnished when the new appliances have been sufficiently proved.

Application has also been made to the Home Government for "Grant's Ranges" to serve as patterns for any modification of those proposed by Dr. Duff.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT RANGOON.

232. In July 1859 a report was received from Captain Harris, Deputy Assistant Commissary General in charge of the commissariat in Pegu, of the success which had attended the formation of a soldiers' garden at Rangoon. This garden was established with the two-fold object of affording the means of raising vegetables for the European troops, and of giving the men an opportunity of amusing themselves with gardening, if they chose. The latter has been successful beyond expectation. About twenty men from the Madras Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th Light Infantry took plots of ground in the garden, and cultivated them with marked success, whereby a *bonâ fide* cash saving in the commissariat accounts of Rupees 258-12-0 was effected in three months, by the sale of vegetables, and which, it was expected, would shortly be considerably increased.

Captain Harris reported the progress made in the garden as follows :—"Consider-"able progress has been made here; also artificial water, turf roads, paths, flower beds, "summer houses, rustic seats have been constructed. Every description of common "flowers, roses of all kinds, have thriven well and bloomed profusely. The band plays "twice a week on the grounds, where, at this and other times, groups of soldiers, with "their families, collect and amuse themselves. Much remains to be done in extending "the ground already laid out; further progress will be made during the rains, and I "hope the funds will admit of some gymnastic apparatus; an American bowling green "and a bathing-house being added to the attraction of the place, and available for the "recreation of the men."

Government considered that further encouragement was required to induce a more extensive use of healthful and profitable occupation, as only twenty men of the European troops at Rangoon had taken plots for cultivation in the garden; the produce also appeared to have been confined entirely to vegetables, no prizes having been awarded for fruits or flowers. The Commander-in-Chief was requested to adopt such measures as would most likely promote the objects for which the garden had been instituted.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT JACKATALLA.

A sum of money, to the extent of 1,000 Rupees, was ordered to be disbursed in September last for the establishment of a soldiers' garden at Jackatalla; and it was enjoined that every inducement should be held out to the soldiers to execute the work themselves, for their own amusement, as well as to economize the funds granted for the purposes of establishment, and the purchase of seeds, &c.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS AT KAMPTEE.

In consequence of the difficulty stated to have been experienced by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Kamptee during the hot season in 1859, in procuring vegetables for the European troops located there and at Seetabuldee, a garden was established at Kamptee in that year, under the control of the Commissariat Officer at that station, as an

experimental measure, for the supply of vegetables to the European troops, in lieu of the contract system formerly in force. An advance of 1,000 Rupees was made to the Commissariat Officer referred to, who was directed to submit an account of expenditure, and to report the result of the experiment in due course, when the garden has been brought into full operation.

SANITARIA FOR TROOPS.

Galee Purvuthum, near Vizagapatam.

233. In the early part of 1859 a Committee was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed to, and report on the eligibility of the Hill Galee Purvuthum, about 50 miles from Vizagapatam, as a sanitarium. After sketching the route of ascent, and the geological formation and vegetation of the locality, the Committee observed as follows:—

"The Committee cannot speak too highly of the climate of Galee Purvuthum. "During their residence on the heights, the wind blew steadily from the north from about "mid-night to mid-day, and during the remainder of the twenty-four hours it set in direct "from the sea. The temperature was exceedingly equable for so elevated a spot. To the "feelings, the climate was most agreeable: the evenings became chilly, and the nights "so cold, that, although the four members of the Committee slept in a small hill-tent, "they were glad of the covering of two blankets each. They all remarked that they "were able to take an amount of exercise without fatigue that could not be borne in the "low country, and they feel assured that a residence on these hills would be found most "beneficial to the invalid."

The Committee designated the sight they had selected on the hill as "Harris Valley," and intimated moreover their opinion that "the locality possesses, more than "any other explored by them, every requisite for the foundation of a sanitarium on an "extended scale."

The District Engineer of Vizagapatam was of the same opinion. The Committee experienced considerable difficulty in procuring supplies for themselves and their attendants. The Kondah Dorillas, or Hill tribes, dread the cold of the heights; they are averse to visit them during the day, and always descend to the plains at night. With the exception of a few fowls, they supplied the Committee with nothing. But the Committee observed that this difficulty of access, and of procuring supplies, are incidental to all newly-opened-up localities.

Government directed that an experimental party of an officer, with twenty Europeans and a Medical Officer, should reside in "Harris Valley" for a few months. The details selected for this party were to consist of able-bodied, hardy men, who could assist in erecting huts at the new sanitarium; but temporary cover for immediate use, on the arrival of the party, was directed to be provided by the Department Public Works. The distance of "Harris Valley" from Vizagapatam is about 56 miles, *viz.* 45 miles to the foot of the ascent, the valley itself being about 11 miles from the

plains, and the ascent, nearly the entire of which can be ridden, occupied about six hours.

Government granted the sum of 3,600 Rupees for improving the road from Kotúr to the "Harris Valley."

In February 1860, the Officer commanding Northern Division, reported that the Sappers were employed at Galee Konda since the 10th December 1859, and that there was no sickness of any importance among the men; on the contrary, the reports of the salubrity of the climate were very favorable. The detachment was employed in making and improving the road the whole way from Kotúr to "Harris Valley" (a distance of about 12 miles), and erecting temporary barracks at the latter place. They also erected huts for themselves and families. It was reported that the barracks would soon be ready, but that little had been done to the Commissariat godowns. The Officer commanding Northern Division also reported as follows:—

"I am happy to state that a weekly market is now held at Anantagherry, about "3½ miles from the summit of the Galee Konda, to which people from the plains bring all "sorts of provisions for sale. I trust that this may continue, and the general aversion "in the minds of the people to visit these parts be gradually overcome."

Government observed that the commissariat godowns above referred to should be completed without delay, as it would not be advisable to allow Europeans to occupy the barracks until proper cover for the protection of the supplies required for their use was provided.

Jackatalla or Wellington, on the Neilgherris.

234. In 1847, the site for European barracks at this station was selected by the Marquis of Tweeddale. Two complete companies of H. M.'s 84th regiment were sent thither in 1852, and their almost entire freedom from any sickness during their residence there proved the excellence of the site. They were succeeded by a wing of H. M.'s 74th Highlanders early in 1854, and on the latter leaving the hills in 1857, sick men from various European regiments, of H. M.'s British and Indian Forces, have been sent thither, from time to time, for change of air. In 1858 Jackatalla was visited by Lord Harris, then Governor of Madras, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who resolved upon establishing a sanitarium at that place independent of the barracks now advancing to completion.

The Commander-in-Chief proposed that a sanitarium, with all contingent buildings, should be formed, so as to accommodate 400 convalescent soldiers, who would be sent from the stations marginally noted, with a due proportion of families and officers. Instructions were accordingly issued for the purchase of land, and for the preparation of the required plans and estimates.

Bangalore.
Trichinopoly.
Cannanore.
Madras.
Mount.

In December 1859 the arrangements for the formation of a temporary sanitarium at Jackatalla were approved by the Secretary of State, who, however, requested, with reference to the state of the finance of India, that, before incurring further expense, it might be considered whether it would not be better to convert the present barracks into a permanent sanitarium. Government intimated, in reply on the 3rd Mach last, that the arrangement may be hereafter practicable, but that the station must continue to be occupied by a regiment of European Infantry until barracks for a complete regiment are erected at Waltair.

In a Minute, dated the 23rd February last, the Honorable Sir Charles Trevelyan remarked as follows:—

"The true use of Jackatalla is, as a military sanitarium, to relieve the sick, to "restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to "suffer from the climate of the plains. All the buildings which have been erected, and "not least, the ample ranges of married quarters, are admirably adapted for this purpose. "All branches of the European military service—Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery— "may participate in the advantage. Jackatalla, or as I hope it will in future be called, "Wellington, would thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras "Army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the force, which is the backbone "of that Army. The sole condition of success, so far as I can see, is, that well-consi- "dered rules should be laid down for the sanitarium, and that military and medical "officers and a chaplain should be carefully *selected* for the charge of it. An incidental "but very important advantage is, that our European soldiers would be induced to "settle in greater numbers in the hill regions.

"Supposing this course to be adopted, the entire cost of building a separate "convalescent depôt, amounting to 8,93,000 Rupees, will be saved, and suitable places "of Protestant and Roman Catholic worship may be constructed in the unfinished sixth "range of barracks, whereby further saving of 1,29,000 will be effected."

Government approved of the barracks at Jackatalla being appropriated as a convalescent depôt for all branches of the European military service in this Presidency, barracks being erected for a European regiment at Waltair in lieu of the accommodation thus relinquished for a sanitarium.

The designation of Jackatalla has been changed to Wellington.

Mutthoor, north of Kamptee.

235. The Commander-in-Chief brought to notice that at Kamptee, the most inland and insolated station in the Madras side, there was no established place of resort for sick soldiers, though perhaps it was no where more required.

Two places were considered worthy of trial. Chikuldah, about 20 miles from Ellichpoor, and 110 west by north from Kamptee. It was highly and unexceptionably

spoken of in regard to its salubrity; at an elevation of 3,600 feet the hot winds never reach it. It has long been used by officers and their families, and good roads have been constructed.

The thermometer averages a general range of about 10 degrees below Ellichpoor.

Besides Kamptee, His Excellency intimated that sick soldiers might be sent from Saugor, Mhow, Jaulnah, Jubbulpore, and all stations bordering on the Nurbuddah—that the roads leading to Chikuldah would have to be mended, and that water appeared plentiful, though perhaps to obtain a small supply some small works would be required in the shape of dams, &c.

The second spot is about 90 miles from Kamptee, on a hill named Mutthoor, which was spoken of most favorably. The Commander-in-Chief, in his tour in 1858, intended directing some medical officers from Kamptee to have reported on it, but at the time that part of the country was being visited by Tantia Topee and his followers, and it was therefore unsafe to proceed thither. The subject was brought to the notice of the Government of India, who communicated it to the Commissioner of Nagpore.

On the 11th May 1860, Government approved of certain very judicious arrangements made by Brigadier Carthew, commanding the Nagpore force, for sending a Committee, consisting of military and medical officers, with a view to examine and report on the capabilities of the Mutthoor Hill as a sanitarium.

Ramandroog, near Bellary.

236. Ramandroog is 38 miles from Bellary. It stands at an elevation of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and, as a sanitarium for Europeans, has been eminently successful, so far as the very limited extent to which it has been tried, extends.

In March 1859, a return was received of the European invalids located at the Ramandroog sanitarium during the year 1858, together with the following report by the Superintending Surgeon, Ceded Districts:—

"There is little more to be said than what has been in the Reports of past years, "all confirmatory of the benefits of the climate in cases suitable to it, or as tending to "invigorate the constitution of delicate youths. The returns show but one death, "and this from aneurism. That the number 'received' bears a small proportion to "those 'remaining' is accounted for by many of the invalids having been sent late "in the year. Six transferred to Bellary, because the dewy climate did not agree with "them, only confirms what has been so often urged, *viz.* the importance of discriminatory "selection of cases to be transferred to the sanitarium. The invalids have been "furnished by several corps, the Royal Artillery, 12th Lancers, and 1st Royals from "Secunderabad, and the 60th Rifles and 74th Highlanders from Bellary. Increased "accommodation has been sanctioned. Means of employment are greatly needed—this

" want, after the first novelty has passed off, causes *ennui* and dislike of the place " tending much to retard recovery. A medical officer is now in charge—a great " advantage to the sick; and valuable information may be expected from one on " the spot in elucidation of the effects of the climate and other particulars."

In accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation, Government approved of the erection of a skittle alley and hand-ball court for the use of the men of the depôt at Ramandroog.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Establishment and Distribution.

237. The following tabular statement will show the numbers, deficiencies, and requirements of our existing Ecclesiastical establishment:—

A Tabular Statement of our Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. I.

At the Presidency.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-Stations.	Church or Chapel.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
St. George's Cathedral...	1 Church...	Chingleput, Nelloro, Pulicat ...	1 Church... 1 Chapel ...	Rev. C. D. Gibson, M. A.... Rev. R. Murphy, L. L. D....	2	...	
St. Mary's, Fort St. George ...	1 Church...	None ...	...	Rev. A. H. Alcock, M. A.	1	...	
Black Town ...	1 Church... 2 Chapels of ease...	None ...	...	Rev. C. K. Drury, M. A....	2	1	
Vepery ...	1 Church...	None ...	...	Rev. J. T. Kidd, M. A. ...	2	1	
St. Thomé ...	1 Church...	None ...	...	Rev. T. Dealtry, M. D., Acting Archdeacon ...	1	...	
St. Thomas' Mount ...	1 Church..	None ...	...	Rev. J. Richards *(absent on sick certificate)*, Rev. G. E. Morris, M. A., Officiating ...	1	...	
Palaveram ...	1 Chapel ...	None ...	...	Duties performed by Rev. G. Morris ...	1	1	
				Total	10	3	

In the Provinces.

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Arcot ...	1 Church ...	None ...	...	Rev. A. Pearson, B. A. ...	1		
Bangalore ...	3 Churches and 1 Chapel of ease ...	Hurryhur ... Toomkoor ... Shemoga ... Hoossoor ... Royacottah Remount Depôt ..	None	Rev. J. Gorton, M. A. ... Rev. J. V. Bull, B. A. ... Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating for Rev. A. Rogers, on sick leave ...	3		
Bellary ...	1 Church...	Gooty ... Kurnool ... Ramanully... Cuddapah ... Lingasagoor	1 Church	Rev. B. O. M. Deane, B. A. ...	1		
Berhampore ...	...	Chatterpoor Russelcondah Aska ... Ganjam ... Gopaulpore Munsoorcottah ...	...	Rev. W. B. Ottley, B. A. ...	1		
Calicut ...	...	Malliapoorram ...	...	Rev. J. McKee, B. A. ...	1		
Cannanore ...	1 Church ...	Tellicherry	...	Rev. C. Rhenius ...	1		
Coonoor ...	1 Church...	Coimbatore Paul Ghaut	1 Church	Rev. W. Nagle, M. A. ...	1		
Cuddalore ...	1 Church...	Pondicherry and Porto Novo ...	1 Chapel	Rev. H. Barnes, M.A., officiating	1		
Jackatalla ...	...	None ...	...	Rev. B. S. Clarke ...	1		
Jaulnah ...	1 Church ..	Aurungabad Mominabad Hungolee ...	...	Rev. E. Kilvert, B. A. ...	1		
Kamptee ...	1 Church...	Ellichpore ... Hussingabad	...	Rev. S. Pettigrew, M. A. ...	1		
Masulipatam ...	1 Church...	Ellore ... Condapillay Guntoor ... Ongole ...	...	Rev. M. N. Stone, M. A. ...	1		

In the Provinces.—(Continued.)

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Mercara ...	1 Church...	Mangalore ... Pootoor ... Honawar ... Sedasheghur Sirey ... Hoonsoor ... Fraserpett ...	1 Church	Rev. A. Fennel, B. A. ...	1		
Mysore ...	1 Church ...	French Rocks	1 Chapel	Rev. W. G. Cooper, officiating at Bangalore, duties performed by Rev. S. Godfrey...	1	1	
Ootacamund ...	1 Church ...	None ...	...	Rev. F. G. Lugard, M. A. ...	1		
Palamcottah ...	1 Church...	Tuticorin ... Courtallu ...	1 Church 1 Church	Vacant ...	1	1	
Poonamallee ...	1 Church ...	Tripassore ...	1 Chapel ...	Rev. C. K. Bailey, B. A. ...	1		
Quilon ...	1 Church...	Cochin ... Trevandrum	1 Church 1 Church	Rev. W. G. Howard, B. A. ...	1		
Rajahmundry ...	1 Church...	Samulcottah Coconada ... Coringa ... Dowlaishweram ...	1 Church	Rev. W. Capel, M. A. ...	1		
Secundrabad ...	1 Church ...	Bolarum ...	1 Church	Rev. R. Firth, M. A., absent on sick leave.			
		Hyderabad	1 Church	Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, B. A. Rev. Dr. Sayers *(absent on sick leave)*, Rev. A. Kinlock, B. A., officiating ...	2	..	The number of Chaplains sanctioned for Secunderabad is only two, but another is much needed.
Seetabuldee or Nagpore ...	1 Church...	Raepore ... Chunda ... Chundromah Rhundromah	...	Rev. H. P. James, B. A. ...	1		
Tranquebar ...	1 Church	Negapatam Combaconum	1 Church 1 Church	Rev. P. Little, B. A. ...	1		
Trichinopoly ...	2 Churches...	Madura ...	1 Church...	... ...	2	2	

In the Provinces.—(Concluded.)

Principal Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Vellore ...	1 Church ...	Chittoor ...	1 Church...	Rev. T. A. Pratt, M. A. ...	1		
Vizagapatam ...	1 Church...	Waltair ...	1 Church...	Rev. J. Griffiths, M. A. ...	1		
		Bimlipatam					
		Vizianagram	1 Church...				
		Chicacole ...	1 Church...				
		Calingapatam ...					
				Total ...	39	7	

No. II.

Out-stations supplied by Ministers not on the Government Establishment.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong and the allowances granted.	Remarks.
Shavaroy Hills and Salem ...	Cuddalore ...	Rev. Wilkinson ...	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
Cochin ...	Quilon ...	Rev. T. Whitehouse ...	Additional Clergy Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
Nellore ...	The Cathedral, Madras ...	Rev. G. English ...	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
The Fort ... Toomkoor ... Hurryhur ... Shemogah ...	Bangalore ...	Rev. P. Webber ...	Col. Ch. Society, receiving 100 Rupees per mensem.	
Cuddapah ... Gooty ... Kurnool ... Lingasagoor ...	Trichinopoly ...	Rev. P. Jelly ...	Belongs to no Society, receives 100 Rupees a month.	
Tanjore ...	Bellary ...	Rev. A. Cammerer ...	Society S. P. G., receives 80 Rupees a month.	
French Rocks and Mysore ...	Mysore ...	Rev. S. Godfrey ...	Belongs to no Society, receives 100 Rupees a month.	

238. From the above tabular statement, No. I., it will appear that there are thirty-nine chaplaincies in the diocese recognized and sanctioned by the Government, in which thirty-nine clergymen are required for actual service. To these there is to be added the Bishop's domestic chaplain, an appointment involving important duties, when the Bishop is on visitation, and extensive correspondence at all times. The exigencies of the service have been so great that the Bishop has constantly denied himself this aid, except when on visitation; but it has subjected him to great difficulty and inconvenience.

Thus it will appear that forty appointments have to be provided for.

Stations unprovided, viz.,

* Black Town... ...	... 1
Vepery	... 1
Palaveram	... 1
Mysore	... 1
Palamcottah ...	... 1
Trichinopoly ...	... 2
Bishop's Chaplaincy	... 1

239. There are now on the establishment forty chaplains, including *one* not yet arrived. But so far from all being on duty, there are seven at this time absent on sick leave or furlough, leaving only thirty-three in the country available for duty, so that there are actually eight appointments vacant, including that of Bishop's chaplaincy.*

It may be added that the absentees are not at present more numerous than the average to be always expected.

It is evident, therefore, that (after allowance is made for the recent nomination) nine additional chaplains are required, in order to secure the uninterrupted performance of the stated and recognized duties of the diocese.

The above stations, which are left without chaplains, are some of them of great importance, and there are several other places which ought to be added to the list of stations recognized as needing the services of a chaplain; as for instance, *Mangalore* on the Western Coast, where there are now two native regiments, besides a large class of civilians, with the subordinates connected with their courts; *Vizianagaram*, on the Eastern Coast, where a brigade has been formed, and where there is a large and increasing community at the out-station; *Bimlipatam*, on the coast near to it.

Services of Clergy not on Government Establishment.

240. The services of the clergy from the Voluntary Societies at the out-stations mentioned in the tabular list No. II., have been of the greatest benefit to the diocese. There is no part of the establishment that is working more satisfactorily and efficiently. There is scarcely a place where they are employed, that they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations, and giving cause for gratitude amongst the people of their charge. There are several other small stations where it would be most desirable to obtain their assistance.

Churches needed.

241. Churches or chapels are much needed at Calicut and Berhampore, at Secundrabad, and at Bellary and Ramandully Droog.

Visitation Tour.

242. The Bishop's tour of visitation for the year included south Malabar, Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore, and in the course of it he baptised 3,500 native Christians, and ordained 21 native candidates.

MEDICAL.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

243. The Presidency appears to have been, on the whole, tolerably free from visitations of epidemic diseases. The Provinces of Malabar and Canara, Nagpore, the Hydrabad Country and Ceded Districts must, however, be exempted from this statement; cholera having prevailed extensively in all these Districts during certain months of the year. The seasons have been generally favorable; the demand for labor on Public Works, Railways, Irrigation Works, &c., has been great, and the enhanced rates of pay have permitted the poorer portion of the population to enjoy a sufficiency of wholesome food, thus contributing to the sanitary condition of the Presidency.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

244. The number of these institutions in full operation, at the close of the last official year, was thirty-eight. A dispensary has since been opened at Tellicherry, on the Western Coast; but the building towards which the inhabitants subscribed 3,387 Rupees has not yet been completed. In the meantime a house has been rented for the accommodation of the patients. A new dispensary has been built at Berhampore, in the Northern Division, which has been opened for the reception of patients. The inhabitants of Negapatam, aided by the officers of the Great South of India Railway Company, have already subscribed nearly 3,000 Rupees towards the erection of a civil hospital, and the natives of the old town of Cuddalore have offered to support a branch dispensary, if the services of a Native Surgeon are provided for them. It will be observed that European medicine is making great progress amongst the natives of this Presidency. The number of patients treated in the past year exceeds that of any former year by 44,136, as will be seen from the accompanying table :—

Table showing the Admissions and Deaths of In and Out-Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Divisions.	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.				Total of In and Out-Patients.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.
Presidency ...	2,796	181	199	6·4	71,050	22	1,208	0·03	73,846	203	1,407	0·2
Centre ...	1,822	107	142	5·8	55,184	88	494	0·1	57,006	195	636	0·3
Southern ...	4,300	258	225	6·0	90,460	78	1,217	0·08	94,760	336	1,442	0·3
Mysore ...	97	13	4	13·4	1,193	0	16	0	1,290	13	20	1·0
Malabar & Canara	982	81	71	8·5	18,776	57	407	0·3	19,758	141	478	0·7
Ceded Districts ...	613	54	43	8·8	18,016	100	230	0·5	18,629	154	273	0·8
Northern ...	1,641	72	111	4·3	22,778	55	357	0·2	24,419	127	468	0·5
Hydrabad S. Force ...	619	50	47	8·07	1,406	7	33	0·4	2,025	57	80	2·8
Nagpore Force ...	348	39	23	11·2	2,318	10	43	0·4	2,666	49	66	1·8
Total ...	13,218	858	865	6·4	281,181	417	4,005	0·1	294,399	1,275	4,870	0·4

Total of 1858-59 250,263

Increase in 1859-60 44,136

VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

245. The number of operations performed has again diminished during the past year. This department is in an unsatisfactory state from the want of effective supervision over the vaccinators. The new plan approved of by Government will, when brought into operation, doubtless be attended with the best results. The following table shows the work performed in 1859-60, contrasted with the results of the previous year. The total decrease in the number of operations was 11,943.

Table showing the number of Vaccinations performed in the year 1859-60, *contrasted with* 1858-59, *with the Increase or Decrease in each Division.*

Divisions.	1858-59.				1859-60.					
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency ...	9,775	8,434	1,341	137·1	10,399	9,017	1,382	133·2	624	...
Centre ...	49,209	46,175	3,034	61·6	45,361	42,480	2,881	63·5	...	3,848
Southern ...	96,350	87,550	8,800	91·3	92,567	84,702	7,865	84·9	...	3,783
Mysore	101,051	96,734	4,317	42·7	99,529	95,096	4,433	44·5	...	1,522
Malabar & Canara ...	33,444	27,238	6,206	185·5	31,059	25,107	5,952	191·6	...	2,385
Ceded Districts ...	24,554	21,326	3,228	131·4	23,204	20,717	2,487	107·1	...	1,350
Northern ...	37,666	32,488	5,178	137·4	38,318	33,070	5,248	136·9	652	...
Hydrabad S. Force ...	2,812	2,363	449	159·6	2,907	2,585	322	110·7	95	...
Nagpore Force ...	703	520	183	260·3	277	106	171	617·3	...	426
Total ...	355,564	322,828	32,736	92·06	343,621	312,880	30,741	89·4	...	11,943

HEALTH IN JAILS.

246. The jails of the Presidency, Centre and Southern Divisions, and of the Ceded Districts, have been healthier than usual; but there has been an increase of sickness and mortality in the jails of Malabar and Canara and the Northern Division. The great mortality on the Western Coast was caused by an outbreak of cholera in the Calicut Jail, which, in a few weeks, swept away 119 out of an average strength of 400 prisoners. Altogether the death rate has slightly exceeded that of the former year, as

will be seen by the following comparative table of sickness and mortality for the official year 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

Comparative Statement of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails for the Official Years 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

Years.	Divisions.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of: Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1858-59	Presidency ...	300	16½	379	29	126·3	9·6	7·6
	Centre ...	1,899	60¾	1,532	92	80·6	4·8	6·005
	Southern ..	2,310	327	4,204	210	181·9	9·09	4·9
	Mysore ...	40	5	123	4	307·5	10·0	3·2
	Malabar and Canara ...	1,179	53½	1,562	74	132·4	6·2	4·7
	Ceded Districts ...	1,152	33	1,138	90	98·7	7·8	7·9
	Northern ...	709	38½	620	37	87·4	5·2	5·9
	Total ...	7,589	534¼	9,558	536	125·9	7·06	5·6
1859-60	Presidency ...	352	19	355	13	100·2	3·6	3·6
	Centre ...	1,566	41	1,353	63	86·3	4·02	4·6
	Southern ..	2,411	135	3,830	195	158·8	8·08	5·09
	Mysore ...	57	3	68	2	119·2	3·5	2·9
	Malabar and Canara ...	997	72	2,057	167	206·3	16·7	8·1
	Ceded Districts ...	939	23	779	48	82·9	5·1	6·1
	Northern ...	847	40	922	69	108·8	8·1	7·4
	Total ...	7,167	333	9,364	557	130·6	7·7	5·9

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

247. It has not been possible to obtain correct returns of sickness and mortality for the portions of the European and Native Armies serving beyond the Presidency, in time to admit of their incorporation in this Report. The following table exhibits only the sickness and mortality of troops serving within the Presidency or in India. There is nothing particular to remark concerning it, excepting that the troops (European and Native) have been, on the whole, healthy—the death rate being below the average of former years.

The mortality in the European Hydrabad Subsidiary Force appears much higher than in other forces or divisions of the army. This is, in a great measure, explained by the heavy losses from cholera, of the 17th Lancers, on the line of march from Gwalior to Secunderabad. H. M.'s 1st Royals, which in the former year was more than decimated at the station from epidemic dysentery, has been healthy.

Abstract Return of Sickness and Mortality amongst Her Majesty's European and Native Troops serving in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the Official Year 1859-60.

Divisions.	Europeans.							Natives.						
	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Treated to strength.	Percentage of Deaths to strength.	Percentage of Deaths to treated.	Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of Treated to strength.	Percentage of Deaths to strength.	Percentage of Deaths to treated.
Presidency	950	2,746	28	86	289·0	2·9	1·0	2,171	3,115	56	176	143·4	2·5	1·7
Centre	588	984	13	44	167·3	2·2	1·3	2,566	3,206	70	261	124·9	2·7	2·1
Southern	1,704	2,207	22	108	129·5	1·2	0·9	3,649	4,485	43	173	122·9	1·1	0·9
Mysore	1,456	1,981	21	116	136·0	1·4	1·0	3,618	5,436	70	177	150·2	1·9	1·2
Malabar and Canara ...	1,177	1,412	10	74	119·9	0·8	0·7	3,679	3,981	49	168	91·8	1·3	1·4
Ceded Districts	1,182	1,612	31	66	136·3	2·6	1·9	4,400	3,517	52	159	79·9	1·1	1·4
Hydrabad S. Force ...	3,782	8,630	182	302	228·1	4·8	2·1	5,315	5,698	107	258	107·2	2·0	1·8
Nagpore Force	1,138	1,717	34	55	150·8	2·9	1·9	5,149	5,869	106	227	112·8	2·0	1·8
Northern	190	382	4	12	201·0	2·1	1·0	6,799	6,420	102	232	94·4	1·5	1·5
Saugor	1,725	4,601	41	133	266·7	2·3	0·8	4,409	9,760	61	322	221·3	1 3	0·6
Total ...	13,892	26,272	386	996	189·1	2·7	1·4	41,755	50,827	716	2,153	121·7	1·7	1·4

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Length of Line.

248. The extent of the several Telegraph Lines in operation, on the 30th April 1860, embraces a distance of 1,038 miles, *viz.*:—

	Miles.
Line from Madras to the Mount, *viâ* Guindy	9
Line from Madras to the Bombay Frontier, *viâ* Vellore, Bangalore, and Bellary	471
Line from Bangalore to Ootacamund, *viâ* Mysore	163
Line from Mysore to Cochin, *viâ* Mercara, Cannanore, and Calicut	204
Line from the Mount to Negapatam, *viâ* Pondicherry	191
Total, Miles...	1,038

Line rendered permanent.

249. Seven miles of line from Madras to Guindy have been constructed during the year, in order to avoid a circuitous medium of communication, *viâ* the Mount and Poonamallee.

Four miles of line between Poonamalle and Bangalore have been made permanent during the year, independent of the greater portion of the line already rendered permanent; small intermediate portions of this line between the main supports rest on

bamboos and jungle-wood posts, which will shortly be re-placed by permanent posts in places where found to be requisite.

The line between Bangalore and the Bombay Frontier is on teak and jungle-wood posts, masonry pillars, granite slabs, and intermediate bamboos placed occasionally where requisite. No portion was rendered permanent during the year.

The line between Mercara and Calicut is partly permanent and partly temporary; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood posts. No portion has been made permanent during the year.

No portion of the western line from Calicut to Cochin was made permanent during the year, or since the last Official Report; as the line rests partly on teak and other description of timber (durable) supports, since sanction has been reserved for the purchase of posts for these lines, instructions have been accordingly isssued to the Inspectors in charge of sections to adopt measures to make them permanent; these will be completed about next month.

The line from the Mount to Pondicherry (97 miles) has been made permanent during the year; the line is now supported by teak-wood posts and masonry pillars.

The line from Pondicherry to Negapatam (94 miles) has been made permanent during the year; it is supported on teak and jungle-wood post and masonry pillars.

The foregoing remarks show the progress of works connected with the southern line. Although the western line is not yet rendered permanent, still great alterations and improvements have been effected during the year under review.

Number of Offices.

250. There are at present fifteen offices in the Madras Circle, *viz.*:—

Madras,	Bangalore,	Ootacamund,	Cochin,
Guindy,	Seerah,	Mercara,	Pondicherry,
Mount,	Bellary,	Cannanore,	Negapatam.
Vellore,	Mysore,	Calicut,	

On which the following are worked by Morse's instrument:—

Madras,	Bellary,	Mercara,	Cochin,
Vellore,	Mysore,	Cannanore,	Pondicherry,
Bangalore,	Ootacamund,	Calicut,	Negapatam.

There is a small office with a Morse instrument at the School of Instruction at Coonoor, which, together with another instrument at the Ootacamnnd office, entirely distinct and apart from that terminating the line from Bangalore, is used especially for the instruction of the pupils sent there for tuition.

Poonamallee has been closed under the orders of the Madras Government, in consequence of its not being much in requisition by Government and the Public.

Number and length of Messages sent.

251. The accompanying tabular statement, marked A,* shows the number and length of messages sent from the several stations in the Madras Circle, distinguishing "service" from "private," and the amount of increase in the number of messages during the official year, compared with the past return, is shown as follows:—

In 1859-60	35,871
In 1858-59	23,394
Increase ..	12,477

Cash Receipts.

252. On reference to this statement, marked A,* it will be seen that the cash collections at the several stations in the Madras Circle, under the head of "private," have been gradually increasing during the year: the result is as follows:—

Revenue on private messages in 1859-60 ..	Rs.	65,589	9 1½
Ditto ditto ditto in 1858-59 ..	„	46,465	8 3
Increase,	Rs.	19,124	0 10½
Revenue on service messages in 1858-59 ..	„	39,040	5 6
Ditto ditto ditto in 1859-60 ..	„	17,491	7 1
Decrease,	Rs.	21,548	14 5

The decrease shown above, under the head of "service," is attributable to the system of cash payment introduced in May last, in supersession of the *pro formâ* charge as heretofore. In comparing the *length* of messages from the past to the present official year, there is a proportional decrease, thus evidently showing that the officers of the several Public Departments now study to carry into effect Rules VIII. and X. of the Electric Telegragh Act of 1855, wherein it is directed that all messages be written in as few words as possible, while the system of submitting their bills, &c., to the Audit Office has, doubtless, furthered this reduction.

The number of messages sent by natives during the year is 8,172, as per statement marked A, comparing this with the past year, the increase is as follows:—

Messages sent by natives in 1859-60 ...	8,172
Ditto ditto in 1858-59 ...	4,204
Increase ...	3,968

* Appendix No. VIII.

Number of complaints, and amount of refunds.

253. The total number of complaints received on account of errors, delays, non-delivery, &c., amounts to only 24 in the transmission of 35,871 messages. The amount refunded is 112 Rupees. On comparing with the past official year, there has been a decrease in the number of complaints. The returns show as follows:—

Amount refunded on 62 complaints in 1858-59	...	Rs.	140	4	0
Ditto ditto on 24 ditto in 1859-60	...	„	112	0	0
Decrease	...	Rs.	28	4	0

Red Sea Telegraph.

254. The amount of money received for the Red Sea Telegraph Company during the year is Rupees 571-15; the small amount collected on this account is attributable to the want of more precise information connected with the despatch of messages by their lines.

Interruptions.

255. During the year under review, there were several interruptions of short duration on the main lines between Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund, chiefly caused from violent gales and heavy rain. A few of these are noticed herein:—

On the 11th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 12 hours: line down by the fall of a large tamarind tree, 7 miles from Vellore.

On the 29th May 1859—Interruption between Vellore and Madras for 11 hours: line in water on account of strong gale and rain; a masonary piller broken at the 61st milestone.

On the 30th October 1859—Interruption between Madras and Vellore for 8 hours and 50 minutes: the line blown down by a violent gale.

There have been two interruptions of long duration between Calicut and Cochin, for about eleven days in June and July 1859, and eight days in March 1860; these were caused from the cables at the Ponany River being broken, and of the Chetwary River being found faulty; the termini of this cable were very negligently connected to the main line, and the Overseer in charge, whose duty it was to attend to it, has been removed from the Department, having proved himself incapable of performing the duties entrusted to him.

In the southern lines, between Madras and Pondicherry, there has been an interruption of three days in November 1859, in consequence of heavy rains and inundation.

In January last there was an interruption for three days on the Mercara line, arising from strong gales.

Effect of Lightning and Rain.

256. On the 22nd May and 16th July 1859, a flash of lightning entered the Bangalore office and burnt six lightning conductors and galvanometer coils. Several safety-coils were also burnt at the Mysore office. A brass plate, &c., safety-coil was burnt at the Ootacamund office, and two safety-coils burnt at the Pondicherry office. One teak-wood post was split by lightning between Madras and Pondicherry, and three posts between Pondicherry and Negapatam. The use of the safety-coils introduced last year, in connection with the Morse instrument, have proved very successful in preventing accidents by lightning and injury to instruments.

Fall of Rain in inches.

There has been a decrease in the fall of rain during the present official year compared with that of the past, the result of which can be seen by the statement marked B.*

Effect of Rain on the Line.

The effect of rain on the lines has not shown any thing remarkable or worthy of notice.

Delays and Errors.

257. There is a marked decrease in errors, both in non-repeated and repeated messages, sent from, and received at, the several stations in the Madras Circle, during the official year, as per statement marked C.* This is attributable to the mode introduced only last year, of receiving and recording the messages by the signaller himself.

Progress of Signallers in receiving by Ear.

There has been a gradual and very steady progress made by the signallers generally in receiving by ear, since the last official report, as per statement marked D.

Expenditure of the Department.

258. The statement marked E. shows the gross amount expended on account of salary in the construction and working accounts, separately.

Expenditure in the Circle for the year, under the head of Rent.	The amount paid for office rent during the year is	Rs.	11,516	0 0
Expenditure in the Circle by purchase of Stones for Lines and Offices.	The amount expended in the purchase of stones for lines is	Rs.	26,525	2 5
	And for offices ditto		17,386	14 0
	Making a total of Rupees...		43,912	0 5

* Appendix No. VIII.

It will be perceived that the expenditure on account of salary at the several Telegraph stations and divisions of the line in the Madras Circle has been gradually decreased during the year, as noted below:—

Disbursement of salary in	1858-59	...	...	...	Rs.	1,40,257	1 3
Ditto ditto	1859-60	...	...	...	„	1,38,548	10 9
	Decrease,	...	...	...	Rs.	1,708	6 6

Cost of contingent Labor, Repairs, and Carriage.

The amount expended for contingent labor, for repairs, and carriage, is Rs. 63,673 8 7

As shown in the statement of disbursement of contingencies in	1858-59	...	...	...	„	1,70,628	13 7
Ditto ditto	in 1859-60		...	...	„	63,673	8 7
	Decrease,	...	...	...	Rs.	1,06,955	5 0

Of this sum a large portion has been expended on account of carriage from Madras to Coonoor, in conveying lads entertained at Madras being sent up to the Coonoor school for instruction, as also after the completion of their training to the several stations in this and other Circles.

259. The workshop at Bangalore continues to furnish the lines and offices of this Circle with needle instruments, tools, implements, &c., as also the neighboring Circles of Hydrabad and Ceylon; it has also furnished of late a supply of the Superintendent's new modification of Morse's instrument, and is progressing daily in efficiency, under the able management of Mr. E. Faulkner, the Inspector in charge.

Workshop.

The school continues to instruct lads as signallers for this Department; there has been a great demand for signallers in other Circles, most of whom have been furnished from this school. It is due to Mr. T. O. Knop to say that the school under his control has been considerably improved since the submission of the last Report.

School for Signallers.

The introduction of horse patrols on the lines, instead of line guards, has proved successful. Interruptions are now being remedied in a comparatively short space of time.

Horse Patrols.

The time ball has sustained severe damage from heavy gales to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to construct a new one on a much more substantial principle.

Time Ball.

EMIGRATION.

Casualties.

260. The emigration during the official year 1859-60 has been conducted with its usual success as regards the health and comforts of the emigrants, and our vessels have been as before singularly free from disease. The ships despatched to the West Indies, as well as to the Mauritius, with the numbers embarked in each, and as far as has been ascertained, the deaths that have occurred on board, will be found in the Appendix.* In none of these did any serious sickness break out, and the mortality has been light; but two unfortunate casualties have occurred, one of which involved a most melancholy loss of life.

Loss of the Ocean Wave.
121 Men.
52 Women.
18 Boys.
11 Girls.
12 Infants.

On the 22nd April 1859, the *Ocean Wave*, a first-class vessel, which had already been employed on several occasions in conveying emigrants between Madras and the Mauritius, left with 214 souls for that colony, and was never after heard of. It is conjectured that she must have foundered in a cyclone which was experienced in the lower part of Bay of Bengal on the 25th and 26th of that month.

Grounding of the Nonpariel.
145 Men.
63 Women.
22 Boys.
17 Girls.
10 Infants.

The other casualty was the grounding of the *Nonpariel* on the beach, about 65 miles north of Trincomalee, when bound with emigrants to the Mauritius. She left Madras with 257 souls on the 3rd February last, and on the 6th ran ashore as above-mentioned, and remained there till the 15th, when she was floated. The emigrants were landed without accident, and were housed and fed at Jaffna. Meanwhile the vessel, after being hauled off, proceeded to Trincomalee where, after undergoing examination and certain repairs, she was certified by the Master Attendant at that port to be seaworthy and in a fit condition to continue her voyage to the Mauritius. The emigrants were then requested to proceed on board, but they refused from a fear that they would not be safe—a resolution for which they can hardly be blamed; and as the Ceylon authorities had been requested on no account to re-embark them against their will, they were sent back to Madras by land, and the greater portion proceeded to Mauritius in another vessel.

Disaster to the Devonshire.
229 Men.
75 Women.
13 Boys.
12 Girls.
10 Infants.

These are the only two accidents which have occurred to vessels despatched from Madras. A serious disaster, however, befel a Calcutta ship, in which the Madras Agency had to act. The *Devonshire* left Calcutta in the early part of last December with 339 souls for Demerara, and on the 4th and 5th of that month encountered a severe cyclone, in which she was dismasted. In this state she was picked up by the *Colgrain*, on the 9th, and towed into Cocanada. The last-named vessel subsequently brought the coolies on to Madras, whence she carried to their original destination as many as the law permitted her to receive. The remainder were forwarded shortly after in another ship, the *Priam*, and a few were sent back to Calcutta as being unequal to the voyage.

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* Appendix No. IX.

Working of Mauritius Private Agency.

261. In the last Report was noticed the introduction of an Act at the Mauritius, legalizing agreements entered into between special agents in this country and emigrants. The system was tried, and many agents from the colony arrived here with large orders for coolies; but it has not worked satisfactorily for them, and the result has been that, except in rare instances, the engagements are again left to the Government Agent, and all agreements are now signed by the emigrants before the Protector.

Maximum number of Passengers allowed in Emigrant Ships.

The only other subject that it is necessary to mention is, that an attempt has been made to increase the numbers permitted to be embarked in large ships. The Chamber of Commerce at Madras and the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius represented that the restriction to 350 statute passengers tended to keep larger vessels out of the employ. This may be the case, but a vessel of 1,000 tons is not more eligible than one of 700, if the full number she measures for is put on board. On the contrary, experience has proved that when large numbers are congregated together, the risk of sickness is much increased, and the Government have concurred in limiting the allotment for any one ship to 350 statute passengers as before.

Emigration to St. Vincent legalized.

A Bill has been passed, No. XII. of 1860, to legalize emigration to St. Vincent, but as yet it has not been acted upon.

Trinidad Government Agency.

262. Mr. Warner, the agent for Trinidad, commenced active operations on the 1st of September last, having established his depôt at Royapettah.

He adopted a system precisely similar to that he found in practice at the Mauritius depôt, with the exception of giving money-batta instead of food.

Both depôts have been free from serious sickness during the time under report.

Extent of Emigration.

263. The numbers embarked from each depôt are as follows:—

		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Deaths.
Mr. Burton's ...	To the Mauritius ...	6,807	2,781	1,005	786	534	...
	To Demerara ...	539	247	59	59	15	...
Mr. Warner's ...	To Trinidad ...	655	346	101	84	39	...
The numbers that have returned from the Colonies are:—							...
From the Mauritius		860	194	60	58	16	...
Ditto Demerara		162	95	23	24	26	83

Return Emigrants.

264. The only vessel that has returned from the West Indies is the *Henry Moore*, which left George Town on the 22nd November, and arrived here on the 26th April last. The number embarked and landed was :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Embarked	225	110	24	24	25	
Births	...	...	...	...	5	
Total ...	225	110	24	24	30	413
Died on voyage	63	15	1	...	4	83
Landed	162	95	23	24	26	330

This unusual mortality of eighty-three souls was in no way to be ascribed to the inadequacy of the vessel for their accommodation, or to the provisions issued. The ship was roomy and particularly well ventilated; the rations and water of unexceptionable quality, and much care and attention were displayed by the Commander to his charge; but many embarked with the germs of disease brought on partly by a long residence in an unhealthy climate, and partly by habits of intemperance, and, finally, the Surgeon Superintendent was, in the opinion of the Medical Committee assembled here to report on his treatment, not only incompetent, but was one who had not received a regular professional training. Under these circumstances the Government decided that he should never again be employed in charge of emigrants.

The *Henry Moore's* men brought orders to the extent of 35,982 dollars—their savings during from ten to fifteen years' residence in the Colony of British Guiana—and were paid in Rupees at the current rate of exchange (2 rupees 3 annas per dollar), in accordance with a very liberal and politic arrangement entered into by that Government. One man had saved as much as 1,850 dollars, and some few 1,000 and upwards. Only twenty-four of the whole number were without funds, or at least made no deposit prior to embarking.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

Supply of Timber to Public Departments.

265. The demand for timber during the past official year, from many Public Departments, has been very urgent.

In May 1859 the Conservator of Forests proceeded to Shemogah, to arrange for the supply of large beams to complete the European hospital at Bellary, and the Commissioner of Mysore sanctioned an Overseer and establishment for the superintendence of the forests in the Nuggur Division. Great assistance has been derived from this source in floating timber down the Tunga and Bhádra Rivers, to where the Railway crosses the Tumbudra.

The storing of timber for the Government workshop at Tuddry removed a considerable quantity of well-grown timber; but the enormous, pressing, and continuous demand for sleepers by the several Railway Companies has taxed our resources to the utmost.

Segúr and Mudumallai Forests.

The Wellington barracks are almost completed; but there is an immediate prospect of other public buildings, *viz.* the male and female Lawrence Asylums, European Penitentiary, &c., being erected on the Neilgherry hills. The careful seasoning of teak timber in anticipation of this great demand is receiving every attention.

Annamallai and North Canara Forests.

The large reserved forests have been systematically worked throughout the year; but all the timber that could be brought down to the depôts has been immediately cleared, both by the Railway and other Public Departments. Arrangements are being made for working the unexplored tableau of the Gúnd, with the assistance of the District Engineer, Captain Walker.

Extension of system to Pulni Hills and Cuddapah and Kurnool.

266. As proposed by His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, an Overseer has been appointed to the forests of Madura, and another has been nominated to the Denkinacottah Talook of Salem, chiefly with a view to supervise the Sandal-wood trees, and to mark timber trees for the Bangalore Branch Railway.

Cuddapah and Kurnool.

The appointment of an assistant for the conservancy of the forests in these two Districts is urgently called for by the requirements of the North-West Branch of Railway and Irrigation Canal Companies.

Plantations.

267. The Conolly plantations in Malabar are being extended annually, and teak nurseries have been commenced upon the same system along the banks of the Sedashegur River, in North Canara, and on the Annamallai Hills.

Wellington Plantations.

The plantations of Australian trees on the Neilgherries give promise of the future supply of firewood, and probably building materials.

Neilgherry Forests.

The orders of Government for the due conservancy of these forests have been carried out; several sholás were sold by public auction to native contractors, who have depôts in Ootacamund. During the five months, the dead and fallen timber are lotted by the department, and sold weekly for the convenience of the public. The consumption of fuel in this largely increasing settlement is now very great; the number of fires required in the station being not less than about 4,000 daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

268. The three Botanic Gardens at Madras, Bangalore, and Ootacamund continue to improve under the able superintendence of Messrs. Brown, New, and McIvor. In the gardens of Bangalore and Ootacamund extensive improvements and additions are being made, not only in regard to their beauty, but also in the propagation of foreign plants.

The abstract of distribution of seeds, &c., is as follows, and shows a large increase over the previous year:—

Madras	3,780
Bangalore	2,078
Ootacamund	17,011

Introduction of the "Cinchona."

The ship freighted from South America with cinchona plants and seeds for the introduction of that tree into Southern India is expected to arrive at Calicut towards the end of the present year.

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Income and Expenditure.

269. Appendix No. contains a statement of the income and expenditure of the Madras Municipal Commissioners for the year 1859.

The balance on the 31st December 1858 carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows:—

Cash with the Bank of Madras and in suspense ..	Rs.	10,585	10	10
Investments in Government Securities	„	1,54,800	0	0
Arrears of Assessment and Wheel Tax	„	83,999	1	8
Advances recoverable from Contractors	„	5,600	0	0
Value of office premises	„	20,654	8	5
Ditto of lamp posts, &c., in store	„	3,303	9	0
		2,78,942	13	11
Less amount due Bank of Madras	„	10,000	0	0
	Rupees	2,68,942	13	11

The Income of the past year was as follows:—

Assessment in 1859	Rs.	1,37,111	2	7	
Wheel Tax, 1857 and 1858 ..	„	2,581	4	0	
Ditto 1859, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Quarters	„	40,442	12	0	
Warrant fees	„	991	9	8	
License fees	„	146	0	0	
Fines	„	1,208	4	0	
Interest on Government Securities	„	4,806	15	0	
Stoppages in Civil Engineer's Department	„	240	2	6	
				1,87,528	1 9
			Rs.	4,56,470	15 8
Less Remissions and Refunds			„	3,614	4 11
Total Income,			Rs.	4,52,856	10 9

Collection, &c., of Assessment.

270. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment, aggregating Rupees 1,51,883-5-9, as shown in the Statement B,* the collections during the past year were as follows :—

Arrears from 1842 to 1858.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
3,986 15 8	48,348 5 6	99,548 0 7	1,51,883 5 9

being Rupees 30,026-1-5 in excess of those of 1858. The increase is owing to the large amount of arrears of assessment for 1858.

Remission of Assessment.

These amounted to Rupees 2,342-1-8 against Rupees 856-6-11 in 1858, but are still far below the average of former years. Lists of irrecoverable assessment have been made out and are in course of verification, and when the same has been completed, the amount will be written off, and thus reduce the outstandings under the following head :—

Balance of Assessment.—Outstanding on 31st December 1859—

Old Arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
7,536 6 4	4,775 0 10	37,563 2 0	49,874 9 2

being Rupees 17,114-4-10 below the balance on 31st December 1858. Of these arrears fully one-half have subsequently been collected in the current year.

Wheel Tax Collections, &c.

271. These aggregate Rupees 51,395-9-8 against Rupees 50,384-4-4 in 1858, and consist of the following items :—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
On spring vehicles and animals	136 11 8	12,596 2 0	30,164 0 0	42,896 13 8
On carts	39 4 0	3,318 4 0	5,141 4 0	8,498 12 0
	175 15 8	15,914 6 0	35,305 4 0	51,395 9 8

The remissions were as follows :—

On spring vehicles and animals	Rs.	1,247 2 0
On carts	„	51 12 0
Total Rs. ...		1,298 14 0

* Appendix No. X.

And the balance outstanding on 31st December 1859:—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1858.	Current, or 1859.	Total.
On spring vehicles and animals	660 0 0	906 0 0	2,620 12 0	4,186 12 0
On carts	531 0 0	977 4 0	1,644 12 0	3,153 0 0
	1,191 0 0	1,883 4 0	4,265 8 0	7,339 12 0

Heads of Expenditure.

272. The other items of income do not call for especial notice, and it remains to notice the expenditure under its several heads:—

| | | |

The increase under the head of assessment department is owing to the transfer to it of certain salaries charged in the previous year to Municipal Department. With the exception of the scavenging, there is a reduction in the cost of the establishments taken in the aggregate.

Details of Expenditure on Roads.

273. The expenditure under the head of roads is as follows :—

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
New Roads.		
From Egmore High Road to Pursewaulkum	967 5 9	
Between Theeroopully and Wall Tax Streets, Black Town	518 0 0	
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy Streets, Black Town ..	325 15 6	
Others of minor importance	330 10 11	
	2,142 0 2	
Advances	768 0 2	
	2,910 0 4	
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	267 5 3	
		2,642 11 1
Improvements to Roads.		
Venkatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane	16,004 13 6	
Cutcherry Road, Mylapoor	2,796 6 5	
Lane leading from Davidson's Street to Cundapa Chetty Street, Black Town	1,485 10 10	
Junction between Condy Chetty and Phillips' Streets, Black Town	1,400 0 0	
Audeappa Naick Street, Black Town	1,015 2 8	
Sydenham's Road, Choolay	837 10 10	
Connecting Annah Pillay Street with Wall Tax (west) Street, Black Town	644 0 0	
Saulay Street, Black Town	627 11 10	
Sawmy Pundarum Street, Chindadripettah	425 0 0	
Connecting Jaganada Moodelly Street with Teroopully Street, Black Town	325 6 0	
Mount Road, near Messrs. Franck's shop	306 14 2	
Lane between Laulah Coottay and Narraina Chetty Streets, Parcamettoo	305 0 0	
Viziah Vignaswerer Covil Road, Choolay	300 4 6	
Others of minor importance	1,118 9 8	
	27,592 10 5	
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	12,129 14 0	
		15,462 12 5
Repair of roads	48,835 5 8	
Advances	4,944 11 0	
		53,780 0 8
Grand Total, Rupees ..		71,885 8 2

Particulars of Expenditure on other new works.

274. The particulars of the expenditure for new works are as follow:—

		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Side channels	In Black Town	863 6 8	
	„ Choolay	794 2 7	
	„ Poodoopett	201 9 6	
	„ Egmore	186 8 0	
	„ Comal Esverenpettah	111 4 8	
	„ Nunguinbaukum	70 15 2	
			2,227 14 7
Centre and secondary drains	In Black Town	1,525 4 6	
	„ Nunguinbaukum	518 3 10	
	„ Adyar	86 0 0	
			2,129 8 4
Privies	In Black Town	691 13 4	
	„ Pursewaukum	542 1 10	
	„ Royapoorum	518 14 6	
	Near the Moonegar Choultry	168 0 0	
	In Mylapoor	88 7 6	
	„ Perambore slaughter-house	75 14 2	
			2,085 3 0
Wells and Cisterns, &c.	In Black Town	... ...	1,608 15 5
Support or retaining and compound walls	To the Mahomedan burial ground near the Penitentiary	433 12 4	
	In Eroorgunrum	378 6 3	
	„ Choolay	254 0 0	
	„ Black Town	143 8 6	
	„ Perambore	111 6 0	
	„ Mylapoor	105 9 6	
			1,426 10 7
	Platforms for rubbish boats	... ...	676 13 4
	Cattle pound in Washermanpet	... ...	221 9 6
	Trevelyan Basin	... ...	210 13 6
	Dock at Cochrane's Canal	... ...	72 1 6
	Cesspools	... ...	40 0 6
	Dust boxes	... ...	19 1 2
	Advances for the construction of drains and channels	8,582 7 8	
	Works near the band-stand	3,000 0 0	
	New burning grounds	2,000 0 0	
	Retaining and parapet walls	1,550 0 0	
	Privies	1,435 15 1	
	Canal for rubbish boats	1,000 0 0	
	Slaughter-yard at Triplicane	300 0 0	
	Police Tannah in Vencatasa Moodelly Street, Triplicane	300 0 0	
	Miscellaneous works	1,130 0 0	
			19,298 6 9
			30,017 2 2
	Deduct amount realized by the sale of houses, &c., purchased	... ...	448 11 10
			29,568 6 4

275. The works near the band-stand and the new burning ground were undertaken at the expense of Government, and the cost has since been recovered.

The canal for rubbish boats, for which an advance of 1,000 Rupees is included in the above statement, was finished in the present year at a total cost of Rupees 2,530-4-0.

It is situated a little beyond the first bridge, north of the Railway, and is 900 feet long by 43 feet wide.

The work was performed by Mr. R. Kennedy, First Assistant District Engineer, in charge of Cochrane's Canal, in a most satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

Slaughter-houses.

A new slaughter-house at Triplicane was opened on the 25th August, and a site has been purchased for one at Choolay. That near the Monegar Choultry is being considerably enlarged.

To meet the expense of cleansing and maintaining these slaughter-houses, the Municipal Commissioners purpose levying a trifling fee of three pice per head of cattle slaughtered there.

Latrines.

Eleven latrines were constructed in last year, making a total of eighty-four now in use.

Drainage of Black Town.

276. In July last, His Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan laid before the Commissioners for consideration a scheme prepared under the direction of Colonel Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, for cleansing the southern portion of the main drain with water raised from Cochrane's Canal, which it was supposed would greatly abate the nuisance of the stench so loudly complained of by the inhabitants of Fort Saint George during the north-east monsoon, and by those of Black Town during the rest of the year, arising from the discharge of the sewerage into the sea near the north-east angle of the fort.

The scheme included the making a navigable channel from the canal to a tank situated just within the town wall, a little to the north of Elephant Gate, and the deepening of the tank so as to make it fit for a boat station or basin, similiar to that known as Cochrane's Basin. On the eastern border of this basin it was proposed to erect a cistern 150 × 100 × 6, to contain 90,000 cubic feet of water, to be lifted by a six-horse power steam engine, working ten hours a day, and conveyed by iron pipes to the highest point on the western ridge of Black Town, or Saulay Street, from whence it might be distributed through the primary drains of that portion of the town, or led by the large secondary drain in Annah Pillah Street into the southern end of the main drain.

The cost of this work was estimated at 24,500 Rupees, but this did not include the value of the tank and adjacent land required for the purpose, for which upwards of 20,000 Rupees has had to be paid by award of the arbitrators appointed under Act VI. of 1857. On further consideration, it was also found desirable to increase the dimensions of the cistern to 260 feet in length, 166 feet in width, and 10 feet in

height, so as to hold 250,000 cubic feet of water, and to substitute a twelve-horse for a six-horse steam engine, thus bringing the cost of the works up to 27,450 Rupees, exclusive of the engine, which His Excellency promised should be furnished by Government.

The estimated cost of making the navigable cut and of deepening the tank is	Rs.	4,461	13 2
And of erecting the cistern	„	12,540	0 0
		17,001	13 2
Both of which works are now in course of execution.			
There remain the engine house and conduit	„	8,090	0 0
Abutments and foundation for bridge over the cut from the canal	„	3,200	0 0
130 tons of iron pipes	„	10,000	0 0
Laying ditto and building distributing cisterns	„	3,700	0 0
		41,991	13 2
Add cost of the ground	„	20,000	0 0
Probable cost of the work	Rs.	61,991	13 2

This heavy outlay cannot, of course, be borne by the current income of the municipal fund, but must be met by the realization of a portion of the sum invested in Government securities, and set apart expressly for such purposes.

Mortuary Registration.

227. The number of deaths reported in 1859 was as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266
Against	3,492	3,360	3,620	10,472 in 1858.

The number of deaths from cholera was only 1,061 against 2,047 in the preceding year.

In order to save delay in compiling the mortuary returns, and at the same time to ensure greater correctness in the classification of diseases, the Commissioners have, as an experiment, placed the entire establishment under the control of the Director General, Medical Department, who publishes weekly returns, with full details and comparative statements in the *Official Gazette.*

OBSERVATORY.

278. During the past year Major Tennant assumed charge of the office of Government Astronomer in succession to Major Jacob.

The new piers for the transit circle are approching completion, and the other works for the meridian instrument are in progress.

A new dome has been sanctioned for the equatorial instrument.

In the absence of a reliable instrument, no meridian observations have been taken; but the reduction of those previously made has been continued, and the work is nearly ready for the press.

279. The correct time of the firing of the evening gun has been regularly published, and the time ball has also been in use; but till February its mechanism was very defective, and failures from this cause were frequent. In April the ball itself threatened to give way, and a new one has been constructed. No future difficulty in the matter is now anticipated.

280. In compliance with a request from England, the planet alleged to have been discovered by M. Lescarbault has been carefully sought, but without any result. The possible period of its visibility on the sun's disc passed without any sign of it at Madras.

Magnetic Observatory.

281. The magnetic observatory continues in the same state as at the date of the last Report. A volume of observations in the meteorological branch is passing through the press, and the printing of the magnetic observations has been sanctioned.

282. The Government Astronomer has availed himself of the Astronomer Rogal's offer of correspondence, from which the establishment will, doubtless, derive much advantage.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

283. Lieutenant Mitchell has succeeded Dr. Balfour in the charge of the Central Museum.

Central Museum.

The arrangements for the formation of a library of reference in connection with the museum are in progress, and a considerable nucleus has been already formed.

The average monthly expenditure, on account of the museum, has been Rupees 197-13-0, and that on account of the zoological department Rupees 310-13-1.

These gardens continue to form a great attraction to the public, and are daily visited by large numbers of people.

284. The total number of visitors to the museum, during the past year, is stated to have been 552,407, of whom 81,228 signed their names in the visitors' book.

The donations to the museum, during the year, were 492 in number, and 23 specimens were presented to the zoological collection.

The series of ethnological masks, by M. M. Schlagintweit is nearly complete.

The collection of models has not yet been received from England, but may be daily expected.

285. In July 1859 a supply of the seed of the *Sorghum Saccharatum* was distributed from the museum throughout the three Presidencies, and in Ceylon, together with copies of a pamphlet explanatory of the culture.

The results have been very varying, and seem to show that, in many instances, the seed was injured before received; but attention has thus been drawn to a class of plants which promises to be of much use to the agriculturists of this country, and the success that has attended the cultivation of the *Imphee* in many places has been most marked.

286. The district museums that have been formed at Cuddalore, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Ootacamund, Bellary, and Kurnool, continue to give promise of useful results.

District Museums.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1859.

	Depending 1st January 1859.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1859.
Bellary	808	6,184	6,992	2,583	91	2,701	248	1,369
Calicut	8,753	12,585	21,338	5,083	1,204	2,799	1,021	11,231
Chicacole	1,416	2,867	4,283	1,298	199	1,011	148	1,627
Chingleput	931	3,098	4,029	1,267	211	913	163	1,475
Chittoor	1,754	8,149	9,903	2,899	588	3,581	18	2,817
Coimbatore	1,674	9,606	11,280	3,582	367	3,614	1,231	2,486
Combaconum	9,178	21,440	30,618	5,392	1,314	10,156	1,816	11,940
Cuddalore	1,747	7,506	9,253	2,315	474	3,566	6	2,892
Cuddapah	3,297	6,892	10,189	2,694	671	1,521	1,241	4,062
Guntoor	413	3,617	4,030	1,232	108	2,228	4	458
Honore	3,760	8,031	11,791	3,063	308	1,924	97	6,399
Madura	3,502	10,096	13,598	1,953	749	5,075	328	5,493
Mangalore	3,486	10,008	13,494	3,390	361	2,685	284	6,774
Masulipatam	1,171	3,322	4,493	1,474	125	1,259	211	1,424
Nellore	887	5,718	6,605	1,577	195	3,512	11	1,310
Nundial	1,571	6,206	7,777	1,655	271	2,065	1,619	2,167
Rajahmundry	2,626	5,952	8,578	1,569	129	1,513	1,799	3,568
Salem	4,037	9,934	13,971	4,122	550	4,612	10	4,677
Tellicherry	4.196	4,498	8,694	2,098	562	938	71	5,025
Tinnevelly	1,704	6,839	8,543	1,682	553	3,101	10	3,197
Trichinopoly	2,747	7,049	9,796	2,076	625	2,937	952	3,206
Agent, Ganjam... ..	957	1,349	2,306	433	163	451	80	1,179
Ditto, Vizagapatam ...	3,120	2,323	5,443	711	168	922	286	3,356
Total of 1859...	63,735	1,63,269	2,27,004	54,148	9,986	63,084	11,654	88,132
Ditto 1858...	57,646	1,43,389	2,01,035	48,181	8,983	62,218	17,918	63,735
Increase ...	6,089	19,880	25,969	5,967	1,003	866	...	24,397
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,264	...

TABLE B.

	From the Decrees of					Total.
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	
Suits appealable	38	324	202	993	22,451	24,008
Appealed	31	53	95	391	5,361	5,931
Affirmed	13	27	61	180	2,495	2,776
Modified or reversed	6	12	25	171	1,346	1,560

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE C.

PETTY OFFENCES.

ZILLAHS AND AGENCIES.	Summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razeenamah.	Punished.	DEALT WITH BY		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary	6,112	2,293	1,534	2,375	465	5,130	517
Calicut	9,014	3,620	3,552	1,799	1,315	7,441	215
Chicacole	13,419	4,041	6,637	2,681	1,292	12,017	110
Chingleput	8,922	2,751	2,986	3,045	403	7,746	645
Chittoor	13,766	5,981	4,024	3,719	321	12,971	474
Coimbatore	13,898	5,410	1,887	6,564	2,688	10,966	244
Combaconum	15,900	7,037	4,125	4,514	517	15,100	283
Cuddalore	11,405	3,775	3,292	4,309	564	10,555	257
Cuddapah	3,405	1,300	942	1,163	9	2,946	450
Guntoor	13,767	4,164	6,442	3,161	1,811	11,787	169
Honore	4,551	948	1,866	1,656	226	4,269	56
Madura	14,523	7,232	2,679	4,612	1,653	12,270	600
Mangalore	5,057	1,535	2,602	863	341	4,596	120
Masulipatam	5,470	1,494	1,900	2,018	375	4,890	205
Nellore	11,786	4,699	4,376	2,711	485	10,826	475
Nundial	3,551	1,466	743	1,329	263	2,888	387
Rajahmundry	15,192	5,150	8,081	2,026	2,277	12,483	432
Salem	14,576	5,236	5,275	4,065	1,106	13,090	380
Tellicherry	4,702	2,185	1,393	1,096	749	3,801	124
Tinnevelly	7,736	3,654	1,706	2,347	1,011	6,408	317
Trichinopoly	6,493	3,302	1,182	1,949	619	5,748	126
Agent, Ganjam	5,814	2,026	2,413	1,325	356	5,355	103
Ditto, Vizagapatam	21,492	5,840	13,960	1,692	...	21,490	2
Total of 1859 ...	2,30,551	84,986	83,597	61,019	18,846	2,04,773	6,691
Ditto 1858 ...	2,30,307	96,185	69,729	63,447	17,785	2,07,876	5,200
Increase ...	244	...	13,868	...	1,061	...	1,491
Decrease ..	...	11,199	...	2,428	...	3,103	...

APPENDIX No. I.—(*Concluded.*)

TABLE D.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

ZILLAHS AND AGENCIES.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Foujdary Adawlut.		
				Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.												
Bellary	539	1,404	889	23	3	...	94	181	1	56	78	4	8	16	0
Calicut	608	1,240	651	28	19	4	144	137	24	95	51	1	25	9	0
Chicacole	159	394	247	23	5	...	49	39	5	7	3	0	0	1	0
Chingleput	158	416	124	29	12	...	53	62	1	58	32	11	9	1	0
Chittoor	471	1,436	1,008	29	14	2	70	126	6	63	18	0	7	4	0
Coimbatore	699	1,813	1,117	42	7	7	160	263	23	125	67	1	9	26	0
Combaconum ...	493	1,434	909	70	38	2	108	118	4	102	326	2	17	4	0
Cuddalore	583	1,187	703	17	22	1	152	107	2	47	76	9	13	8	0
Cuddapah	531	1,951	1,447	28	9	...	55	141	39	19	178	25	2	2	0
Guntoor	98	288	41	20	11	2	104	74	4	31	33	4	0	0	0
Honore	244	594	360	25	7	...	45	62	2	25	43	14	3	0	0
Madura	572	1,287	874	18	8	3	89	185	5	20	69	4	12	10	0
Mangalore	264	679	399	2	1	...	35	40	3	52	78	5	8	3	0
Masulipatam ...	159	309	152	13	...	...	46	14	5	18	36	7	8	4	0
Nellore	643	1,565	1,058	13	12	5	74	209	42	31	59	18	4	0	0
Nundial	389	1,005	724	23	24	2	43	96	4	33	21	1	4	7	1
Rajahmundry ...	288	649	303	28	16	7	96	115	5	37	22	5	5	1	1
Salem	1,041	2,484	1,674	28	11	...	121	244	11	77	117	1	8	2	1
Tellicherry	334	752	501	20	16	...	73	102	7	12	5	0	5	0	0
Tinnevelley	627	1,620	1,170	12	...	...	81	123	6	65	90	1	15	19	0
Trichinopoly ...	304	926	625	...	...	2	86	87	1	34	58	3	0	0	1
Agent, Ganjam ...	198	521	308	...	...	...	127	44	6	15	5	2	0	0	0
Ditto, Vizagapatam ...	213	706	506	...	...	...	43	62	7	5	58	0	11	6	0
Total of 1859 ...	9,565	24,660	15,790	491	235	37	1,948	2,631	213	1,027	1,523	118	173	123	4
Ditto 1858 ...	10,075	28,615	17,266	665	268	59	2,039	3,373	228	1,293	2,010	151	212	129	3
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Decrease ...	510	3,955	1,476	174	33	22	91	742	15	266	487	33	39	6	...

(Signed) C. F. CHAMIER,
Registrar.

FOUZDARY ADAWLUT;
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

No. 1 A.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court during the year 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny	530	206	247	...	196	649	...
Receiving stolen goods	56	19	3	...	53	75	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust ...	46	37	...	...	10	47	...
Obtaining property by false pretences ...	24	11	...	...	16	27	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same ...	126	46	1	19	78	144	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables ...	19	...	3	22	9	34	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found ...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	7	...	...	8	2	10	...
Reputed thieves	11	8	...	...	4	12	...
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	15	1	...	11	3	15	...
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property ...	19	...	...	9	13	22	8
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	9	1	...	...	3	4	5
Police Officers taking bribes	5	5	...	...	3	8	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers ...	8	3	...	4	3	10	...
Crimping	3	7	...	...	...	7	...
Assaults	2,001	47	1	468	874	1,390	1,061
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	96	24	...	62	33	119	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. ...	1,471	33	1	1,911	721	2,666	46
Disturbing religious worship, &c.	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse ...	36	2	...	26	36	64	10
Cruelty to animals	68	...	...	52	16	68	...
Drunk and incapable...	187	2	...	174	13	189	...
Riding or driving furiously	54	...	...	43	14	57	...

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 1 A.—*(Concluded.)*

OFFENCES.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Driving without lights	150	...	...	98	52	150	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Indecent exposure in the street	4	...	...	4	1	5	...
Obstructing the public roads	211	...	...	121	103	224	...
Conducting processions, &c., &c., without license	26	...	...	15	12	27	...
Sounding metal instruments in the street without license	7	...	...	3	5	8	...
Begging in the public roads	5	3	...	...	2	5	...
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	5	...	...	2	3	5	...
Keeping gaming houses	2	1	...	1	...	2	...
Gambling in the street...	80	20	...	149	68	237	...
Nuisance	2,247	...	...	1,862	397	2,259	...
Breaches of license by hotel keepers, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	10	...	...	8	10	18	...
Taking spirits into Fort Saint George, the house of correction, &c., without due permission ...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children ...	252	1	...	90	77	168	84
Escaping from a place of legal confinement ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Purchasing regimental necessaries from soldiers	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
Breaches of the Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852...	8	...	...	4	5	9	...
Ditto Post Office Act No. XVII. of 1854	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ditto Railway Act No. XVIII. of 1854	6	...	...	5	1	6	...
Ditto Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	313	...	...	213	103	316	...
Ditto Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	8	...	...	8	...	8	...
Ditto Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857	3	...	...	1	2	3	...
Ditto Marine Police Act No. XXVIII. of 1858	8	...	2	2	47	51	...
Ditto Contract Act No. XIII. of 1859...	11	...	...	1	3	4	7
Total ...	8,181	479	258	5,400	2,999	9,136	1,222

wo persons were bound over to keep the peace in two separate cases.

Twenty-five paupers and seven insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and three children to the House of Industry.

MADRAS TOWN POLICE COURT;
The 18th January 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2 B.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, *and Act I. of* 1859, *during the year* 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number fined.	Number sent on board.	Compromised.	Number acquitted.
Desertion...	28	88	75	...	13	...	...
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands ...	16	70	51	...	18	...	1
Ditto ditto neglect of duty	17	56	53	...	...	...	3
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty	15	75	44	1	8	...	22
Embezzling cargo	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
Assault	9	11	9	...	...	...	2
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Refusing to pay wages	2	2	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	90	306	235	1	39	1	30

MADRAS TOWN POLICE COURT;
The 18th January 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 3 C.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of 1842, *during the year* 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of defendants.	Number convicted and flogged.	Number fined.	Number acquitted.
Desertion	16	26	20	...	6
Wilful neglect of duty	4	37	8	1	28
Overloading boats	6	8	...	7	1
Landing grain beyond prescribed limits	3	5	...	...	5
Using a catamaran without its being branded	1	4	...	1	3
Total ...	30	80	28	9	43

MADRAS TOWN POLICE COURT;
The 18th January 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

No. 4 D.

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners convicted.	Number of prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.	Amount or value of property recovered.	Remarks.
Assault and Robbery	1	7	..	7	.. ..	83 2 0	45 10 0	
Cutting and Wounding	2	1	1	..	To be imprisoned for 12 months with hard labor ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	The same prisoner in both cases.
Larceny	18	23	17	6	2 to be transported for 4 years each	2,871 11 3	1,814 2 9	
					1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor			
					4 ditto for 18 months each ditto			
					5 ditto for 15 ditto ditto			
					4 ditto for 12 ditto ditto			
					7 ditto for 10 ditto ditto			
Stealing from the person	6	10	8	2	3 ditto for 2 years and 6 months each ditto ..	631 6 0	244 14 0	
					2 ditto for 18 months each ditto			
					3 ditto for 12 ditto ditto			
Receiving stolen property	..	7	2	5	1 ditto for 9 ditto ditto			
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal	6	5*	4	1	1 ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 3 years ditto ..	20 8 0	1 8 0	* Two cases against one man.
					2 ditto for 15 months ditto			
					1 ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
Forgery	1	1	..	1				
Uttering forged endorsements	2	2	1	1	1 ditto for 3 years ditto			
Breach of trust	5	4†	4	..	1 ditto for 18 months ditto ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	† Two cases against one man.
					3 ditto for 15 ditto each ditto			
Embezzlement..	2‡	1	1	..	ditto for 6 ditto ditto ..	165 6 5	0 0 0	‡ One of these cases was not tried, the prisoner having been convicted of uttering a forged endorsement.
Conspiracy	1	3	3	..	1 ditto for 15 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 12 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
Obtaining by false pretences	8	8	8	..	1 to be transported for 4 years			
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the Railway Train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the Engine	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for 2 ditto ditto			
					1 ditto for 18 months ditto			
					ditto for 6 ditto ditto			
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict from jail	1	2	1	1	1 ditto for 18 months with hard labor in the Penitentiary			
Total	49	70	46	24		3,772 1 8	1,606 2 9	

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT;
The 18th January 1860.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 5 E.

Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Town Police Court in the year 1859, *in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons acquitted.
Arson	1	1
Abduction	1	1
Assault with intent to commit sodomy	1	1
Larceny	6	14
Receiving stolen property	3	4
Breach of trust	3	7
Attempting to defraud	1	1
Total	16	29

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Magistrate of Police.

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT;
The 18*th January* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 6 A.

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court during the Year 1859.

Offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny	241	67	72	..	114	253	..
Receiving stolen goods	41	10	3	6	35	54	..
Embezzlement and breach of trust	22	8	1	..	13	22	..
Obtaining property by false pretences	8	1	..	..	6	7	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	24	2	..	11	39	52	..
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	17	1	9	4	6	20	..
Stealing animals	11	1	5	..	6	12	..
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years	3	..	..	3	..	3	..
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	2	..	..	1	1	2	..
Unlawfully or maliciously shooting animals	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Reputed thieves	5	7	..	..	..	7	..
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	16	..	..	..	12	12	4
Crimping	3	8	..	..	1	9	..
Aggravated assault	23	17	..	9	6	32	..
Assault	1,408	15	..	181	708	904	800
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	47	4	..	41	44	89	..
Police Officers taking bribes	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Violation of duty by Police Officers	6	2	..	14	2	18	..
Using false weights, &c., or having possession of the same at their shops	7	1	..	6	..	7	..
Breach of the peace, riotous behavior, &c.	576	13	..	788	308	1,109	..
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	76	1	..	33	41	75	11
Cruelty to animals	103	..	..	94	9	103	..
Drunk and incapable	209	5	..	205	18	228	..
Riding or driving furiously	82	..	..	59	26	85	..
Driving vehicles without lights	91	..	..	71	20	91	..
Leaving carts or animals without control	23	..	..	15	8	23	..
Obstructing public roads, &c.	40	..	..	41	8	49	..
Conducting processions, beating tom-toms in the public roads, &c. without license	8	..	..	7	11	18	..
Exciting charity by false pretences	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near public streets, &c.	6	..	..	5	2	7	..
Keeping gaming houses and gambling therein	1	1	..	12	..	13	..
Gambling in public places, streets, &c.	14	..	..	15	30	45	..
Using indecent or threatening language	67	2	..	29	39	70	15
Setting dogs to bite	2	..		..	1	1	1
Affixing placards	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Indecent behavior in the Police Court	4	1	..	4	..	5	..
Keeping a shop for smoking chandoo without license from the Commissioner of Police	3	..	..	3	1	4	..
Nuisance	2,929	5	..	2,785	139	2,929	..
Indecent exposure	193	..	..	186	8	194	..
Keeping brothels	6	..	..	..	17	17	..
Escaping from legal confinement	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Desertion from service by Troopers of the Mounted Police	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Refusing to maintain wives and children	273	7	..	45	145	197	76
Preferring charges upon insufficient grounds	16	..	..	15	1	16	..
Breach of Act XIX. of 1850 by Apprentices	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
Ditto Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852	11	..	..	6	8	14	..
Ditto Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	99	..	..	39	60	99	2
Ditto Wheel Tax Act No. XXVI. of 1856	11	..	..	9	2	11	..
Ditto Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857	2	..	..	1	1	2	..
Ditto Contract Act No. XIII. of 1859	33	..	..	6	36	42	10
Total	6,771	183	90*	4,750	1,936	6,959	920

* Of these 90 flogged, 82 were Juvenile offenders.

8 Persons were bound over to keep the peace in 8 cases.
4 Insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry.
1 Military offender was sent to the Officer Commanding.
2 Police Officers referred to the Commissioner of Police.

Note.—From the 20th August 1859 to the 16th December following, *viz.*, three months and twenty-six days, the cases belonging to the 5th Division, attached to the Vepery Police, were transferred to the Royapet Police Court in consequence of the absence of the Magistrate of the district on leave, and on other duty.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

Madras, Vepery Police Court;
The 31*st January* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 7 B.

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the year 1859, *and of Committable Cases investigated by the Magistrate in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount of value or property alleged to have been stolen.	Amount or value of the property recovered.	Remarks.
Murder	2	2	1	1	Sentenced to death			
Receiving stolen property	...	1	...	1				
Manslaughter	1	1	...	1				
Rape	1	1	...	1				
Assault with intent to commit rape ...	1	1	...	1				
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder	1	1	...	1				
Larceny	9	14	6	8	1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor ...	1,333 8 0	670 4 0	
					3 ditto for 18 months each ditto			
					1 ditto for 10 ditto ditto and 1 dozen lashes.			
					1 ditto for 9 months ditto			
Embezzlement	1	1	1	...	To be imprisoned for 3 years ditto ...	291 11 1		
Obtaining money under false pretences ...	5	8	3	...	1 to be transported for 4 years ...	384 8 0		There were three charges against the man sentenced to 4 years' transportation.
					1 to be imprisoned for 12 months. ditto.			
					1 ditto for 9 months ditto.			
Conspiracy	2	4	2	2	To be imprisoned for 12 months each ditto ...	70 0 0		
Total	23	29	13	16	Total	2,079 11 1	670 4 0	

Committable Cases investigated in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate.

4 Persons in 1 Forgery case.
2 do. in 2 cases of obtaining money under false pretences.
5 do. in 3 do. of larceny exceeding 50 rupees.
1 do. in 1 do. of attempting to poison.
1 do. in 1 do. of rape.
1 Person in 1 case of infanticide.
1 do. in 1 do. of attempting to commit sodomy.
1 do. in 1 do. of abduction and stealing jewels from the person.

16 11

MADRAS, VEPERY POLICE COURT;
The 31*st January* 1860.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 8.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of at, and those committed to the Criminal Sessions from, the Royapet Police Court, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.									1859.								
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.
Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Killing a buffaloe by administering poison...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Attempting to poison cattle ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Aggravated assault ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assaults	623	0	0	0	0	3	298	788	1,089	580	0	0	8	0	2	297	751	1,058
Embezzlement or breach of trust ...	20	0	0	6	0	0	0	10	16	20	0	0	14	0	0	0	6	20
Larceny under 50 rupees ...	306	0	0	143	0	51	8	146	348	233	0	0	135	0	23	4	55	257
Larceny	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	16	0	4	11	0	0	0	11	26
Accessories ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	7	11
Stealing from the person ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Riot and assault ...	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy and obtaining by false pretences ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting to steal property under 50 Rupees value ...	7	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	7	5	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods under 50 rupees value ...	13	0	0	6	0	2	0	11	19	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	10
Obtaining by false pretences	23	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	25	27	0	0	15	0	1	0	12	28
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Aiding and abetting in obtaining property by false pretences under 50 rupees value	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Stealing growing plants and vegetables ...	28	0	0	11	0	2	3	14	35	20	0	0	4	0	7	6	4	21
Reputed thieves	15	0	0	10	0	1	2	3	16	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	16
Counterfeiting coin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 8.—*(Concluded.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of at, and those committed to the Criminal Sessions from, the Royapet Police Court, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.									1859.								
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Total number of persons.
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Having fraudulent possession of stolen property ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	6	0	0	15	11	32
Abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or female child ...	11	0	0	2	0	0	2	12	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Threatening to assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting to do some bodily harm or injury ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking forcible possession of property	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
Found in possession of stolen property, without satisfactorily accounting for the same	14	0	0	4	0	0	1	20	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trespass into dwelling houses or on public ground, without satisfactory excuse	60	0	0	0	0	0	25	67	92	80	0	0	0	0	0	56	43	99
Receiving stolen property	30	0	0	5	0	0	1	27	33	31	0	0	21	0	0	5	15	41
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	96	0	0	3	0	0	89	64	156	63	0	0	1	0	0	65	31	97
Wrongful appropriation of property found	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour	927	0	0	0	0	0	1,408	280	1,688	1,019	0	0	2	0	0	1,651	356	2,009
Disturbing religious ceremonies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gambling	27	0	0	0	0	2	57	6	65	63	0	0	1	0	4	137	0	142
Keeping gaming houses	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Refusing to maintain wife and children	82	0	0	2	0	0	33	47	82	70	0	0	2	0	0	19	52	73
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Drunkenness	158	0	0	0	0	1	166	11	178	141	0	0	0	0	0	138	4	142
Riding or driving furiously or negligently along the public roads, and without lights	397	0	0	0	0	1	345	67	413	550	0	0	0	0	0	469	84	553
Playing country music without a license	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	14
Obstructing the public roads ...	95	0	0	0	0	0	69	27	96	142	0	0	0	0	0	105	67	172
Obtaining charity by means of false pretences ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Corruption by Police Officers	...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Contempt in the Police Court	...	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Neglect of duty by Police Officers	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	13
Nuisance	...	1,057	0	0	0	0	18	1,016	34	1,067	1,952	0	0	0	0	0	1,907	46	0	1,952
Taking spirits into barracks or jails	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letting loose ferocious animals	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Selling chandoo without the Commissioner's license		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Breaches of such license	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Affixing placards	...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ill-treating animals	...	231	0	0	0	0	0	198	33	231	164	0	0	0	0	0	157	7	0	164
Leaving carts (or animals) without control		36	0	0	0	0	0	27	9	36	43	0	0	0	0	0	34	9	0	43
Bathing in a prohibited tank	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Found after sunset armed with dangerous weapon		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds		35	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	35	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30
Violation of duty by Police Officers	...	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Breach of the Abkarry Act No. XIX. of 1852		11	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11	17	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	0	19
Ditto of the Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856		40	0	0	0	0	14	35	14	49	26	0	10	0	0	0	13	16	0	29
Ditto of the Wheel Tax Act No. XXV. of 1856		14	0	0	0	0	11	3	11	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Ditto of Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857		4	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ditto of Act XII. of 1851, respecting the Land Revenue of Madras	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto of Act VI. of 1857, regarding the acquisition of land for public purposes	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto of the Railway Act No. XVIII. of 1854	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	...	5,439	0	1	223	0	84	3,535	1,052	5,918	5,484	0	6	252	0	88	5,150	3,894	7,223	

One lunatic person was sent to the Monegar Choultry.

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,
31st *January* 1860.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 9.

STATEMENT of Charges against Police Officers tried and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the year 1859.

Charges.	Number of cases.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Neglect of duty	2,218	2,147	14	12	116	29	2,218
Drunkenness	73	55	4	2	7	5	73
Assault	6	3	0	1	2	0	6
Corruption by Police Officers	10	6	0	0	2	2	10
Disobedience by Police Officers	52	29	2	1	17	3	52
Breach of the Peace	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	108	73	8	1	24	2	108
Total	2,468	2,213	28	18	168	41	2,468

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 30th April 1860.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 10.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.										1859.									
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Murder	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manslaughter	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Burglary	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Feloniously and unlawfully attempting to administer poison with intent to commit murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Shooting with intent to murder	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rape	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Assault with intent to commit sodomy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Instigating rebellion	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Crimping	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Forging and uttering	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7
Aggravated assault and robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Assaults	4,435	0	0	49	0	8	1,114	0	2,661	0	0	3,832	3,995	0	0	70	0	3	949	0	2,335	0	1	0	3,358
Conspiracy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 10.—*(Continued.)*

***GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT** of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years* 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.										1859.									
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Embezzlement and breach of trust	109	0	0	27	0	1	0	0	77	0	0	105	99	0	0	65	0	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	102
Larceny under 50 Rupees	1,143	0	0	495	0	369	3	0	560	0	0	1,427	1,004	0	0	408	0	382	6	0	363	0	0	0	1,159
Larceny	32	0	7	17	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	71	52	0	6	32	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	82
Accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11
Wilfully laying a piece of timber across the line of the Madras Railway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Endangering the safety of the Passengers in the Railway Train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the engine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stealing from the person	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	8	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14
Riot and assault	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy and obtaining under false pretences	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempting to steal property under 50 Rupees ...	7	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	5	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Attempting to obtain property by false pretences under 50 Rupees	78	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	89	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Obtaining by false pretences	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	69	0	2	31	0	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	70
Embezzling cargo—Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Act No. XXVIII. of 1850	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

| | | |

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 10.—*(Continued.)*

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.											1859.										
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Refusing to maintain wife and children	523	0	0	9	0	0	144	0	205	0	0	358	595	0	0	10	0	0	154	0	274	0	0	0	438
Having in possession false weights and deficient measures	13	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	14	28	0	0	2	0	0	22	0	4	0	0	0	28
Drunkenness	512	0	0	2	0	1	448	7	87	0	4	549	610	0	0	7	0	0	572	4	42	0	2	5	632
Riding or driving furiously along the public roads and without lights	658	0	0	1	0	1	560	0	125	0	0	687	927	0	0	0	0	0	740	0	196	0	0	0	936
Playing country music without a license	63	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	47	0	0	85	49	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	37	0	0	0	67
Obstructing the public roads	378	0	0	0	0	0	262	0	163	0	0	425	393	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	178	0	0	0	445
Begging in the public roads	26	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	26	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
Demanding a rate of hire beyond that authorized by the Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landing grain beyond the special limits—Boat Act No IV. of 1842	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Overloading—Boat Act IV. of 1842	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	29	0	0	37	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8
Corruption	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	3	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanors (misconduct of Police Officers)	275	0	0	0	0	0	261	2	38	0	0	301	108	0	0	0	0	0	73	8	24	0	1	2	108
Corruption by Police Officers	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	8	18	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	2	21
Disobedience ditto	21	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	5	0	0	21	52	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	17	0	1	3	25
Neglect of duty ditto	990	0	0	0	0	0	973	6	122	0	0	1,101	2,218	0	0	0	0	0	2,047	14	116	0	12	29	2,218

| | | |

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 10.—*(Concluded.)*

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years 1858-59.

Charges.	1858.												1859.											
	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Total number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of persons sent on board.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Total number of persons.
Breach of the Marine Police Act No. XXVIII. of 1858	11	0	0	0	0	26	8	0	9	0	0	43	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	47	0	0	0	51
Breach of the Arms Act No. XXVIII. of 1857..	9	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
Breach of Section 13 of Act No. XII. of 1857 respecting the Land Revenue of Madras	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of Contract Act No. XIII of 1857 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	39	0	0	0	46
Breach of Contract Act No. VI. of 1857 regarding the acquisition of land for Public purposes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Using Catamaran without its being branded —Boat Act No. IV. of 1842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Grand Total	17,753	0	11	1,125	4	475	11,916	21	7,579	14	4	21,149	23,123	1	10	1,206	0	464	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	26,318

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
30*th April* 1860.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. 11.—*(Continued.)*

No. 11.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Coroner's Inquests, held in Madras during the years 1858 *and* 1859.

	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders	4	5	1	0
Manslaughter	1	1	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0
by drowning	9	7	0	2
cutting the throat	1	0	0	1
hanging	1	1	0	0
musket shot	1	0	0	1
Death, self-caused, the individual being in a state of temporary insanity	0	0	0	0
by drowning	9	1	0	8
pistol shot	0	1	1	0
hanging	1	2	1	0
wounds	1	0	0	1
Death from a wound in the back and injury to the chest, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
injury to the face, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
fractured ribs, cause unknown	0	1	1	0
injury to the brain, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
inflammation of the womb, cause unknown	1	0	0	1
rupture of the womb, cause unknown	0	1	1	0
poison when, how, or by whom administered, unknown	1	1	0	0
shark bite	3	2	0	1
snake bite	1	3	2	0
excessive drinking	0	2	2	0
Accidental death	0	0	0	0
by drowning	55	51	0	4
burning	4	1	0	3
suffocation	4	0	0	4
a fall from a horse	1	1	0	0
the over-turning of a boat	1	0	0	1
the surf forcing the deceased against a bale of cotton in a boat	0	1	1	0
a boat being forced against the deceased by the surf	1	0	0	1
the falling of a tree on the deceased	0	1	1	0
the falling of a pole on the deceased	0	1	1	0
the falling of a building	3	3	0	0
the falling of a bag of rice on the deceased	0	1	1	0
the passage of a carriage wheel over the deceased	7	9	2	0
the passage of one of the wheels of a Railway carriage over the deceased	0	1	1	0
the shaft of a carriage striking the deceased	1	1	0	0
the nave of a carriage wheel striking the deceased	0	1	1	0
falling from a height	4	4	0	0
from the oar of a boat striking the forehead in a heavy surf	1	0	0	1
a blow on the head from an axe	0	1	1	0
falling to the ground when carrying a bag of rice on the back	1	0	0	1
falling from the yard of a ship	1	0	0	1
a kick from a horse	1	0	0	1
a run-away horse forcing deceased against the ground	1	1	0	0
the over-turning of a carriage	0	1	1	0
the explosion of fire work composition	2	0	0	2
the falling of a wooden roller on the right foot	0	1	1	0
the falling of a box on the head	0	1	1	0
from locked jaw produced by a wound	1	2	1	0
Death from natural causes, particular disease unknown	7	4	0	3
disease of the heart	5	8	3	0
diarrhœa	3	3	0	0
small-pox	1	1	0	0
a stroke of the sun	1	0	0	1
apoplexy	7	2	0	5
inflammation of the bowels	6	1	0	5
hæmorrhage from the bowels	0	1	1	0
cholera	29	4	0	25
atrophy	0	1	1	0
epilepsy	1	3	2	0
abscess of the liver	1	1	0	0
fever	0	1	1	0
dropsy	3	2	0	1
disease of the kidneys	0	1	1	0
disease of the lungs	5	14	9	0
the bursting of a blood vessel	3	2	0	1
dysentery	0	8	8	0
still born	1	1	0	0
Found drowned without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of drowning	16	17	1	0
Found dead without marks of violence, no evidence to show the cause of death	12	10	0	2
Total	227	196	0	31

(Signed) J. URQUHART,
Coroner of Madras.

MADRAS, CORONER'S OFFICE, BEACH,
23rd January 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 12.

Monthly number of Deaths within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1859.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years' of age.	Total.	Cholera.
January	407	400	438	1,245	343
February	446	426	445	1,317	458
March	327	305	383	1,015	127
April	222	240	305	767	68
May	235	205	324	764	19
June	230	237	279	746	11
July	230	244	286	760	12
August	237	212	311	760	6
September	250	223	280	753	5
October	210	241	250	701	3
November	216	206	41	663	2
December	289	244	242	775	7
Grand Total	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266	1,061

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Madras, 7th January 1860.

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,
„ S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Concluded.)*

No. 13.

STATEMENT showing the number of Cargo Boats floated during the year 1859, *the sum collected and paid into the General Treasury.*

Months.	Number of Boats.	Rate.	Amount.
			Rs. As. P.
January	11,759	At 3 Annas per Boat ...	2,204 13 0
February	15,588		2,922 12 0
March	15,112		2,833 8 0
April	13,158		2,467 2 0
May	9,476		1,776 12 0
June	10,152		1,903 8 0
July	11,663		2,186 13 0
August	15,335		2,875 5 0
September	17,772		3,332 4 0
October	13,071		2,450 13 0
November	3,685		690 15 0
December	6,912		1,296 0 0
Total ...	1,43,683	Total ...	26,940 9 0
		Amount of fine levied during the years under Clause III. of Act No. XXVIII. of 1858.	27 0 0
		Total ...	26,967 9 0

No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the sum realized during the year 1859, *by the levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale proceeds of Unclaimed Property, Fees on Licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police and amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.*

Months.	Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court.	Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Vepery Police Court.	Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Royapet Police Court.	Sale proceeds of Unclaimed Property.	Fees on License, &c., granted by the Commissioner of Police.	Total Amount.
1859.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January	245 10 0	229 7 0	269 8 0	0 0 0	10 1 4	754 10 4
February	364 8 0	249 14 4	260 14 0	0 0 0	9 8 2	884 12 6
March	406 10 0	579 11 2	652 12 0	0 0 0	7 0 0	1,646 1 2
April	281 12 0	149 12 0	432 6 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	873 14 0
May	576 0 0	303 6 0	767 10 10	0 0 0	8 0 0	1,655 0 10
June	741 5 0	332 15 5	626 13 0	0 0 0	27 0 3	1,728 1 8
July	478 2 0	255 10 0	512 14 0	0 0 0	166 1 3	1,412 11 3
August	332 14 0	475 4 5	693 15 0	0 0 0	236 0 0	1,738 1 5
September	529 0 0	320 0 6	1,027 4 0	0 0 0	80 5 9	1,956 10 3
October	241 0 0	410 2 0	955 8 0	0 0 0	9 0 0	1,615 10 0
November	522 4 0	217 14 6	917 0 0	0 0 0	40 10 2	1,697 12 8
December	553 2 0	161 4 0	783 4 0	462 1 9	4 0 0	1,963 11 9
Total ...	5,272 3 0	3,685 5 4	7,899 12 10	462 1 9	607 10 11	17,927 1 10

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 30*th April* 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

No. 15.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1859, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

Crimes.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1858	17	0	0	1	214	24	256
Admitted during the last 12 months	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Discharged ditto ditto	191	3	18	1	1,097	163	1,473
Died	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Remaining on the 31st December 1859	29	0	0	1	292	15	337
							3,650
Average number of prisoners per month in the Penitentiary ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Admitted in 1859.							
Murder	0	0	0	0	26	2	28
Dacoitee	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Rebellion and waging war with the British Government	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Robbery and murder	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Highway robbery	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Rebellion and robbery	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Culpable homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aiding and abetting rebellion	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Escaped convict	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wounding with intent to kill	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Stealing	3	0	3	1	1	346	409
Embezzlement	2	0	1	0	3	0	6
Larceny	1	0	2	0	34	2	39
Breaking and entering a warehouse	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Breaking and entering a dwelling house	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Conveying files to a prisoner to enable him to escape	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	0	0	0	19	0	20
Obtaining goods by false pretences	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen	0	0	0	0	37	23	60
Forging and uttering	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Burglary	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
Breach of trust	0	0	1	0	37	5	43
Had in possession stolen property	0	0	0	0	40	19	59
Assault	33	0	5	0	109	7	154
Attempt to steal	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Trespass	1	0	0	0	9	1	11
Refusal of duty	128	0	0	0	81	0	209
Crimping	0	0	0	0	11	1	12
Fraud	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Conveying a quantity of intoxicating drugs into Her Majesty's Jails	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Found in possession of false weights	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bribery	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Violation of duty as Police Officers	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Preferring false charges	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Driving furiously	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 15.—*(Continued.)*

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1859, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

Crimes.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Drunkenness	7	2	0	0	13	6	28
Being deficient of Regimental clothing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Selling Regimental clothing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aiding and abetting in stealing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Conveying liquor without a license	0	0	0	0	9	2	11
Desertion	16	0	0	0	25	0	41
Using indecent language	1	0	0	0	9	7	17
Indecent exposure of person	0	0	0	0	18	1	19
Nuisance	0	0	1	0	107	5	113
Behaving in a riotous manner	7	1	3	0	56	14	81
Loitering	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
Neglect of duty	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Breach of the Peace	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cutting and wounding	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Threatening to stab	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Secreting on board a ship	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Total	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Sentenced.							
Transportation for life	0	0	0	0	58	2	60
14 Years' transportation	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
3 Years' imprisonment, with hard labor	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
2 Years and 6 months' imprisonment with hard labor	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
2 Years' imprisonment with hard labor	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
1 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20 Months' ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
15 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	15	0	16
12 Ditto ditto	1	0	1	0	12	2	16
10 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
9 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
6 Ditto ditto	3	0	5	0	160	9	177
4 Ditto ditto	4	0	2	0	49	2	57
3 Ditto ditto	4	0	0	0	148	14	166
2 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	86	10	96
1 Ditto ditto	12	0	2	0	145	33	192
12 Weeks' ditto	95	0	0	0	31	0	126
8 Ditto ditto	10	0	0	0	5	0	15
6 Ditto ditto	13	0	1	0	22	3	39
4 Ditto ditto	29	0	0	0	1	0	30
2 Ditto ditto	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
1 Ditto ditto	1	0	1	0	3	7	12
30 Days' ditto	1	0	0	0	33	0	34
28 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
20 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	44	3	48
15 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	16	3	20
14 Ditto ditto	10	3	2	0	16	18	102
12 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
10 Ditto ditto	1	0	2	0	69	4	76
8 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
7 Ditto ditto	1	0	1	1	7	7	17

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 15.—*(Continued.)*

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1859, *inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.*

Crimes.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
6 Days' imprisonment with hard labor	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	20	4	24
4 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	7	5	13
2 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
6 Months simple imprisonment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3 Ditto ditto	0	0	1	0	4	0	4
2 Ditto ditto	3	0	0	0	8	0	11
1 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	36	6	43
3 Weeks' ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	3	2	6
10 Days' ditto	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
15 Ditto ditto	1	0	0	0	7	0	8
14 Ditto ditto	2	0	0	0	16	5	23
0 Ditto ditto	2	0	0	0	12	2	16
8 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	10	3	13
6 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
5 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
4 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
3 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
2 Ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Total	203	3	18	1	1,190	154	1,569
Number of Defaults included in above.							
Defaults	17	0	1	0	277	40	335
Total	17	0	1	0	277	40	335

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 15.—*(Concluded.)*

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1859, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL RETURN.

Remaining on the 31st December 1858	9	
Admitted during the last 12 months	309	
		318
Discharged being cured during the last 12 months		277
Ditto period of imprisonment having expired		8
Died during the last 12 months		15
Remaining on the 31st December 1859		18
Total ...		318

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Rheumatism	20	0
Wounds and accidents	12	1
Venereal diseases	46	0
Diseases of the brain	2	0
Ditto of the stomach and bowels	72	4
Ditto of the heart	1	1
Ditto of the lungs	8	0
Ditto of the liver	2	1
Eruptive Fevers	2	1
Dropsy	3	1
Fevers	63	1
Boils and ulcers	32	0
Cholera Epidemic	5	4
Other diseases	46	1
Total	309	15

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

A.

Work executed and sold from 1st April to 31st December 1859.

				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April ...	To	25	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0	12	6			
	,,	125	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	2	8	0			
	,,	8	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0	2	8			
							3	7	2
May ...	,,	27	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0	13	6			
	,,	225	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	4	8	0			
	,,	24	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0	8	0			
	,,	1	Heel rope	0	4	0			
							6	1	6
June ...	,,	47	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	1	7	6			
	,,	350	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	7	0	0			
	,,	1	Heel rope	0	4	0			
							8	11	6
July ...	,,	17	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0	8	6			
	,,	750	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	15	0	0			
							15	8	6
August ...	,,	35	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	1	1	6			
	,,	1,325	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	26	8	0			
	,,	17	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0	5	8			
	,,	4	Heel rope	0	4	0			
							28	3	2
September.	,,	26	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0	13	0			
	,,	573	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	11	8	0			
							12	5	0
October ...	,,	33	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	1	0	6			
	,,	400	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	8	0	0			
	,,	12	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	0	4	0			
							9	4	6
November..	,,	9	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0	4	0			
	,,	1,625	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	32	8	0			
	,,	2	Heel ropes at 4 annas each	0	8	0			
							33	4	6
December..	,,	28	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0	14	0			
	,,	500	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	10	0	0			
							10	14	0
			Total.....	0	0	0	127	11	10
			Unsold Ropes in Store on the 31st December 1859.						
	,,	11	Well ropes, 1st sort at 6 pie each	0	5	6			
	,,	1,400	Scaffolding ropes, 2nd sort at 2 Rs. ₰ 100 ...	28	0	0			
	,,	61	Ditto ditto 4 pie each	1	4	4			
	,,	6	Heel ropes at 4 annas each	1	8	0			
							31	1	10
			Grand Total.....	0	0	0	158	13	8
			Deduct materials purchased for making ropes ...	0	0	0	67	14	0
			Balance in favor	0	0	0	90	15	8

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

B.

Works executed for the Arsenal, Fort St. George.

1859.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January ...	1,000 lbs.	Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50	Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
				87 8 0
March ...	50	Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	1,000 lbs.	Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
				87 8 0
April ...	1,000 lbs.	Ditto, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50	Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
				87 8 0
May ...	50	Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	1,000 lbs.	Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
				87 8 0
June ...	1,000 lbs.	Ditto, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50	Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
				87 8 0
July ...	50	Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	1,000 lbs.	Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
				87 8 0
September.	1,160 lbs.	Valises or Bags at 3 annas each	217 8 0	
	50	Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
				242 8 0
October. ...	50	Ditto, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	100	Valises or Bags at 3 annas each	18 12 0	
	50	Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
	500 lbs.	Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	31 4 0	
				100 0 0
November.	530	Valises or Bags at 3 annas each	155 10 0	
				155 10 0
December.	1,000 lbs.	Oakum, picked at 1 anna per lb.	62 8 0	
	50 lbs.	Tarpaulins, small at 8 annas each	25 0 0	
				87 8 0
		Total....	.....	1,090 10 0

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Concluded.)*

C.

Number of Prisoners employed on Public Works during the year, with the estimated value of work executed by them, calculated at the rate of 1½ anna per man per diem.

						Rs.	A.	P.
January,	2,864	mon at 1½ anna per	man per day	...	...	268	8	0
February,	2,737	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	256	9	6
March,	3,254	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	305	1	0
April,	2,659	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	249	4	6
May,	2,625	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	246	1	6
June,	2,757	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	258	7	6
July,	2,775	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	260	2	6
August,	3,105	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	291	1	6
September,	2,939	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	275	8	6
October,	2,667	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	250	0	6
November,	3,471	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	325	6	6
December,	4,339	... ditto	... ditto	...	...	406	12	6
				Total.....		3,393	0	0

Memorandum.

Profit by sale of works executed as per Statement	A.	...	...	...	...	90	15	8
Estimated value of work executed for the Arsenal,	do.	B.	...	...	...	1,090	10	0
Estimated value of work executed by Convicts employed on Public Works	do.	C.	...	...	...	3,393	0	0
				Total,.....		4,674	9	8

(Signed) E. MULLER,
Supdt. of Penitentiary.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
Commissioner of Police.

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 30th April 1860.

George, for the official year **1859-60.**

Fixed Establishment.			Extra Establishment.			Diet.			Clothing.			Buildings and Sundries.			Average cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.			Average cost of each Prisoner on total expenses for the year.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
864	0	0	611	0	0	1,011	10	9	96	12	6	162	3	1	21	11	8	53	13	4
2,004	0	0	2,215	6	6	3,154	9	5	345	10	4	209	15	7	23	15	6	54	4	11
2,397	7	10	2,718	7	11	3,271	12	0	218	3	0	298	7	11	23	11	10	56	7	10
2,255	4	9	2,463	14	2	3,981	9	2	274	5	2	829	0	4	25	12	8	59	6	8
0	0	0	180	0	0	232	11	2	26	1	0	51	6	7	25	14	0	49	0	2
A 2,648	3	6	1,957	8	2	3,848	14	3	440	12	0	696	8	0	34	0	11	101	9	7
B 3,275	7	2																		
2,052	0	0	2,238	8	3	3,452	1	8	213	5	4	569	5	6	24	4	4	56	7	4
2,431	8	3	4,757	12	5	7,633	12	11	323	0	2	1,123	14	5	25	8	0	52	2	4
2,206	9	4	1,215	0	0	2,396	5	2	261	2	8	324	1	6	24	13	4	59	13	5
3,540	8	4	4,976	1	7	8,389	14	8	260	11	0	380	12	2	24	13	8	56	9	0
3,430	3	4	6,614	2	4	803	12	7	666	4	0	408	15	10	25	12	4	49	4	3
2,547	1	4	1,872	4	9	6,851	6	6	501	6	2	981	7	11	22	9	11	39	3	10
2,628	1	2	0	0	0	4,224	5	8	366	9	5	273	11	1	25	12	10	41	12	9
2,568	9	2	4,232	14	0	9,587	0	11	1,651	1	10	4,429	4	4	37	7	4	74	14	4
578	14	0	1,688	13	8	2,544	9	3	† 0	0	0	497	1	10	30	10	6	63	15	6
2,540	0	5	2,991	5	3	9,419	10	0	566	14	4	140	8	4	28	2	1	44	1	8
2,111	0	0	1,438	12	5	3,908	0	8	369	11	9	485	2	10	34	12	5	67	9	3
2,108	9	7	55	13	10	3,637	14	8	121	15	0	299	15	9	33	2	6	54	9	8
2,124	0	0	6,714	0	0	14,699	3	4	446	13	10	714	9	8	35	11	6	58	4	0
2,427	0	0	1,575	10	0	3,424	15	4	541	3	3	429	0	9	27	2	7	57	8	3
1,542	0	0	4,149	5	6	6,649	15	0	694	5	4	483	12	6	34	10	3	63	12	3
2,289	3	0	*2,436	8	10	4,306	7	7	317	1	0	1,283	8	8	26	9	1	61	1	8
0	0	0	377	8	0	626	11	1	40	2	11	30	9	5	27	0	11	44	12	7
2,782	8	1	2,842	9	3	4,749	7	3¼	550	5	8	1,106	7	10	24	10	8	55	15	4
2,349	14	8	3,869	13	0	14,783	3	8	510	15	0	1,338	2	9	48	6	4	72	5	0
1,677	11	3	1,709	5	4	2,786	9	0½	474	11	3½	1,318	11	10	42	14	7	104	13	3
2,907	7	0	5,324	8	8	12,428	6	3	405	2	8	1,219	5	6	33	9	6	58	5	4
2,425	14	3	2,045	14	8	5,577	9	2	281	5	8	1,247	15	6	29	11	10	58	12	4
804	0	0	196	9	6	1,203	9	0½	27	6	0	192	2	2	45	9	5	89	12	2
0	0	0	1,745	9	5	2,476	11	10	132	5	1	113	11	3	30	5	4	50	12	8
1,979	12	0	1,444	4	11	4,642	15	11	182	13	6	497	10	2	38	9	8	69	15	8
1,554	6	8	3,004	3	10	5,248	13	9½	290	15	2	1,001	2	4	29	7	3	59	0	7
611	10	0	311	3	4	287	0	6½	15	15	0	65	10	5	25	3	11	107	9	2
67,662	15	1	79,374	15	6	1,72,278	6	3¼	11,615	7	0½	23,204	7	9	992	10	8	2,047	14	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67,652	15	1	79,374	15	6	1,72,278	6	3¼	11,615	7	0½	23,204	7	9	992	10	8	2,047	14	2

Clothing" of the Chingleput Jail Return.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

[Madras.]

APPENDIX No. III.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the several Jails under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the official year 1859-60.

JAILS.	Numbers imprisoned on the 30th April 1860.						Number of Prisoners admitted during the year.		Total numbers sentenced to terms of, and under							Artificers in Prison.		Deaths during the year.		Escapes and Re-apprehensions.		Total Deaths during the year.	Total Charges for the year.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Diet.	Clothing.	Buildings and Smithies.	Average cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.	Average cost of each Prisoner on total expenses for the year.
	Convicts.	On Security.	Committed and under trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Jail.	On Criminal charges.	Debtors.	1 month and under.	6 months and above 1 month.	2 years and above 6 months.	7 years and above 2 years.	14 years and above 7 years.	Above 14 years. For life. To death.	Number of Convicts now in Jail who read and write.	Smiths or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st year of imprisonment.	After 1st year of imprisonment.	Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.									
																							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ichapore	37	2	7	0	0	46	143	4	0	4	23	7	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	2,745 10 4	864 0 0	611 0 8	1,011 10 9	96 12 6	162 3 1	21 11 8	33 13 4
Chicacole	137	4	8	3	5	150	77	15	0	6	26	25	22	0	2	16	1	2	0	10	2	0	7,929 9 10	2,004 0 0	2,215 6 6	3,154 9 5	345 10 4	209 13 7	23 15 6	54 4 11
Vizagapatam ...	129	1	4	0	0	133	98	10	18	34	25	7	3	0	0	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	8,704 6 4	2,197 7 10	2,118 7 11	3,271 12 0	258 7 11	33 11 10	56 7 10	98 1 10
Rajahmundry ...	129	13	12	4	0	160	353	10	32	92	32	20	1	0	2	8	4	10	11	3	0	0	9,804 1 7	2,253 4 9	2,163 14 2	3,981 9 2	274 5 2	829 0 4	25 12 6	39 6 8
Ditto Magistrate ...	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490 2 6	0 0 0	180 0 0	232 11 2	26 1 0	51 6 7	25 14 6	49 0 3
Masulipatam ...	92	2	6	2	2	104	139	20	14	39	25	3	2	0	1	8	9	11	7	21	0	0	28	*12,903 5 1	2,375 7 2	1,957 8 2	3,848 14 3	440 12 0	696 8 0	34 6 11	101 9 7
Nellore	142	23	1	5	2	173	158	28	10	30	13	16	11	6	2	11	3	15	0	1	0	0	1	8,525 4 9	2,052 0 0	2,238 8 3	3,432 1 8	213 5 4	569 5 6	24 4 4	56 7 4
Guntoor	254	13	5	8	3	283	493	26	33	82	45	19	7	0	0	16	0	13	1	11	33	12	16,376 0 3	4,431 8 3	4,757 12 5	7,653 12 11	1,193 14 5	325 8 0	52 9 4	92 9 4
Kurnool	89	9	8	0	4	110	172	19	26	23	31	12	6	0	0	12	0	2	5	1	1	0	6,403 2	2,206 0 4	1,215 0 0	2,396 5 2	261 2 8	324 1 6	24 13 4	39 13 5
Cuddapah	228	41	77	2	7	358	403	31	17	13	58	8	15	0	0	2	4	4	4	9	0	0	13	17,547 15 9	3,540 8 4	4,376 1 7	8,489 14 8	298 14 0	380 12 2	24 13 8	56 9 0
Bellary	372	15	26	6	12	431	438	56	10	38	37	25	6	1	0	15	1	8	2	27	0	0	29	21,225 6 1	3,430 3 4	6,614 2 4	8,03 12 7	666 4 0	464 15 10	25 12 4	49 4 3
Chittoor	373	43	52	1	12	481	496	100	5	53	94	74	159	33	0	42	3	3	4	8	1	0	13	12,753 10 0	2,547 1 4	1,872 4 9	6,851 6 6	501 6 2	981 7 11	39 3 10	79 13 10
Vellore	180	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	0	0	0	2	27	149	2	0	0	51	3	0	0	0	3	7,492 11 1	2,628 1 2	0 7 0	4,224 5 8	366 9 5	273 10 1	25 12 10	41 12 9
Chingleput	271	14	14	0	2	301	176	14	0	0	0	39	96	134	0	13	5	52	4	17	1	12	0	13	22,468 14 3	2,568 9 2	4,232 14 8	9,587 0 11	1,051 1 10	4,429 4 4	37 7 4	74 14 4
Guindy	67	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	51	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	* 578 14 0	1,684 13 8	2,544 9 3	† 0 9 0	467 1 10	30 10 6	63 15 6	63 15 6
Cuddalore	306	14	15	1	6	346	178	55	3	5	56	96	152	0	4	27	11	26	8	18	0	0	26	15,656 6 4	2,340 0 5	2,091 5 3	9,419 10 0	356 14 4	140 8 4	28 2 1	44 1 8
Conjeveram	99	10	11	0	13	133	468	76	1	19	33	29	17	0	0	36	1	6	10	1	0	0	11	8,312 11 8	2,111 8 0	1,438 12 5	3,908 0 8	369 11 9	485 2 10	34 12 5	57 9 3
Negapatam ... } Tanjore	96	0	0	0	0	96	61	0	0	1	18	43	27	2	0	16	0	7	20	15	0	0	35	6,224 4 10	2,108 9 7	55 13 10	3,637 14 8	121 15 0	299 15 9	33 2 6	54 9 8
Mayaveram ... }																															
Trichinopoly ...	406	30	6	1	1	444	286	20	0	13	51	107	220	0	2	0	76	5	0	8	12	1	0	20	24,656 4 10	6,714 0 0	14,699 13 4	446 13 10	714 9 8	33 17 6	58 4 0
Madura	107	5	11	0	13	137	440	25	0	23	74	35	29	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	13	8,382 13 1	1,427 1 4	1,142 0 0	5,441 0 4	341 8 3	429 0 8	57 3 3	97 12 3
Ditto Joint Magistrate ...	215	0	0	0	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	26	8	9	5	2	1	14	13,319 6 4	1,542 0 0	4,149 5 6	6,649 15 0	594 5 4	483 12 6	34 10 3	63 12 3
Tinnevelly	145	8	9	0	0	*152	167	24	17	50	74	20	0	0	1	35	2	6	8	6	14	11	14	10,632 13 2	*2,486 8 10	2,289 3 0	4,306 7 7	317 1 0	1,283 8 9	26 9 11	61 1 8
Ditto Magistrate ...	24	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	18	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1,074 15 5	0 0 0	537 8 9	496 12 1	40 2 11	30 9 2	37 7 5	63 12 7
Salem	176	14	16	0	12	218	504	118	53	87	40	27	23	0	1	4	30	6	5	15	31	12	4	46	12,031 6 1	2,782 0 1	2,842 9 3	4,749 7 3½	550 5 8	1,106 7 10	24 10 8	55 15 4
Coimbatore	232	33	6	0	11	284	322	84	0	15	70	90	138	0	2	6	35	6	7	17	6	2	1	23	22,852 1	2,340 14 8	3,869 17 0	14,783 3 8	340 15 0	1,338 2 9	48 6 4	72 5 0
Cuttacumund ...	98	1	0	0	3	102	95	0	3	5	10	37	29	0	0	6	25	25	1	2	0	0	2	0	7,967 0 9	1,677 11 3	1,709 5 4	3,786 14 2	474 1 11	1,318 11 10	42 14 7	104 15 3
Calicut	307	17	9	0	2	337	599	49	26	87	58	60	26	0	14	14	39	11	0	49	104	0	0	153	29,296 4 1	2,907 2 0	5,907 0 3	12,498 6 8	465 2 8	1,219 5 6	33 9 6	58 5 4
Mangalore	175	6	5	0	10	196	230	130	*	2	18	29	43	7	0	3	30	4	1	2	3	2	2	5	11,578 11 3	2,425 14 3	2,045 14 8	5,577 9 2	281 5 8	1,247 15 6	29 11 10	58 12 4
Cochin	22	0	0	0	0	22	25	5	1	5	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2,423 10 5½	804 0 0	196 9 8	1,293 9 0	129 12 9	27 15 5½	59 12 2	59 12 2
Paulghat Joint Magistrate ...	81	0	0	0	0	81	10	0	0	0	0	13	58	0	0	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	4,468 5 7	0 0 0	1,745 9 5	2,476 11 10	132 5 1	113 11 3	30 5 4	50 12 8
Tellicherry	75	53	7	0	8	143	125	271	35	9	89	68	19	4	0	0	7	5	0	4	1	0	0	5	8,747 8 6	1,979 12 0	1,444 4 11	4,642 15 11	182 13 6	497 10 2	38 9 8	69 15 8
Honore	149	17	9	0	3	181	198	87	6	24	49	91	4	0	0	7	20	9	0	4	1	0	1	7	13,099 9 9½	1,654 6 8	3,004 3 10	8,248 13 9½	290 15 2	1,001 2 4	32 7 5	59 12 7
Sirsy	7	0	0	0	0	7	10	35	30	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,291 7 3½	611 10 0	311 3 4	287 0 6½	15 15 0	65 10 5	25 3 11	107 9 2
Total ...	5,393	337	306	35	134	6,204	7,343	1,189	309	906	1,036	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332	68	45	594	3,54,136 3 7½	67,662 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3½	11,615 7 01	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2
Salem Magistrate	58	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Cananore	80	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	5,366	337	306	35	134	6,204	7,343	1,189	309	906	1,036	1,138	1,414	37	44	59	676	98	160	192	332	68	45	594	3,54,136 3 7½	67,662 15 1	79,374 15 6	1,72,278 6 3½	11,615 7 01	23,204 7 9	992 10 8	2,047 14 2

* Exclusive of Rupees 229-8-10 incurred for the purchase of manufactures in Jail.
A. Salaries of fixed Establishment.
B. Ditto of the Medical Department attached to Jail Hospital.
† Cloths, &c., having been supplied to the Convicts in the Guindy Jail from Chingleput; the charge for the same is included in the column "Clothing" of the Chingleput Jail Return.

COTACAMUND;
Office of Inspector General of Jails,
The 9th June 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

APPENDIX No. III.—(Concluded.)

SUPPLEMENTAL TABULAR STATEMENT of the Summary of Returns received from the Jails of Bezwada and Cannanore, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the official year 1859-60.

JAILS.	Number of Prisoners confined on the 30th April 1860.						Number of Prisoners admitted during the year.		Total number sentenced to terms of, or under								Average number of Convicts now in Jail who have		Average number of Prisoners in Jail during the year.		Deaths during the year.		Escapes and re-apprehensions.		Total Deaths during the year.	Total Charges for the year.		Food Establishment.		Extra Establishment.		Diet.		Clothing.		Bedding and Sundries.		Average cost of each Prisoner for Diet and Clothing.		Average cost of each Prisoner on the whole expenses for the year.		
	Convicts.	On Security.	Confirmed and under trial.	State Prisoners.	Debtors.	Insane.	Total Prisoners in Jail.	On Criminal charges.	Debtors.	1 month and under.	6 months and above 1 month.	3 years and above 6 months.	7 years and above 3 years.	14 years and above 7 years.	Above 14 years.	For life.	To death.	Transported.	Convicts now in Jail who have served out their sentences.	Suicides or Executions.	Wounded or Carpenters.	Weavers.	In 1st year of imprisonment.	After 1st year of imprisonment.	Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.																	
																												Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Total as per former Statement ...	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	4,188	309	906	1,036	1,138	1,414	37	14	36	676	98	166	192	332	68	43	324	3,54,136	3	7½	67,662	15	7	97,324	15	4,72,276	6	3½	11,615	7	0½	23,204	7	9	992	10	6	2,947	14	2	
Salem, Magistrate ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,375	7	11	0	0	0	604	12	0	1,292	2	6	103	0	0	174	12	3	25	5	13	43	2	37	We prisoners were removed to the Zillah Jail in January, and the Statement is made up from Monthly Returns.
Cannanore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	28	26	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,626	15	11	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	2,429	14	6	200	0	0	534	15	5	32	15	11	59	11	9	Statement received on the 16th June.
Grand Total to be substituted	5,366	337	306	35	134	26	6,204	7,343	4,188	309	906	1,062	1,166	1,440	37	14	39	678	98	166	192	332	68	43	324	3,61,210	3	5½	69,186	15	7	97,929	15	4,76,010	14	5½	11,918	7	0½	23,914	3	9	1,051	0	6	2,149	12	10	

OOTACAMUND;
Office of Inspector General of Jails,
The 11th June 1860.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

APPENDIX No. IV.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Total 1859-60.		1858-59.		Comparison.			
											Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	159,606	4,47,705	82,459	101,577	2,092	6,911	244,157	556,193	231,636	533,985	12,521	22,208	0	0
2. Vizagapatam	14,161	1,17,988	11,365	46,299	35	127	25,561	164,414	24,270	156,015	1,291	8,399	0	0
3. Godavery	113,271	5,67,722	217,526	978,804	3,120	17,230	333,917	1,563,756	333,084	1,483,037	833	80,719	0	0
4. Krishna District ...	148,724	6,20,704	1,309,783	1,900,609	10,384	47,277	1,468,891	2,568,590	1,391,349	2,382,345	77,542	186,245	0	0
5. Nellore	127,700	6,69,754	355,683	511,345	19,210	106,620	502,593	1,287,719	454,421	1,258,464	48,172	29,255	0	0
6. Cuddapah	71,155	8,00,736	834,329	926,047	45,298	387,955	950,782	2,114,738	934,147	2,046,586	16,635	68,152	0	0
7. Bellary	143,076	8,03,552	1,843,076	1,208,602	0	0	1,986,152	2,012,154	1,869,441	1,994,406	116,711	17,748	0	0
8. Kurnool	20,633	2,24,476	1,021,046	1,119,708	16,963	115,788	1,058,642	1,459,972	1,008,289	1,404,227	50,353	55,745	0	0
9. Chingleput	198,095	9,13,162	82,701	127,826	1,449	6,348	282,245	1,047,336	285,345	1,095,238	0	6	3,100	47,902
10. N. Division of Arcot ...	190,787	11,29,812	356,193	547,261	0	0	546,980	1,677,073	513,534	1,608,124	33,446	68,949	0	0
11. S. Division of Arcot ...	245,603	15,00,348	734,343	1,581,614	4,254	24,577	984,200	3,106,539	954,738	3,025,091	29,462	81,448	0	0
12. Tanjore	670,571	34,30,087	140,244	173,163	33,276	117,425	844,091	3,720,675	828,693	3,694,986	15,398	25,689	0	0
13. Trichinopoly	139,025	7,61,305	414,234	546,911	38,532	116,146	591,791	1,424,362	581,056	1,353,366	10,735	70,996	0	0
14. Madura	451,735	6,05,319	26,492	83,193	120,200	564,719	598,427	1,253,231	557,070	1,192,947	41,357	60,284	0	0
15. Tinnevelly	213,627	15,42,793	664,439	521,136	14,781	35,255	892,847	2,099,184	848,096	2,723,612	44,751	0	0	624,428
16. Coimbatore	73,693	5,25,904	1,224,551	1,082,136	145,538	438,730	1,443,782	2,046,770	1,397,766	2,028,077	46,016	18,693	0	0
17. Salem	56,706	4,18,938	835,990	1,226,577	15,601	85,597	908,297	1,731,112	899,827	1,699,075	8,470	32,037	0	0
18. North Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. South Canara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Malabar	0	11,46,870	92,506	59,203	0	446,578	0	1,652,651	0	1,649,778	0	2,873	0	0
21. Madras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	3,038,168	16,227,175	10,246,960	12,742,011	470,733	2,517,283	13,663,355	31,486,469	13,112,762	31,329,359	553,693	8,29,440	3,100	672,330
										Net increase ...	550,593	1.57,110		

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APPENDIX

B.—*STATEMENT showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in compared with*

Districts.	Rice, 1st sort per Garce.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.		Cholem or Jonnalloo.		Cumbu.		Raggi.		Varagu.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	215	215	184	200	85	86	79	79	146	132	122	137	110	105	0	0
Vizagapatam ...	260	239	234	217	110	99	109	91	126	109	111	103	119	110	87	83
Godaveri ...	207	211	199	197	94	95	84	88	105	100	88	86	102	90	74	84
Krishna District ...	281	278	263	261	118	118	115	111	164	153	97	122	132	128	71	116
Nelloro ...	322	287	295	249	156	138	142	119	175	161	155	141	153	135	105	87
Cuddapah ...	383	381	342	334	171	168	154	149	183	195	178	189	172	184	144	154
Bellary ...	341	337	315	310	154	152	142	139	193	193	157	184	142	167	115	152
Kurnool ...	338	385	293	341	152	162	133	148	134	171	143	180	122	154	0	0
Chingleput ...	363	308	327	279	159	131	142	118	211	211	188	175	198	178	100	88
Northern Division of Arcot ...	371	271	302	256	142	117	120	107	190	116	152	120	182	155	58	84
Southern Division of Arcot ...	382	301	370	264	178	137	162	121	202	161	195	155	192	151	88	88
Tanjore ...	372	301	339	269	170	137	156	123	205	156	176	137	180	136	112	84
Trichinopoly ...	450	382	435	354	202	169	201	154	219	194	215	186	207	184	145	90
Madura ...	447	325	393	285	211	152	184	136	162	113	162	121	188	142	118	92
Tinnevelly ...	450	347	385	302	207	136	174	129	231	162	207	144	201	139	115	122
Coimbatore ...	489	400	425	364	266	180	195	165	272	167	212	141	224	154	191	132
Salem ...	431	347	387	309	199	161	177	142	237	178	205	160	214	168	132	109
North Canara ...	313	339	282	326	106	134	106	134	118	153	0	0	129	152	0	0
South Canara ...	343	390	304	350	0	0	129	150	132	137	0	0	151	180	0	0
Malabar ...	393	471	354	431	173	224	156	205	224	190	217	239	168	216	192	0
Madras ...	381	332	357	310	156	130	116	123	172	155	209	149	182	165	252	218
Average ...	358	316	323	296	160	141	142	130	181	157	168	151	165	152	123	111

No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1859-60
1858-59.

Horse Gram.		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingly Oil Seeds.		Lamp Oil Seeds.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
153	148	223	226	226	248	299	264	297	279	191	208	52	80	852	840	62	64
131	131	214	210	233	216	353	242	327	231	166	190	97	59	858	780	63	63
154	153	214	250	277	283	297	255	256	237	151	168	80	80	740	640	90	90
174	150	240	262	343	338	265	222	212	224	183	184	88	69	995	910	29	36
203	172	322	318	380	362	334	297	245	222	156	167	82	79	800	800	103	65
216	212	374	399	309	323	0	0	238	267	233	237	81	81	900	835	75	70
182	186	321	314	246	265	0	0	163	206	284	307	77	72	1,072	926	75	70
156	191	247	290	250	269	237	289	164	138	215	231	21	23	812	827	77	81
271	248	383	379	171	0	0	0	0	0	144	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
221	192	378	310	378	363	307	258	312	240	175	176	40	80	460	660	60	80
250	200	407	343	482	553	0	308	0	282	167	196	32	26	500	560	46	65
264	210	348	300	434	518	479	402	330	247	135	164	39	31	0	115	33	42
299	220	383	339	500	532	425	390	375	299	214	253	120	120	840	840	40	40
257	166	304	255	413	520	484	257	369	241	169	178	0	0	65	70	40	40
298	201	449	385	519	703	385	419	0	290	169	181	21	22	80	60	100	80
271	151	391	329	399	455	413	397	327	188	302	315	19	19	570	852	50	33
236	169	346	283	393	431	319	320	268	270	236	267	60	80	660	700	100	100
154	180	210	226	188	224	0	0	92	96	145	182	0	83	0	0	26	20
197	191	245	260	262	252	0	0	0	0	141	174	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	381	329	342	344	365	405	373	334	300	200	210	100	105	600	780	107	125
228	197	303	310	335	381	305	360	283	268	133	157	75	66	880	860	31	28
220	193	316	301	377	380	354	316	270	238	186	205	64	65	687	670	64	63

APPENDIX

C.—*STATEMENT showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts*

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858-59.	1859-60.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	10,40,899	9,79,419	0	61,480	75,324	73,022
2. Vizagapatam	13,15,106	12,75,944	0	39,162	72,527	68,466
3. Godaveri	24,92,248	26,07,085	1,14,837	0	1,33,078	1,31,203
4. Krishna	31,64,858	27,42,681	0	4,22,177	85,352	88,635
5. Nellore	19,99,728	19,46,335	0	53,393	38,986	36,289
6. Cuddapah	17,72,666	17,57,792	0	14,874	1,08,680	1,04,116
7. Bellary	20,31,149	18,81,246	0	1,49,903	2,84,942	2,66,096
8. Kurnool	13,08,004	14,43,173	1,35,169	0	1,09,788	1,21,649
9. Chingleput	12,56,224	13,01,972	45,748	0	81,099	94,717
10. Northern Division of Arcot	23,17,518	21,72,361	0	1,45,157	1,42,286	1,35,017
11. Southern Division of Arcot	27,94,890	27,14,865	0	80,025	1,32,630	1,34,750
12. Tanjore	51,72,926	45,34,472	0	6,38,454	2,29,306	2,20,883
13. Trichinopoly	13,49,382	14,74,909	1,25,527	0	25,084	27,183
14. Madura	19,42,073	21,58,657	2,16,584	0	77,125	80,406
15. Tinnevelly	32,89,174	27,54,888	0	5,34,286	42,892	40,350
16. Coimbatore	23,80,009	26,29,762	2,49,753	0	1,25,767	1,23,956
17. Salem	19,21,083	22,40,217	3,19,134	0	1,35,288	1,33,759
18. North Canara	5,74,746	6,73,569	98,823	0	13,744	16,983
19. South Canara	16,27,355	16,63,146	35,791	0	67,901	77,736
20. Malabar	16,97,161	16,98,170	1,015	0	86,103	82,733
21. Madras	73,095	81,329	8,234	0	7,65,689	8,70,291
22. Sea Customs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	4,15,20,294	4,07,31,998	13,50,615	21,38,911	28,33,591	29,28,240
			Net ...	7,88,296		

No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1859-60, *compared with* 1858-59.

Salt.		Sea Customs.		Moturpha.		Stamps.	
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,56,467	7,21,990	25,642	83,457	16,683	16,610	18,407	17,938
1,57,592	2,01,568	50,605	31,135	29,048	29,023	19,980	22,856
2,43,577	2,80,469	50,523	81,848	58,836	58,439	30,301	30,462
5,11,682	7,07,346	1,010	9,348	54,248	51,109	29,997	29,433
6,72,677	6,10,331	660	334	17,058	16,871	22,576	26,455
0	0	0	0	1,12,805	1,05,473	29,229	32,949
0	0	0	0	2,02,580	1,90,392	34,656	36,734
0	0	0	0	92,773	1,00,384	13,553	16,829
2,10,430	2,40,150	0	0	34,013	30,494	18,602	20,231
0	0	0	0	50,671	40,206	38,648	38,062
3,88,894	1,78,223	19,204	34,012	44,519	43,537	28,366	31,392
6,76,372	6,24,770	1,35,751	2,76,067	42,080	43,591	98,835	95,844
0	0	0	0	5,664	6,910	30,026	34,131
4,31,902	4,37,082	16,382	34,413	0	0	48,240	60,210
3,77,706	4,16,006	19,939	27,749	94,016	96,200	43,195	51,254
0	0	0	0	55,292	57,530	30,659	32,343
0	0	0	0	62,799	78,884	37,285	30,489
1,47,911	1,92,950	6,264	18,795	1,000	1,699	9,331	7,140
3,88,873	4,06,813	26,092	40,233	16,947	14,990	83,876	93,275
5,17,540	6,27,360	84,817	73,447	1,12,221	1,12,306	1,29,908	1,31,775
6,40,690	8,13,605	0	0	0	0	11,509	15,304
0	0	9,54,300	16,44,801	0	0	0	0
60,24,313	64,58,763	13,91,409	23,55,639	11,03,253	10,94,648	8,07,179	8,55,098

APPENDIX

C.—*STATEMENT showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of*

Districts.	Frontier duty.		Total Sundry Sources.		Total Sundry Sources.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	0	0	7,92,523	9,13,017	1,20,494	0
2. Vizagapatam	0	0	3,29,752	3,53,048	23,296	0
3. Godaveri	7,743	12,609	5,24,058	5,95,030	70,972	0
4. Krishna	0	0	6,82,289	8,85,871	2,03,582	0
5. Nellore	0	0	7,51,977	6,90,280	0	61,697
6. Cuddapah	0	0	2,50,714	2,42,538	0	8,176
7. Bellary	0	0	5,22,178	4,93,222	0	28,956
8. Kurnool	0	0	2,16,114	2,38,854	22,740	0
9. Chingleput	0	0	3,44,144	3,85,592	41,448	0
10. Northern Division of Arcot	0	0	2,31,605	2,13,285	0	18,320
11. Southern Division of Arcot	78,460	63,799	6,92,073	4,85,813	0	2,06,260
12. Tanjore	20,999	43,236	12,05,343	13,04,391	99,048	0
13. Trichinopoly	0	0	60,774	68,224	7,450	0
14. Madura	234	329	5,74,083	6,12,440	38,357	0
15. Tinnevelly	40,368	56,073	6,18,116	6,87,632	69,516	0
16. Coimbatore	0	0	2,11,718	2,13,892	2,111	0
17. Salem	0	0	2,35,372	2,43,132	7,760	0
18. North Canara	22,307	37,628	2,00,557	2,75,195	74,638	0
19. South Canara	25,742	25,659	6,09,431	6,58,706	49,275	0
20. Malabar	209	304	9,30,798	10,27,925	97,127	0
21. Madras	0	0	14,17,888	16,99,200	2,81,312	0
22. Sea Customs	0	0	9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	0
Total ...	1,96,062	2,39,637	1,23,55,807	1,39,32,025	18,99,627	3,23,409
				Net ...	15,76,218	

No. IV.—*(Concluded.)*

the Madras Presidency, for the Official year 1859-60, *compared with* 1858-59.—*(Concluded.)*

Extra Revenue and Interest Account.		Grand Total.			
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,547	11,226	18,42,969	19,03,662	60,693	0
1,599	2,370	16,46,457	16,31,362	0	15,095
7,395	14,929	30,23,701	32,17,044	1,93,343	0
21,585	13,801	38,68,732	36,42,353	0	2,26,379
6,111	7,403	27,57,816	26,44,018	0	1,13,798
15,721	15,304	20,39,101	20,15,634	0	23,467
22,221	36,345	25,75,548	24,10,813	0	1,64,735
8,444	17,748	15,32,562	16,99,775	1,67,213	0
11,569	20,166	16,11,937	17,07,730	95,793	0
8,282	11,415	25,57,405	23,97,061	0	1,60,344
16,642	18,936	35,03,605	32,19,614	0	2,83,991
25,791	32,370	64,04,060	58,71,233	0	5,32,827
4,756	9,260	14,14,912	15,52,393	1,37,481	0
10,305	8,283	25,26,461	27,79,380	2,52,919	0
11,836	15,486	39,19,126	34,58,006	0	4,61,120
7,080	6,217	25,98,807	28,49,808	2,51,001	0
8,388	10,599	21,64,843	24,93,948	3,29,105	0
1,557	2,558	7,76,860	9,51,322	1,74,462	0
9,510	10,407	22,46,296	23,32,259	85,963	0
3,053	3,078	26,31,012	27,29,179	98,167	0
8,758	19,840	14,99,741	18,00,369	3,00,628	0
0	0	9,54,300	16,44,801	6,90,501	0
2,20,150	2,87,741	5,40,96,251	5,49,51,764	28,37,269	19,81,756
			Net ...	8,55,513	

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. V.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts, Disbursements and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, *from* 1*st May* 1859 *to* 30*th April* 1860, *published in accordance with the* 44*th Section of the above Act.*

Names of Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total balance to credit of the Port.	Total deficit against the Port.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bimlipatam	1,515 1 10	270 8 0	1,244 9 10	0 0 0	2,694 10 3	0 0 0
Vizagapatam	1,784 11 8	2,022 13 6	0 0 0	238 1 10	0 0 0	952 7 6
Cocanada	6,048 12 0	4,969 5 1	1,079 6 11	0 0 0	2,790 13 10	0 0 0
Masulipatam	986 10 1	4,477 4 1	0 0 0	3,490 10 0	0 0 0	6,512 12 11
Madras	44,134 10 7	26,662 12 2	17,471 14 5	0 0 0	50,459 10 2	0 0 0
Cuddalore	979 13 6	1,210 11 6	0 0 0	230 14 0	454 12 11	0 0 0
Tranquebar	858 0 10	126 0 0	732 0 10	0 0 0	1,629 15 2	0 0 0
Negapatam	2,638 13 9	1,135 1 1	1,503 12 8	0 0 0	4,462 5 8	0 0 0
Tuticorin	4,522 4 6	3,486 1 6	1,036 3 0	0 0 0	1,876 12 4	0 0 0
Cochin	4,447 10 4	3,480 1 8	967 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	570 1 1
Calicut	2,764 5 1	2,033 3 8	731 1 5	0 0 0	2,796 4 11	0 0 0
Tellicherry	826 12 1	746 15 4	79 12 9	0 0 0	811 7 7	0 0 0
Cannanore	1,512 4 3	89 7 5	1,422 12 10	0 0 0	3,304 10 2	0 0 0
Mangalore	2,122 1 11	619 12 7	1,502 5 4	0 0 0	2,264 11 11	0 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	75,142 0 5	51,330 1 7	27,771 8 8	3,959 9 10	73,546 2 11	8,035 5 6

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12*th June* 1860.

(Signed) J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.

No. 2.

PARTICULARS of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1859-60, *ending* 30*th April* 1860.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.			VALUE OF		DUTY ON		Sea Custom Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
GANJAM	Ganjam	16	7,102	0 0 0	16	5,188	0 0 0	35	6,126	0 0 0	67	18,416	0 0 0	2,46,952 0 0	1,23,150 0 0	17,645 8 0	31 0 0	17,676 8 0
	Munsoorcottah	41	21,605	0 0 0	27	10,013	0 0 0	54	7,453	0 0 0	122	39,071	0 0 0	7,31,822 0 0	5,05,749 0 0	33,227 9 6	66 9 3	33,294 2 9
	Sonapore	6	2,554	0 0 0	4	2,394	0 0 0	23	2,955	0 0 0	33	7,903	0 0 0	77,654 0 0	85,482 0 0	4,002 8 0	0 0 0	4,002 8 0
	Barwah	4	1,416	0 0 0	1	1,200	0 0 0	26	3,283	0 0 0	31	5,899	0 0 0	65,188 0 0	7,012 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Poondy	19	3,252	0 0 0	2	320	0 0 0	79	9,741	0 0 0	100	13,313	0 0 0	1,64,724 0 0	71,064 0 0	4,764 15 11	0 0 0	4,764 15 11
	Calingapatam	30	15,183	0 0 0	17	6,739	0 0 0	30	5,132	0 0 0	77	27,054	0 0 0	3,22,053 0 0	2,08,198 0 0	23,597 4 0	121 2 4	23,718 6 4
	Total	116	51,112	0 0 0	67	26,054	0 0 0	247	34,690	0 0 0	430	1,11,856	0 0 0	16,08,593 0 0	10,00,655 0 0	83,237 13 5	218 11 7	83,456 9 0
VIZAGAPATAM	Vizagapatam	44	34,968$\frac{24}{30}$	467 3 3	3	1,564$\frac{10}{30}$	37 14 3	94	10,979$\frac{18}{30}$	585 7 5	141	47,513$\frac{22}{30}$	1,190 9 1	7,06,038 0 0	1,69,265 0 0	1,969 8 7	0 0 0	1,969 8 7
	Coondah	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1	25$\frac{23}{30}$	0 0 0	1	25$\frac{23}{30}$	0 0 0	2 0 0	198 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Doodemadka	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	7	1,128$\frac{15}{30}$	0 0 0	7	1,128$\frac{15}{30}$	0 0 0	22,308 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Bimlipatam	42	24,429$\frac{21}{30}$	913 11 6	13	8,698$\frac{8}{30}$	388 13 0	42	3,931	182 10 0	97	37,059$\frac{29}{30}$	1,484 2 6	18,95,818 0 0	4,37,069 0 0	20,343 9 1	4,244 12 5	24,588 5 6
	Pentakotta	5	802$\frac{15}{30}$	0 0 0	4	1,631$\frac{15}{30}$	0 0 0	4	315$\frac{15}{30}$	0 0 0	13	2,750$\frac{15}{30}$	0 0 0	1,66,517 0 0	2,511 0 0	4,282 5 11	0 0 0	4,282 5 11
	Total	91	60,201$\frac{15}{30}$	1,379 14 11	20	11,894$\frac{15}{30}$	426 11 3	148	16,380$\frac{28}{30}$	768 1 5	259	88,476$\frac{11}{30}$	2,674 11 7	27,90,683 0 0	6,09,043 0 0	26,595 7 7	4,244 12 5	30,840 4 0
GODAVARI DISTRICT	Coringa	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	193	32,182	1,899 0 10	193	32,182	1,899 0 10	7,70,486 0 0	1,81,482 0 0	16,811 4 0	209 8 2	17,020 12 2
	Cocanada	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	0	0	0 0 0	125	58,587	3,645 12 6	18,17,746 0 0	1,88,715 0 0	61,849 10 5	2,538 10 10	64,388 5 3
	Narsapore	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	2,59,677 0 0	97,692 0 0	438 12 0	0 0 0	438 12 0
	Total	72	37,102	2,302 14 11	53	21,485	1,342 13 7	193	32,182	1,899 0 10	318	90,769	5,544 13 4	28,47,909 0 0	4,67,889 0 0	79,099 10 5	2,748 3 0	81,847 13 5
KRISTNA DISTRICT	Masulipatam	29	11,440	416 6 6	2	735	45 13 0	324	11,880$\frac{1}{2}$	424 4 7	355	33,055$\frac{1}{2}$	886 10 1	4,70,586 0 0	7,55,791 0 0	4,810 13 6	1,871 9 4	6,31 13 0
GUNTOOR	Epoorpolliem	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Nesampatam	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Cottapolem	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Mootoopilly	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
SOUTH ARCOT	Cuddalore	36	9,173	357 12 6	0	0	0 0 0	199	9,883$\frac{1}{2}$	250 15 5	235	19,056$\frac{1}{2}$	808 11 11	5,18,367 7 9	32,723 9 9	18,020 12 11	3,601 6 5	21,622 3 4
	Porto Novo	41	7,222$\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	3	430	0 0 0	124	4,333$\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	168	11,986	0 0 0	1,82,303 10 2	41,977 10 0	8,036 12 9	4,356 0 11	12,392 13 8
	Mutkanum	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total	77	16,395$\frac{1}{2}$	357 12 6	3	430	0 0 0	323	14,217	250 15 5	403	31,042$\frac{1}{2}$	808 11 11	7,00,671 1 11	74,701 3 9	26,057 9 8	7,957 7 4	34,015 1 0
TANJORE	Negore	305	23,423	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	305	23,423	0 0 0	40,423 0 0	1,66,586 0 0	1,869 14 2	9,673 13 2	11,543 11 4
	Negaratam	487	54,287	2,306 4 9	11	3,554	222 2 0	0	0	0 0 0	498	57,841	2,522 6 9	10,39,103 0 0	11,61,815 0 0	70,718 1 2	1,07,931 12 5	1,81,172 4 4
	Toptoory	934	19,039	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	934	19,039	0 0 0	96,288 0 0	7,001 0 0	5,596 10 5	720 10 3	6,317 4 8
	Mootoopettah	1,022	37,067	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1,022	37,067	0 0 0	4,13,354 0 0	30,069 0 0	38,415 12 10	3,025 3 1	41,440 15 11
	Teroomulvassel	418	26,210	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	418	26,210	0 0 0	3,36,753 0 0	27,778 0 0	30,247 2 3	2,851 12 3	33,098 14 6
	Tranquebar	19	6,316	394 12 6	10	2,891	180 11 0	129	9,027	275 7 4	158	18,234	880 14 10	4,20,789 0 0	19,959 0 0	34,181 12 10	2,112 3 6	37,144 15 2
	Total	3,185	1,66,842	2,695 1 3	21	6,445	402 13 0	129	9,027	275 7 4	3,335	1,81,314	3,373 5 7	23,40,690 0 0	14,13,208 0 0	1,81,022 5 8	1,26,315 6 8	3,10,718 1 11

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.—(*Concluded.*)

PARTICULARS of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1859-60, *ending* 30*th April* 1860.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PORTS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.			VALUE OF		DUTY ON		Sea Custom Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
MADURA	Keelakarry ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Davepatam ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Paumben ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Tondy ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
TINNEVELLY	Vepaur ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Tuticorin ...	138	21,630¾	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 0	112	9,157½	188 5 4	255	26,064	4,511 13 3	29,41,186 0 0	1,92,452 0 0	8,314 10 6	12,454 5 6	20,769 0 0
	Colpatam ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Coolasagarayatam ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	138	21,630¾	3,892 15 11	5	2,296	430 8 0	112	2,137¾	188 5 4	255	26,064	4,511 13 3	29,41,186 0 0	1,92,452 0 0	8,314 10 6	12,454 5 6	20,769 0 0
MALABAR	Cannanore ...	50	17,766	747 14 2	7	4,211	242 13 0	1,620	31,715	517 2 7	1,677	53,692	1,507 13 9	9,81,909 0 0	17,20,227 0 0	1,739 3 9	1,000 6 6	2,739 10 3
	Tellicherry ...	21	8,051	467 10 6	5	1,321	79 2 6	1,315	20,514	279 15 1	1,341	29,886	826 12 1	7,05,891 0 0	11,11,320 0 0	1,311 11 5	554 9 3	1,866 4 8
	Callay ...	2	274	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	434	7,316	0 0 0	436	7,590	0 0 0	61,610 0 0	2,05,871 0 0	186 5 8	1 1 8	187 7 4
	Baragaree ...	8	1,361	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	896	19,350	0 0 0	904	20,891	0 0 0	7,06,828 0 0	4,26,688 0 0	17 3 0	1,855 4 6	1,872 7 6
	Quilandy ...	1	664	0 0 0	3	1,428	0 0 0	415	7,405	0 0 0	419	9,497	0 0 0	1,43,969 0 0	1,69,809 0 0	196 9 9	295 9 7	492 3 4
	Calicut ...	80	23,299	838 6 10	6	981	29 0 0	2,110	66,343	1,755 10 3	2,196	90,623	2,623 4 1	18,51,601 0 0	29,44,163 0 0	10,614 6 7	5,967 4 9	16,581 0 4
	Tanjore ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	303	6,729	0 0 0	303	6,729	0 0 0	1,98,114 0 0	11,051 0 0	58 0 8	98 10 4	156 11 0
	Poonany ...	5	776	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	1,105	27,306	0 0 0	1,110	28,082	0 0 0	12,22,847 0 0	1,41,165 0 0	470 13 10	245 9 0	716 6 10
	Chonghat ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	86	2,850	0 0 0	86	2,850	0 0 0	53,651 0 0	8,556 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Cochin ...	209	41,803	1,649 2 2	25	9,090	505 14 9	1,385	37,076	781 14 11	1,619	87,969	2,937 6 10	19,08,960 0 0	20,63,934 0 0	30,680 12 3	17,716 9 5	48,397 5 8
	Total ...	376	93,994	3,703 8 8	46	17,031	857 1 3	9,669	2,26,784	3,334 10 10	10,091	3,37,809	7,895 4 9	78,35,380 0 0	88,02,184 0 0	45,275 2 11	27,735 1 0	73,010 3 11
SOUTH CANARA	Mangalore ...	45	13,253½	524 8 0	142	20,827½	986 11 6	1,705	36,935½	459 1 10	1,892	71,016½	1,970 5 4	22,03,188 0 0	26,65,980 0 0	3,703 14 6	25,197 5 3	28,961 3 9
	Bekal ...	0	0	0 0 0	23	1,822	0 0 0	525	6,705½	0 0 0	548	8,327½	0 0 0	34,923 0 0	2,16,118 0 0	0 0 0	1,240 1 2	1,240 1 2
	Oudipy ...	0	0	0 0 0	9	253½	0 0 0	398	5,139	0 0 0	407	5,392½	0 0 0	1,09,423 0 0	3,49,704 0 0	17 12 6	463 12 6	481 8 6
	Barcoor ...	0	0	0 0 0	28	2,275	0 0 0	290	4,965	0 0 0	318	7,240	0 0 0	90,697 0 0	7,36,270 0 0	29 14 5	4,701 9 8	4,731 8 1
	Total ...	45	13,253½	524 8 0	202	24,978	986 11 6	2,918	53,745½	459 1 10	3,165	91,976½	1,970 5 4	24,38,231 0 0	39,68,072 0 0	3,811 9 5	31,602 12 1	35,414 5 6
NORTH CANARA	Cundapore ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Butkul ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Coompta ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Tuddry ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Ankolah ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Madras ...	375	2,43,879	31,272 0 0	57	28,695	4,529 0 0	663	67,118	5,249 0 0	1,095	3,39,692	41,050 0 0	1,11,03,869 0 0	1,64,25,524 0 0	1,86,762 0 0	13,87,813 0 0	15,74,575 0 0

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT'S OFFICE,
The 12*th June* 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.

LIST of Vessels permitted, under Act XXI. of 1858, *to carry Native Passengers during the official year* 1859-60.

Name of Vessels.	Owner's Name.	Number of Native Passengers permitted to carry.	Tonnage.	Commander's Name.	Officers.	Crew.	From what Port.	To what Port.	Number of Passengers actually embarked.
Ship "Blanch"	Thomas Baynton ...	85	741	Sillaman	10	50	Tellicherry ...	Jeddah ...	35
Barque "Util Rahman Seraskur"	Adjee Furz Oin Issen ...	50	704	Abdoola Moolla	10	50	Ditto	Ditto ...	50
Ship "Hamedy"	Shaik Ally	120½	733$\frac{79}{95}$	Nassar	2	60	Calicut	Ditto ...	78
Barque "Cully Billass"	Ram Chauder Sein ...	199½	299	Ram Chauder Sein	2	30	Ditto	Ditto ...	147
Ditto "Attieth Ryman" ...	Babakun Guthan ...	252	602	Babakun Guthan	2	50	Ditto	Ditto ...	134
Ditto "Shuttel Phernt" ...	Hajee Ebrahim Jumall..	40	162	Nacoda Hassee Abdoola Yaffil	2	23	Cannanore ...	Ditto ...	40
Ditto "Mary Anne"	Hadjee Almaz Yusuff ...	594	664	Abdaraman Pakoor	3	50	Quilandy ...	Ditto ...	157

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Earnings and Estimated Expenses of the Steamers engaged in the Rangoon and Northern Ports line of Packets, from 11*th May to* 2*nd November* 1859.

Vessels.	Private.		Public.		Freight earned on each trip.	Estimated expense of Establishment.	Remarks.
	Passage.	Freight.	Passage.	Freight.	Total.	Total.	
Steamer "Coromandel," H. M. I. N.	2,694 0 0	972 1 11	17,797 8 0	15 6 3	21,479 0 2	23,500 0 0	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M.	3,172 12 0	1,600 15 6	19,823 0 0	4,241 1 4	28,837 12 10	22,700 0 0	
Ditto "Dalhousie," H. M. I. N.	1,374 0 0	117 1 7	15,379 8 0	94 7 0	16,965 0 7	19,066 1 6	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M.	4,744 8 0	618 4 11	20,261 0 0	1,653 8 9	27,277 5 8	22,700 0 0	
Ditto "Sydney," B. M.	1,343 8 0	652 15 8	29,549 0 0	1,007 6 9	32,552 14 5	22,700 0 0	
Ditto "Prince Arthur," H. M. I. N.	426 8 0	21 2 6	23,970 0 0	1 5 4	24,418 15 10	21,432 10 6	

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—(Continued.)

No. 5.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March* 20, 1860.

The Government of Madras are prepared to receive offers, through the Superintendent of Marine, for the establishment of a line of Steamers of not less than 600 tons gross and 150 horse-power, or thereabout, between Madras, the Northern Ports and Rangoon, on the following conditions :—

1*st*. That a Steamer be despatched to Rangoon two days after the arrival of the first or second Suez Steamer of the month as may hereafter be decided, touching at Masulipatam, Cocanada and Vizagapatam, and that she return to Madras by the same route.

2*nd*. That she carry all Mails free of expense to Government.

3*rd*. That she shall afford the regulated space below decks for at least 100 Natives, accommodation (cabin) for 5 Officers and 3 Warrant Officers, and stowage in the hold for 30 tons of Stores.

4*th*. That the Freight and Passage Money shall be according to the following scale :—

Between	Cabin passage.	Intermediate passage.	Children, Cabin passage.		Deck passage.		Freight per ton of 50 cubic feet.	Treasure.
			Above 7 and under 16 years.	Under 7.	Europeans.	Natives.		
					Children, half-fare.			
Madras and Masulipatam ..	60	24 ...	30 0	15 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	18	½ per cent.
Ditto Coringa ..	70	28 ...	35 0	17 8	17 5 4	12 10 8	21	do.
Ditto Vizagapatam ..	80	32 ...	40 0	20 0	18 10 8	14 0 0	24	do.
Ditto Rangoon ..	150	60 ...	75 0	37 8	26 10 8	20 0 0	45	do.
Masulipatam and Coringa ..	30	12 ...	15 0	7 8	8 0 0	6 0 0	15	do.
Ditto Vizagapatam ..	40	16 ...	20 0	10 0	9 5 4	6 10 8	18	do.
Ditto Rangoon ..	135	54 ...	67 8	34 0	24 0 0	18 0 0	40	do.
Coringa and Vizagapatam ..	30	12 ...	15 0	7 8	8 0 0	6 0 0	15	do.
Ditto Rangoon. ..	120	48 ...	60 0	30 0	21 5 4	16 0 0	35	do.
Vizagapatam and Rangoon..	105	42 ...	52 8	26 0	18 10 8	14 0 0	30	do.

5th. That each Cabin Passenger be permitted to carry 3 cwts. baggage, and each Deck Passenger 40 lbs., exclusive of their Arms and Knapsacks; and that extra space be allowed for the Men's provisions which will be supplied by the Commissariat.

6th. That the Commander be held responsible for the custody and issue of the provisions in the mode adopted on board Government Transports or other vessels carrying Troops; and

7th. That in the event of the Steamer failing to keep to her time of departure from Madras the subsidy and guarantee shall not be claimable, and that in all cases the subsidy shall not be payable until the vessel has accomplished her voyage out and home."

2. The Government will guarantee Freight and Passage Money to the extent of (7,500) seven thousand and five hundred Rupees on each full trip from Madras and back.

3. Cabin Passengers are to be provided with a liberal table, including liquors.

4. Intermediate passage is intended for Warrant Officers, who are entitled to a plain substantial mess without liquor.

5. Deck Passengers will be fed by the Government, but the Commander will be required to take charge of, issue and cook their food.

6. Parties tendering should state full particulars of the vessel or vessels they would propose to employ, more especially as to age, tonnage, horse-power and 'tween-deck accommodation for Troops; and the subsidy required should be stated for the voyage from Madras and back.

7. No penalties will be stipulated for in the event of failure.

8. Tenders should be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine, Madras, and despatched so as to arrive not later than the 31st July next.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Nation.	Date of Wreck.	At what Port.	Remarks.
"Monarque" ..	French ..	3rd October 1859 ..	10 miles south of Hope Island, Coringa ..	This vessel when on the voyage from Pondicherry to Cocanada in ballast, sprung a leak and foundered at the spot mentioned. Crew all saved in the ship's boats. The vessel sank in deep water and was disposed of by public sale, under instructions from the French authorities at Yanam.
"Kindrochat" ..	British ..	27th November ,, ..	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	The "Kindrochat" was from Calcutta, bound to Madras, she struck at the place stated at 4 A. M. on the given date, the vessel soon began to break up; only one seaman belonging to the Crew was saved, and 9 out of 39 Sepoys who were passengers by her. A good deal of the cargo, consisting chiefly of malt liquor, was saved.
"Jeune Albert" ..	French ..	6th December ,, ..	At Callingapatam ..	Was lying in Callingapatam Roads when bad weather was experienced, and being unable from the direction of the wind to proceed to sea, was gradually drifted on shore and became a total wreck. Crew all saved.
"Louise Amelie" ..	British ..	11th January 1860..	Near Bundermalunka, a village south of Coringa.	Was wrecked while on the passage from Pondicherry to Cocanada at about 8-30 P. M. on the given date. Crew all saved—also the cargo and stores.
"Pearl" ..	Ditto ..	7th February ,, ..	Cochin Roads ..	Caught fire on the afternoon of the given date, the vessel was scuttled and beached. Cargo, &c., partly saved. The accident appears, from evidence given at the time, to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of the cargo.

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'s OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Receipt and Expenditure of Coals at Madras, during the official year 1859-60.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	7,102	6	2	13
Received from England on contract	4,163	8	0	0
Loan from the Agent, P. & O. Company	1,818	13	0	21
Purchases here	266	2	2	22
Total ...	13,350	10	2	0
Expended	12,224	14	2	15
Balance on hand ...	1,125	16	3	13

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Coals at Out-Ports.

COCANADA.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	883	15	0	12
Receipts	62	15	3	27
Total ...	946	11	0	11
Expenditure	912	9	3	6
Balance on hand ...	34	3	1	5

BIMLIPATAM.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	239	10	0	0
Expenditure	137	10	0	0
Balance on hand ...	102	10	0	0

MUNSOORCOTTAH.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Balance on hand	163	0	0	0
Expenditure	37	0	0	0
Balance on hand ...	126	0	0	0

COCHIN.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
Receipts	80	0	0	0
Expenditure	80	0	0	0

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—(Continued).

No. 8.

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Madras.			
Master Attendant and Marine Store-keeper	1,250 0 0		
Assistant Master Attendant	500 0 0		
2nd Assistant Master Attendant	250 0 0		
		2,000 0 0	
Head Writer	86 8 0		
Writer	35 0 0		
Ditto	25 0 0		
Ditto	20 0 0		
Ditto	15 0 0		
Marine Store Conicopoly	10 8 0		
Moochee	12 8 0		
1 Signaller	21 0 0		
1 Ditto	15 0 0		
Head Peon.....	10 8 0		
12 Peons, on Rupees 7 each	84 0 0		
1 Sweeper	3 8 0		
		338 8 0	
Assistant Master Attendant's Establishment.			
1 Writer	30 0 0		
2 Peons, at 7 Rupees each	14 0 0		
		44 0 0	
Boat Supervisor's Establishment.			
Supervisor.....	150 0 0		
2 Peons, on Rupees 7 each	14 0 0		
		164 0 0	
Boat Establishment.			
Boat Overseer	70 0 0		
Boat Maistry	21 0 0		
Writer	17 0 0		
Accommodation Boat Tindal	12 0 0		
10 Boatmen, on Rupees 10 each	100 0 0		
Water Boy.....	5 0 0		
Washerman	1 8 0		
		226 8 0	
Small Catamaran Establishment.			
1 Head Catamaran-man	8 12 0		
7 Catamaran-men, at 7 Rupees each	49 0 0		
		57 12 0	
Large Catamaran Establishment.			
1 Maistry	17 8 0		
1 Deputy Maistry	10 8 0		
4 Catamaran-men, on Rupees 7 each	28 0 0		
1 Peon	7 0 0		
2 Divers, at 17½ Rupees each	35 0 0		
		98 0 0	
Shipping Registry Office.			
Head Writer...	13 8 0		
Assistant Clerk	20 0 0		
Conicopoly.....	10 0 0		
		43 8 0	
Shipping Master's Establishment.			
Head Writer...	35 0 0		
Accountant	21 0 0		
Peon	7 0 0		
		63 0 0	

APPENDIX No. V.—(Continued.)

No. 8.—(Continued.)

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Light at Madras.			
Superintendent	70 0 0		
Deputy ditto	21 0 0		
Light Keeper...	9 0 0		
Ditto	8 0 0		
Ditto	7 0 0		
Ditto	6 8 0		
Ditto	6 0 0		
Ditto	5 8 0		
		133 0 0	
Monsoorcottah.			3,168 4 0
1 Lascar for Flag	... ...	... ...	7 0 0
Santapillay Light.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5¼ Rupees each	22 0 0		
Washerman	1 0 0		
		81 0 0	
Bimlipatam.			
Signaller	21 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
		31 0 0	
Vizagapatam.			
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	12 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
1 Signaller	21 0 0		
1 Peon	3 8 0		
		246 8 0	
Cocanada.			358 8 0
Master Attendant	350 0 0		
Clerk	25 0 0		
3 Peons, at 6 Rupees each	18 0 0		
1 Signaller	10 8 0		
1 Look-out Peon	6 0 0		
1 Tindal	8 0 0		
5 Lascars, at 7 Rupees each	35 0 0		
		452 8 0	
Light on Hope Island.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5¼ Rupees each	22 0 0		
1 Washerman	1 0 0		
		81 0 0	
Masulipatam.			533 8 0
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	10 0 0		
Tindal for Boat Establishment	7 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
3 Signallers, at 5¼ Rupees each	15 12 0		
1 Peon	5 0 0		
1 Ditto	4 0 0		
		261 12 0	
Point Divi Light.			
Superintendent	52 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 7 Rupees each	14 0 0		
2 Ditto, at 5 ditto	10 0 0		
		76 0 0	
			337 12 0

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 8.—(*Continued.*)

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Light on Fort Flagstaff.			
Tindal	10 0 0		
2 Lascars, at 7 Rupees each	14 0 0		
		24 0 0	
Moonapolliem.			24 0 0
Superintendent for light	52 0 0		
3 Lascars, on 7 Rupees each	21 0 0		
Washerman	1 0 0		
		74 0 0	
Cuddalore.			74 0 0
Flag Serjeant	15 0 0		
Lascar	5 0 0		
		20 0 0	
Porto Novo.			
1 Lascar for Flagstaff	... ...	4 0 0	
			24 0 0
Tranquebar.			
2 Lascars for Flag	... ...	8 0 0	
Negapatam.			
Master Attendant	105 0 0		
1 Clerk	15 0 0		
1 Peon	5 0 0		
1 Signaller	4 0 0		
4 Lascars for Light	10 0 0		
		139 0 0	
Paumben.			147 0 0
Head Pilot.....	100 0 0		
Clerk	15 0 0		
4 Lascars, on 4 Rupees each	16 0 0		
2 Mussaljees for light, on 6 Rupees each	12 0 0		
		143 0 0	
Tuticorin.			143 0 0
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	15 0 0		
Tindal	7 0 0		
4 Lascars, on 6 Rupees each	24 0 0		
1 Peon	7 0 0		
		253 0 0	
Light on Hare Island.			
Superintendent	9 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 6 Rupees each	24 0 0		
		33 0 0	
Cochin.			286 0 0
Master Attendant	200 0 0		
Clerk	25 0 0		
Syrang for Anchor Boat	15 0 0		
Tindal for ditto	10 0 0		
Lascar for ditto	5 0 0		
3 Lascars for the Master Attendant's Boats, at 7 Rupees each	21 0 0		
Tindal for Flag	7 0 0		
Lascar for ditto	4 0 0		
Head Peon.....	6 0 0		
2 Peons at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
Head Boatman	6 0 0		
4 Boatmen at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
6 Temporary Lascars for the Anchor and the Master Attendant's Boats at 7 Rupees each	42 0 0		
Report Boat-hire	5 0 0		
		376 0 0	
			376 0 0

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Continued.)*

No. 8.—*(Concluded.)*

LIST of the Establishment of the different Ports.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Light Establishment.			
Brought forward			376 0 0
Tindal	6 0 0		
4 Lascars, at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
		26 0 0	
Calicut.			
Master Attendant	105 0 0		
Clerk	10 0 0		
Lascar	4 0 0		
Signaller	7 0 0		
2 Peons, at 3½ Rupees each	7 0 0		
		133 0 0	
Light Establishment.			
1 Lascar	6 0 0		
4 Mussaljees, at 5 Rupees each	20 0 0		
		26 0 0	
Tellicherry.			
1 Signaller.....	7 0 0		
1 Lascar	4 0 0		
2 Lascars for Light, at 5 Rupees each	10 0 0		
		21 0 0	
Mangalore.			206 0 0
2 Lascars for Light, at 5½ Rupees each.....	11 0 0		
		11 0 0	
Coompta.			
2 Lascars for Light, at 5½ Rupees each.....	11 0 0		
		11 0 0	
			22 0 0
			604 0 0

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

The 12th June 1860.

No. 9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

As many European Vessels now resort to the small Ports in Ganjam District, which were not readily discernible from the sea, Columns and Obelisks have been erected thereat to enable Mariners to distinguish one from the other.

The following description is furnished by Captain Harrington, the District Engineer, and the latitudes and longitudes have been carefully scrutinized.

1. *Bapanapadoo.*—This is a small Port 23 miles N. E. of Callingapatam. At present it consists of nothing but Fishermen's huts and thatched godowns. The ground is low and a

succession of sand drifts. It is marked by a Column colored black and white, 50 feet high, built on the shore at 6 feet above high-tide level. It would bear N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude.....	18°	34′	N.
Longitude	84°	20′	E.

2. *Poondy.*—This Port, which is 7 miles N. E. of Bapanapadoo, is marked by a white Obelisk 50 feet high, which has been built on a hill 19 feet above mean-tide level. E. of the Obelisk and 70 feet from it is the Flag Staff, 75 feet high; N. of the Obelisk and 70 feet from it is the Traveller's Bungalow. As Obelisk, Flag Staff, and Bungalow thus stand together *on the Hill*, this Port cannot well be mistaken. The Obelisk bears N. W. by W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude.....	18°	40′	N.
Longitude.....	84°	26′	E.

3. *Barra.*—This is a very small Port, 16 miles N. N. E. of Poondy. To the S. and W. of Barra are large topes of Cocoanut trees. To its North is a plain covered with sand-drifts. It is marked by two Columns, black and white, 50 feet high, built on a site 15 feet above the Sea, bearing N. W. from the usual anchorage.

Latitude.....	18°	51′	N.
Longitude.....	84°	35′	E.

4. *Sonapoor.*—This is marked by a white Obelisk and a white Column, each 50 feet high, built nearly at Sea level. At 120 feet from the Column, and N. by E. of it stands the Flag Staff 75 feet high, and between the Column and Flag Staff is the Custom House, *all* nearly at Sea level. The Flag Staff bears W. N. W. from the anchorage.

Latitude.....	19°	6′	N.
Longitude.....	84°	47′	E.

(Signed) JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'s OFFICE,
The 15th May 1860.

No. 10.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN DISCHARGING GOVERNMENT CONSIGNMENTS.

1st. On the arrival of a Vessel with Consignments for Government, the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant will proceed on Board, and in Company with the Master, who is to be requested in writing to attend, examine the hatches and the stowage of the cargo, more particularly noticing bales of clothing, or other perishable articles. He will submit a Report thereon to the Master Attendant.

2nd. He will then arrange for the discharge of the Government cargo, being careful to intimate previously to the Departments concerned, when any of their Stores are likely to reach the shore, in order that a trusty subordinate may be sent to take charge of them.

3rd. Marine, Mint, Clothing and Medical Stores, will be taken charge of by the Master Attendant, and placed in security in the Marine godowns, till removed. Other stores will be taken charge of at once by the Departments concerned.

Military Stores are to be landed at the Lighthouse.
Stationery Ditto.
Mint, Marine, Medical, Clothing } Marine Yard.
Public Works Stores—Abercrombie's Battery.
Electric Telegraph Stores—Electric Telegraph Office.
Commissariat Stores—Custom House.

4th. The 2nd Assistant will supply the Master with a Duplicate Boat Note Book; and no boat is to be sent from a ship with Government stores, without being furnished with a note, clearly showing the articles with which it is loaded, counterpart being entered in that of the page that remains in the book.

5th. On reaching the shore, the subordinate to receive the stores will at once compare them with the Boat Note, and bring to the notice of the 2nd Assistant any discrepancy he may observe, or any damage not mentioned in the Boat Note.

6th. As a general rule, stores for different Departments are not to be sent in the same boat, and the 2nd Assistant is to be particularly carefull in seeing that the stores are sent to, and landed at, the places indicated in the 3rd paragraph of these Rules.

7th. It will be the duty of the Beach Kannakapillais of the Master Attendant's Department to attend to the unlading of the boats, and to see that the stores are placed on the Beach out of reach of the surf. Government lascars, or when these are not available, hired coolies being employed to assist the boatmen in removing from their Boats very heavy articles.

8th. In the event of any bale, package, &c., exhibiting outward signs of damage, or of having been tampered with, the 2nd Assistant is to bring the circumstance to the notice of the Master or Chief Mate, and such stores are to be landed by themselves, under the direct supervision of the 2nd Assistant, the Boat Note minutely describing Marks and Numbers, as well as the condition in which they leave the ship's side. Previous to discharging such stores, he will acquaint the Master Attendant with his intention, and it will be the duty of the latter Officer to arrange for their being immediately placed out of danger of further damage, and within 24 hours, or as soon after as possible, to assemble a Committee of Survey on them.

composed of himself or 1st Assistant, the Collector or sub-Collector of Sea Customs, and an Officer of the department to which they belong. The Master Attendant will notify to the Master the time and place at which the Committee are to assemble, and request him to be present to watch the proceedings, and to give such information as they may require.

9th. On the completion of the Survey, the Committee, after entering in their Report full particulars of the extent and nature of the damage, will hand it to the Master Attendant, who, having satisfied himself that the damage certified took place on board, and not after the goods had left the ship, will forward it for adjustment of the loss to the Superintendent of Marine, with the originals or copies of the Boat Notes and the Certificates of stowage from his 2nd Assistant.

10th. The discharge of Consignment having been effected, the Master Attendant will at once call on the several Departments concerned for the receipts of the number of bales, cases, &c., delivered to them, which, with the exceptions above noticed, are to be furnished without scrutiny of their contents, and these having been received, he will surrender the Bill of Lading to the Agents, with an endorsement, if necessary, particularizing any damage or short delivery.

11th. The Superintendent of Marine will then pass the Freight Bill, making, if the circumstances of the case require it, such deductions as may be authorized by the Tender and Bill of Lading, which are those obtaining in all Mercantile transactions of a similar nature.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from 1849 *to* 1859, *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Square rigged Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhoonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size. Vessels. Tons.	Average size. Dhoonies. Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75½	60½
1852	1,178	94,109	928	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82½	59
1854	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,37,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64½
1856	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91½	55½
1858	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102½	54½
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51½

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Pilotage levied at Paumben from 1849 *to* 1859, *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied. Rs. As. P.	Pilot share Rs. As. P.	Credited to Government. Rs. As. P.	Remarks.
1849	7,247 2 0	1,811 12 6	5,435 5 6	
1850	4,684 8 0	1,171 2 0	3,513 6 0	
1851	10,525 5 0	2,628 8 6	7,896 12 6	
1852	11,456 12 3	2,861 14 9	8,594 13 6	
1853	11,569 5 9	2,890 1 0	8,679 4 9	
1854	11,153 1 9	2,786 7 5	8,366 10 4	
1855	12,486 8 3	3,120 9 8	9,365 14 7	
1856	13,168 5 0	3,292 1 3	9,876 3 9	
1857	15,575 5 6	3,891 13 9	11,683 7 9	
1858	12,820 8 0	3,203 2 0	9,617 6 0	
1859	10,647 1 0	2,661 0 3	7,986 0 9	

MADRAS;
MARINE SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 12th June 1860.

(Signed) J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—(*Continued.*)

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Vessels built at Cochin, with their Estimated Value, during the year 1859.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Rs. As. P.		
1859.	Schooner "Sebastian" ..	45	At 111 per ton.	4,995 0 0	0	..	.. .. ..	Anjelly and Benteak.	
	Brig "Meera Mahidin Saudany" ..	75	„ 107 „	8,025 0 0	0	..	.. .. ..	Benteak.	
	Schooner "Sidonie" ..	59	„ 178 „	10,502 0 0	0	..	.. .. ..	Teak, Benteak and Anjelly.	
	Pattimar "Rahimany" ..	..	..	.. ....	104	At 40 per ton.	4,160 0 0	Benteak and Anjelly.	
	Bagala "Fatel Kair" ..	..	..	.. ....	130	„ 40 „	5,200 0 0	Teak and Benteak.	
	Dhoney "Joana" ..	..	..	.. ....	16	„ 25 „	400 0 0	Anjelly and Poona.	
	Buggalow "Saad" ..	..	..	.. ....	120	„ 34 „	4,080 0 0	Ditto and Benteak.	
	Pattimar "Fatel Rahimany" ..	..	..	.. ....	163	„ 61 „	9,943 0 0	Benteak.	
	Total ..	179	.	23,522 0 0	533	..	23,783 0 0		

STATEMENT exhibiting the difference between the years 1858-59.

Years.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the new Tonnage.	Difference in decrease.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the new Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1858	742	..	1,25,693	.	37	..	1,480	..	
1859	179	..	23,522	..	533	..	23,783	..	
..	..	563	..	1,02,171	..	496	..	22,303	

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR,
Master Attendant.

COCHIN;
MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Asst. Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. V.—*(Concluded.)*

No. 14.

VESSELS built in Malabar and Travancore, but Registered at Cochin, during the year 1859.

TRAVANCORE.

YEAR.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Patimars and other coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Rs. As. P.		
1859	Brig Pakialetchmy Punjab,	104	At 77 Per ton.	8,008 0 0	..	..	.. .. ..	Jungle wood ..	Built at Alleppee.
								Teak and Anjelly ..	Ditto.
	Pattimar Palky ..	..	..	.. .. ..	111	At 45 per ton.	4,995 0 0		
	Total ..	104	..	8,008 0 0	111	..	4,995 0 0		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1858-59.

YEARS.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels.	Difference in Decrease.	Value of the new Tonnage.	Difference in Decrease.	Amount of annual new Tonnage of coasting Crafts.	Difference in Increase.	Value of the new Tonnage.	Difference in Increase.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1858.	256	..	31,636	..	61	..	1,700	..	
1859.	104	..	8,008	..	111	..	4,995	..	
		152		23,628		50	..	3,295	

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR,
Master Attendant.

COCHIN;
MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(True Copy)
(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Asst. Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.

No. 1.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1856-57.			Actual of 1857-58.			Actual of 1858-59.		
REVENUE (Ordinary.)	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue, Current and Arrears	3,32,59,260	0	4	3,67,02,140	3	1	4,16,93,548	4	8
Salt	53,69,209	7	0	57,25,972	14	8	60,19,344	9	6
Tribute	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkari	24,39,220	11	11	27,52,968	10	2	28,44,135	8	4
Land and Sea Customs	14,48,295	14	5	14,15,752	8	3	15 28,640	4	3
Muhtarafa	10,66,848	8	6	10,60,463	12	11	10,78,371	0	2
Stamps	6,22,705	7	6	6,64,337	1	6	7,22 334	13	6
Postal Collections	3,47,868	9	1	7,61,199	15	4	8,63,872	0	1
Miscellaneous	15,04,355	12	8	12,51,738	2	11	13,30,757	2	3
Total ..	5,45,85,179	15	10	5,37,90,108	13	3	5,95,27,434	3	2
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	24,36,224	12	3	21,47,171	5	5	24,16,701	2	0
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	7,29,091	15	0	6,93,086	1	7	5,14,248	3	3
Grand Total ..	5,76,70,496	11	1	5,66,30,366	4	3	6,24,58,383	8	5
EXPENDITURE (Ordinary.)									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues ..	40,14,863	7	4	60,90,652	1	7	43,08,600	5	11
General Department	54,37,365	8	3	56,81,614	15	5	58,71,827	11	2
Public Instruction	3,93,534	7	11	4,43,494	11	10	5,37,831	7	6
Total, General ..	98,71,268	7	6	1,22,15,761	12	10	1,07,18,259	8	7
Judicial Department	39,72,707	7	9	42,67,675	9	4	45,87,224	15	4
Revenual Department	40,48,998	12	9	42,60,152	12	9	46,46,561	0	2
Land and Sea Customs	1,98 837	3	9	2,03,388	15	1	2,20,126	15	6
Salt	7,00,429	9	9	10,89,160	1	11	9,66,454	4	0
Total, Revenual ..	49,48,265	10	3	55,52,701	13	9	58,33,142	3	8
Marine	1,58,452	1	1	5,37,266	13	7	3,31.737	6	7
Military	3,00,43,509	7	1	3,65,03,384	6	5	4,62,80,808	9	5
	4,89,94,203	1	8	5,90,81,799	7	11	6,77,51,172	11	7
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	7,59,653	13	3	7,68,651	4	3	9,03,685	13	3
Ditto of Buildings	2,00,423	3	1	1.86,637	11	4	2,32,866	15	0
Ditto of Irrigation Canals	12,89,313	13	10	13,28.553	15	6	19,14,577	10	5
Local Funds	15,281	7	1	24.916	7	10	20,758	11	7
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies	13,92,685	11	4	18,52,304	1	7	16,75,674	13	3
Railway (Supervision charges)	35,963	0	7	38,953	10	9	38,995	11	3
Total, Public Works ..	36,42,621	1	2	42,99,017	3	8	48,26,459	10	9
Total, Rupees ..	5,26,36,824	2	10	6,32,81,807	11	7	7,25,77,632	6	4
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	2,13,031	7	10	3,15,872	12	5	3,87,443	10	4
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	12,92,735	14	8	5,17,161	14	3	3,84,006	10	7
Ditto of Buildings	13,36,882	3	2	12,86,506	13	0	10,98,674	15	10
Ditto of Irrigation Canals, &c.	9,31,033	7	11	4.44,886	11	6	2,83,568	4	5
Local Funds	76,094	0	11	1,12,499	10	2	1,07,659	14	1
Railway (Compensation for Lands, &c., taken up) ..	73,569	7	3	76,272	12	0	89,282	1	0
Total, Public Works ..	37,15,315	1	6	21,37,327	12	11	19,68,191	13	11
Total, Rupees ..	39,28,346	9	4	27,53,200	9	4	23,50,635	8	3
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	83,977	9	2	66,105	5	7	44,210	15	2
Grand Total, Rupees ..	5,66,54,248	5	4	6,61,01,113	10	6	7,49,72,478	13	9
Surplus	10,16,248	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance	0	0	0	94,80,747	6	3	1,25,14,095	5	4

FORT ST. GEORGE;
Accountant General's Office,
The 15th June 1860.

(Signed) F. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Accountant General.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly.		Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
		General Department.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	11th August 1859...	Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways ...	75 0 0			
	28th October „ ...	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Companies	1,000 0 0			
	1st March 1860...	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation	246 8 0			
	17th April „ ...	Ditto Ditto	50 0 0			
	3rd May „ ...	Dodabetta Observatory	0 0 0	972 0 0		
	2nd August 1859...	Government Office, Establishments, Public Department	0 0 0	25 0 0		
	11th Ditto „ ...	Government Revenue Department	363 4 0			
	23rd September „ ...	Ditto Military ditto	50 0 0			
	1st October „ ...	Governor's Private Office	75 0 0			
	7th January 1860...	Government Printing Press	1,585 0 0			
	31st Ditto „ ...	Government Office Public Department	0 0 0	210 0 0		
	3rd Ditto „ ...	Ditto Revenue ditto ...	0 0 0	90 0 0		
	29th July 1859...	Mint Committee office	0 0 0	304 0 0		
	8th October „ ...	Mint Establishment	220 0 0			
	21st January 1860...	Dito Ditto	301 0 0			
	9th December 1859...	Government Photographer Establishment ...	0 0 0	300 0 0		
		Ditto Ditto	0 0 0	250 0 0		
			3,965 12 0	2,151 0 0	47,589 0 0	27,012 0 0
		Educational Department.				
	24th March 1860...	Book Depôt	0 0 0	130 0 0		
	10th February „ ...	Civil Engineering College	607 0 0	150 0 0		
	13th January „ ...	Primary Medical School	7 0 0	0 0 0		
			614 0 0	280 0 0	7,368 0 0	3,360 0 0

			Medical Department.				
		7th June 1859...	Civil Dispensary, Coimbatore	7 8 0			
		28th December „ ...	Calicut Small Pox and Leper Hospitals... ...	58 0 0			
		13th August „ ...	Eye Infirmary	13 12 0			
		19th Ditto „ ...	Civil Dispensary at Tellicherry	94 0 0			
				173 4 0			
			Ecclesiastical Department.		... ...	2,079 0 0	
		17th May 1859...	Church, Jaccatallah (Wellington)	5 4 0			
		17th Ditto „ ...	Ditto, Coonoor	22 12 0			
		19th Ditto „ ...	Ditto, Nellore	100 0 0			
		19th Ditto „ ...	Ditto, Palamcottah	1 12 0			
M. G.	270	5th August „	Scotch Church, Bellary	228 0 0			
	31	30th January 1860					
	2,041	10th March „					
				357 12 0			
	285	19th March 1860...	Church, Vellore	4 0 0			
	323	23rd September 1859...	Ditto, Mysore	100 0 0			
	391	17th December „ ..	Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras	200 0 0			
	69	29th February 1860...	Church St. Thome, Madras	2 0 0			
	87	19th March „	Scotch Church, Secunderabad	500 0 0			
	107	5th April „					
	125	26th Ditto „ ...	Church, Trevandrum	21 12 0			
				1,185 8 0			
			Postal Department.		... ...	14,226 0 0	
	5,329	17th June 1859...	Madras	182 0 0			
	6,707	30th July „ ...	Ditto	25 0 0			
	6,734	30th Ditto „ ...	Ditto	50 0 0			
	8,616	30th September „ ...	Ditto	95 0 0			
	10,663	9th December „ ...	Ditto	50 0 0			
	10,551	9th Ditto „ ...	Ditto	37 0 0			
	974	13th May „ ...	Negapatam, Tanjore	34 0 0			
	6,732	30th July „ ...	Point Calimere, ditto	30 0 0			
	6,894	30th Ditto „ ...	Hingolie	12 0 0			
	9,523	11th November „ ...	Dindigul, Madura	20 0 0			
	9,694	18th Ditto „ ...	Bangalore	3 0 0			
	10,558	9th December „ ...	Tanjore	0 12 0			
	10,405	2nd Ditto „ ...	Ditto	10 8 0			
	11,063	28th Ditto „ ...	Hyderabad	17 0 0			

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
551	20th January 1860...	Vellore	6 0 0			
553	20th Ditto „ ...	Jackatallah	32 0 0			
1,085	3rd February „ ...	Hyderabad and Sholapore	594 0 0			
2,237	12th March „ ...	Kurnool	44 0 0			
		Mangalore	56 0 0			
		Cuddapah	50 0 0			
		Nellore	55 0 0			
		Chicacole	79 0 0			
		Rajahmundry	73 0 0			
		Cannanore	8 0 0			
		Calicut	87 0 0			
		Salem	88 0 0			
		Trevandrum	26 12 0			
		Palamcottah	63 8 0			
		Marine Department.	1,828 8 0	... ...	21,942 0 0	
191	12 May 1859...	Shipping Master's Establishment, Vizagapatam ...	330 0 0			
		Ditto ditto, Cochin ...	330 0 0			
		Ditto ditto, Cocanada ...	330 0 0			
251	10th June „ ...	Madras and Rangoon line Steamer	55 0 0			
5,469	30th Ditto „ ..	Negapatam	125 0 0			
408	19th August „ ...	Master Attendant, Madras	160 0 0			
537	24th October „ ...	Engineer attached to the Diving Bell	175 0 0			
10,108	25th November „ ...	Porto Novo	4 0 0			
397	20th January 1860..	Cocanada	207 8 0			
676	28th April „ ...	Tutocorin	100 0 0			
			1,816 8 0	... ...	19,798 0 0	

				Political Department.										
G. I.	3,785	14th May	1859...	Government Agent and Paymaster, Carnatic Stipend Office			152	4	0	...	...	...	1,827	0	0
				Public Works Department.										
	1,705	14th July	1859...	Paumben Channel			116	0	0						
	1,787	25th Ditto	„ ...	Presidency Store and Workshop			322	8	0						
	7,651	4th November	„ ...	Government Lithographic Press			0	0	0	188	0	0	...	...	...	2,262	0	0
	2,169	9th September	„	Additional Establishment, Presidency Workshop ...			130	0	0						
	2,905	14th December	„												
	2,255	20th September	„	Probationary Engineer, Civil Engineering School ...			100	0	0						
	1,341	1st June	„												
	1,719	16th November	„ ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...			1,000	0	0						
	2,859	9th December	„ ...	2 Apprentices, at 7 Rupees each			14	0	0						
	159	21st January	1860...	District Engineer, Upper Godavery			69	0	0						
	2,498	24th October	1859...	Probationary Engineer's Establishment ...			150	0	0						
	2,866	10th December	„ ...	District Engineer's Establishment of North Canara			339	0	0						
	221	28th January	1860...	Assistant District Engineer's Establishment, North Canara			60	0	0						
	1,801	26th July	1859...	Executive Range Office in the several Districts ...			5,385	0	0						
							7,685	8	0						
				Judicial Department.						...	...	...	92,226	0	0
	4,118	20th May	1859...	Sub-Court, Ootacamund			50	0	0						
	366	24th March	1860...	Vellore, Town Police Establishment			13	0	0						
	487	21st April	„ ...	Guindy, Jail Establishment			37	8	0						
							100	8	0						
				Revenue Department.						...	...	...	1,206	0	0
	270	21st February	1860...	Assistant Collector's Establishment, Ootacamund ...			58	0	0						
	52	2nd May	1859...	Traveller's Bungalow Establishment at Bellary District			14	6	3						
	314	3rd June	„ ...	Collector of Bellary			30	8	0						
	718	14th Ditto	„ ...	Inam Commissioner and his Establishment, Salary	2,500	0 0									
				Travelling allowance	87	8 0									
				Establishment	1,000	0 0									
							3,587	8	0						
				2 Special Assistants, at 500 Rupees each ...			1,000	0	0						
				Travelliug allowance at 100 Rupees each ...			200	0	0						
				Establishment			300	0	0						

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
		Revenue Department.—(Continued.)	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
354	18th March 1860...	Traveller's Bangalow, Chingleput	35 0 0			
502	2nd April „ ...	2 Salt Gomastahs in the District of Madura, at 6 Rupees each..	12 0 0			
217	23rd February „ ...	Peons of the Collector of Madras	0 0 0	54 0 0	... ...	648 0 0
		Revenue Survey.				
179	4th Ditto 1860...	Revenue Survey, Trichinopoly	1,797 0 0			
1,779	28th December 1859...	Ditto, Godavery District	1,797 0 0			
		Ditto, Kristna District	1,797 0 0			
			10,628 6 3	... ...	1,27,540 11 0	
		Temporary Establishment.				
279	4th May 1859...	Establishment of the Accountant General's Office ...	100 0 0			
2,033	10th June „ ...	A Clerk in the Military Department of Government	50 0 0			
725	1st Ditto „	Additional Establishment in the Revenue and Public				
1,596	28th November „	Works Department of Government	100 0 0			
G. J. 4,284	21st May „ ...	Pay of the additional Uncovenanted Assistant ...	0 0 0	200 0 0	... ...	2,400 0 0
914	11th June „ ...	Extra Establishment in Printing Office, Government Gazette Press	2,276 0 0			
	10th November 1857					
	14th March 1860	A Lascar (Chemical Examiner)	8 0 0			
	21st May 1859					
	3rd & 9th Dec. „	Establishment of Commissioner for investigating Public Establishment	482 8 0			
905	2nd July „ ...	Extra Police Force	336 0 0			
	19th September „	Establishment of Government Savings' Bank ...	360 0 0			
	24th October „					
			3,712 8 0			
				... ...	44,550 0 0	

			Judicial Department.								
1,094	16th August	1859	Four additional Peons for the Jail at Ootacamund, at 7 Rupees each	28	0	0					
8,283	28th September	„									
1,524	8th November	„ ...	Four Gomastahs for Calicut Civil and Session Court, at 37 Rupees per month	37	0	0					
1,524	8th Ditto	„ ..	Two Gomastahs, Districts Moonsiff's Court, Ernaud	10	0	0					
				75	0	0					
			Magisterial Department.				...	...	...	900	0 0
834	17th June	1859...	Extra Force in the Sub-Division, Bellary ...	718	0	0					
757	31st May	„ ...	Extra Establishment in Canara	425	0	0					
253	1st March	„ ...	Six Police Officers in the Sydapett Talook, Chingleput	77	9	5					
94	19th January	„ ...	Ten additional Peons to assist Head of Police at Tukaly, in Ganjan	30	14	8					
945	9th July	„ ...	Extra Police Force for the Town of Vellore ...	113	8	0					
992	23rd Ditto	„ ...	Ditto for the Mohurrum feast at Ditto ..	201	0	0					
1,674	16th December	„ ...	Ditto for the protection of the Tobacco Monopolies in Malabar ...	50	0	0					
191	17th February	1860...	Ditto at Bellary	920	0	0					
				2,536	0	1					
			Revenue Department.				...	...	...	3,432	0 1
1,678	12th December	1859...	English Writer and Translator at Land Customs, Madras	35	0	0					
621	24th April	1860...	Extra Establishment for testing and examining the work of Madras Town Survey	152	0	0					
776	11th June	1859	Two Gomastahs at Ganjam	16	0	0					
1,754	23rd December	„ ...	One Salt Superintendent in the District of Madras...	100	0	0					
			Four additional Gomastahs for 8 months in Masulipatam	0	0	0	...	...	...	384	0 0
820	21st June	„ ...	Extra Indexer in Malabar	30	0	0					
648	11th May	„ ...	Extra servant to prepare the accounts in Salem ...	0	0	0	...	...	...	719	5 4
750	6th June	„	Travelling Bungalow at Coimbatore for 4 months, at 8 Rupees	0	0	0	...	...	...	32	0 0
			Extra Establishment for 12 months	157	8	0					
				490	8	0				5,886	0 0
			Public Works Department.							7,021	5 4
1,978	18th August	1859...	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Salem	14	0	0					

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.—(*Concluded.*)

STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency, during the official year 1859-60.

Number.	Date of Order.	Offices.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
		Public Works Department.—(Continued.)				
1,877	5th August 1859...	A Temporary Writer for preparing the Irrigation Register in Ganjam	25 0 0			
325	10th February 1860 ..	Two Sub-Overseers, at 25 Rupees each, in the District of Cuddapah	0 0 0	... ...	220 2 6	
1,165	16th May 1859...	Establishment of Lascars and Coolies at Hoosdroog	0 0 0	... ...	28 8 3	
319	9th February 1860...	Peon in the Light-house at Pulicat	0 0 0	... ...	21 0 0	
224	28th January „ ...	Extra Head Auditor in Northern Circle of the Central Office	0 0 0	... ...	556 7 3	
2,301	26th September 1859...	Establishment employed under Captain J. F. Stoddard, at 125 Rupees per month	0 0 0	... ...	93 13 11	
205	26th January 1860...	Extra Gomastahs in the District of Tanjore ..	0 0 0	... ...	31 13 8	
		Political Department.				
810	15th March „ ...	Temporary Establishment for 3 months, of Tanjore Agency Office	45 0 0	... ...	951 13 7	
			84 0 0	... ...	1,008 0 0	
					1,959 13 7	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Civil Auditor's Office,
The 22nd June 1860.

(Signed) EDWARD F. HARRISON,
Civil Auditor.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, during the official year 1859-60.

	1859-60. Amount.
RECEIPTS.	
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	150,99,385 5 6
Mofussil Remittances	112,02,187 11 11
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	6,53,134 5 9
Supplies between India and London	20,32,215 0 6
Mint Master	65,64,614 11 6
Madras Railway Company	6,72,616 14 2
Great Southern of India Railway Company	13,319 10 0
Electric Telegraph	40,203 14 3
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	85,16,585 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Bills	24,68,400 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Notes...	9,500 0 0
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	1,59,051 12 5
Collector of Madras	15,99,448 0 0
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras	14,82,291 13 7
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	22,61,037 4 10
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	7,94,771 7 1
	5,35,69,172 15 6
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions	35,09,531 12 1
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	37,689 5 9
Bullion Certificates	50,71,062 13 6
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents and Paymasters	35,06,085 0 10
Drafts drawn by Residents &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	15,89,183 5 8
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee, and Commissary General	98,70,890 3 0
Madras Railway Company	70,87,645 5 11
Great Southern of India Railway Company	2,10,382 0 6
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	3,10,000 0 0
Electric Telegraph	3,05,992 2 9
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	36,42,724 1 11
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes	2,75,550 1 8
Remittances despatched	23,34,700 0 0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	35 38,601 9 2
Sundry payments on different Accounts	33,62,484 6 0
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	5,83,074 3 3
Government Agency Deposits	685 8 10
Civil, Military, Medical and Apothecaries', Funds	25,82,420 7 0
Treasury Bills	17,53,000 0 0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	48,63,168 11 0
Total ...	539,34,871 2 10

	Bank Notes and Cash.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
Balance on the 30th April 1859 ...	5,41,753 15 6	51,29,229 7 2	... ...	56,70,983 6 8
Receipts during the official year 1859-60...	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6
	272,82,516 9 5	316,84,331 15 1	2,73,307 13 8	592,40,156 6 2
Payments ditto	267,31,079 5 9	269,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13 8	539,34,871 2 10
Balance on the 30th April 1860 ...	5,51,437 3 8	47,53,847 15 8	... ...	53,05,285 3 4

(Signed) F. C. FORBES,
Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the amount received and paid in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1857 to April 1860.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
RECEIPTS.			
Bills on Provincial Treasuries	141,22,263 8 3	140,01,443 6 11	150,99,885 5 6
Mofussil Remittances	100,24,797 2 4	95,45,317 15 2	112,02,187 11 17
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,16,884 2 4	2,51,181 1 4	6,53,134 5 9
Supplies between India and London	19,32,467 4 11	17,12,066 4 11	20,32,215 0 6
Mint Master	106,55,424 11 11	55,88,624 4 3	65,64,674 11 6
Madras Railway Company	3,99,027 6 7	4,70,614 14 0	6,72,616 14 2
Great Southern of India Railway Company	0 0 0	0 0 0	13,319 10 0
Electric Telegraph	15,533 0 0	18,814 3 6	40,203 14 3
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	67,56,615 8 0	62,66,555 7 0	85,16,585 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Bills	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,68,400 0 0
Ditto on Treasury Notes	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	9,500 0 0
Bills Payable by the Honorable Court of Directors ...	50,450 10 4	48,122 4 2	0 0 0
Bills Payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	0 0 0	14,715 15 7	1,59,051 12 5
Collector of Madras	11,43,411 0 0	12,07,220 0 0	15,99,448 0 0
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras ...	5,40,500 0 0	7,99,400 0 0	14,82,201 13 7
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	35,24,104 6 2	12,94,437 2 5	22,61,037 4 10
Civil, Military and Medical Funds	21,76,163 7 4	12,69,327 8 11	7,94,771 7 1
Total ...	519,91,151 15 2	424,96,943 3 2	535,69,172 15 6
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies and Pensions ...	14,54,289 15 11	39,27,244 9 7	35,09,531 12 1
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors ...	19,20,933 10 5	40,476 3 0	0 0 0
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	0 0 0	37,919 8 5	37,659 5 9
Bullion Certificates	82,70,550 2 11	46,48,008 9 7	50,71,062 13 6
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents and Paymasters	31,96,979 12 5	39,59,649 4 7	35,06,085 0 10
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay and Agra, Presidencies	11,98,651 8 5	13,86,579 6 8	15,89,183 5 8
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster at Poonamallee and Commissary General ...	105,06,783 10 5	87,72,850 0 0	98,70,890 3 0
Madras Railway Company	59,67,986 5 7	59,94,245 1 11	70,87,645 5 11
Great Southern of India Railway Company	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,10,382 0 6
Cuddapah Railway charges	54,971 13 11	9,219 9 7	0 0 0
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,10,000 0 0
Electric Telegraph	43,871 5 5	1,49,761 7 8	3,05,992 2 9
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	30,32,508 15 8	32,84,942 2 9	36,42,724 1 11
Interest Orders of Tanjore Notes...	2,17,776 4 7	1,96,252 3 2	2,75,550 1 8
Remittances despatched	39,83,643 7 7	35,97,405 3 2	23,34,700 0 0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries ...	12,34,572 0 3	11,88,164 0 7	35,38,601 9 2
Sundry payments on different accounts	46,50,613 3 7	31,12,894 12 11	33,62,484 6 0
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased and Supreme Court of Judicature ...	3,55,695 8 9	2,61,505 13 4	5,83,074 3 3
Government Agency Deposits	3,383 8 9	918 10 2	695 8 10
Civil, Military, Medical and Apothecaries' Funds ...	23,25,059 11 2	25,13,193 2 6	25,52,420 7 0
Treasury Bills	0 0 0	0 0 0	17,55,000 0 0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	0 0 0	0 0 0	48,63,168 11 0
Total ...	514,36,772 1 9	430,86,219 13 7	539,34,871 2 10

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

No. 5.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

Official Year.	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1857-58	212,19,357 15 4	244,13,083 5 9	63,58,710 10 1	519,91,151 15 2	212,81,438 1 7	237,96,623 6 1	63,58,710 10 1	514,36,772 1 9
1858-59	203,62,957 6 9	192,77,913 14 10	28,56,072 2 7	424,96,943 8 2	200,69,965 0 9	201,60,182 10 3	28,56,072 2 7	430,86,219 13 7
1859-60	267,40,762 9 11	265,55,102 7 11	2,73,307 13 8	535,69,172 15 6	267,31,079 5 9	269,30,483 15 5	2,73,307 13 8	539,34,871 2 10

(Signed) F. C. FORBES,
Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

Fort St. George,
General Treasury,
The 14th June 1860.

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APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Concluded.)*

No. 6.

A.

STATEMENT showing each description of Coin with its Value Stamped at the Madras Mint and Remitted to the General Treasury from May 1847 to April 1860.

Years.	Silver Coins.										Total.		Copper Coins.						Total.		Copper Cents.						Total.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total value of Silver and Copper Coins.
	Single Rupees.	Value.	Half Rupees.	Value.	Quarter Rupees.	Value.	Double Annas.	Value.			Silver Pieces.	Value of Silver Coins.	Half Annas.	Value.	Quarter Annas.	Value.	One-twelfth Annas.	Value.	Copper Pieces.	Value of Copper Coins.	Single Cents	Value.	Half Cents.	Value.	Quarter Cents.	Value.	Copper Cents.	Value of Copper Cents.		
	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.	Pieces.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
1847-48 ...	30,06,332	30,06,332 14 0	415	207 10 0	9,75,460	2,43,873 7 0	19,58,950	2,44,867 13 0			59,41,157	34,95,300 12 0	24,58,848	77,151 8 0	62,39,200	97,489 1 0	31,80,680	16,305 10 0	118,38,928	1,90,948 3 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	1,77,76,085	36,86,246 15 0
1848-49 ...	11,50,411	11,50,411 15 0	0	0 0 0	3,98,488	99,624 13 0	2,32,869	36,089 10 0			18,81,768	12,86,676 3 0	9,59,552	29,986 6 0	27,33,900	42,717 13 0	18,73,500	9,757 13 0	55,66,952	82,460 6 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	74,18,636	13,79,136 9 0
1849-50 ...	5,87,500	5,87,528 3 0	0	0 0 0	4,59,207	1,14,876 0 0	4,35,709	61,967 12 0			16,42,675	8,64,371 15 0	16,55,620	51,738 2 0	24,86,280	38,849 11 0	29,51,550	15,367 13 0	70,83,350	1,05,950 7 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	87,26,225	9,70,332 6 6
1850-51 ...	15,87,995	15,88,115 5 0	0	0 0 0	8,75,217	2,18,804 5 0	15,78,963	1,97,370 6 0			39,92,173	19,54,271 0 0	16,84,643	51,088 13 6	32,57,328	50,895 12 0	28,61,150	14,917 13 2	77,53,321	1,16,886 6 8	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	117,45,494	20,71,157 6 8
1851-52 ...	33,73,868	33,74,085 7 0	0	0 0 0	10,25,791	2,56,782 13 0	6,17,654	77,225 13 0			50,14,308	37,07,992 3 0	16,25,152	50,786 0 0	19,49,446	30,460 1 6	19,36,112	9,675 14 8	55,10,710	91,330 0 2	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	105,25,018	37,98,322 3 2
1852-53 ...	39,34,973	39,35,171 5 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0			39,34,973	39,35,171 5 0	16,29,200	50,912 8 0	29,44,650	46,007 10 6	0	0 0 0	48,73,850	1,01,610 2 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	88,08,823	40,36,781 7 6
1853-54 ...	65,49,625	65,49,745 4 0	0	0 0 0	3,98,120	99,512 6 0	8,13,227	1,01,744 6 0			77,61,272	67,51,002 0 0	16,13,444	50,420 2 0	28,75,150	44,924 3 6	7,98,300	4,157 13 0	52,86,894	99,502 2 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	130,48,166	68,50,504 2 6
1854-55 ...	24,57,020	24,57,189 3 0	0	0 0 0	7,52,128	1,88,032 13 0	17,87,092	2,23,423 4 0			49,96,120	28,68,628 4 0	28,02,434	87,576 1 0	21,83,450	34,116 6 0	10,82,400	5,637 8 0	60,68,284	1,27,329 15 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	110,64,454	29,95,958 3 6
1855-56 ...	44,08,283	44,08,115 7 0	6,53,430	4,26,539 9 0	19,22,810	4,80,581 8 0	10,92,737	1,36,713 6 0			82,77,260	54,52,049 11 0	14,30,550	44,704 12 6	46,17,041	72,141 4 3	7,35,508	3,830 12 4	67,83,102	1,20,676 13 1	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	150,60,462	55,72,726 8 1
1856-57 ...	73,15,875	73,15,413 15 0	0	0 0 0	30,81,121	7,70,280 0 0	47,34,520	5,92,432 6 0			1,51,31,526	86,78,126 7 0	38,54,562	1,20,455 1 0	77,04,472	1,20,382 6 0	35,70,850	18,598 2 10	151,29,884	2,59,435 9 10	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	302,61,410	89,31,375 0 10
1857-58 ...	80,79,339	80,77,655 13 0	5,45,257	2,72,780 1 0	24,55,238	6,14,055 5 0	52,39,415	6,57,461 15 0			1,63,38,249	96,21,953 1 0	105,19,640	2,87,736 19 0	127,32,140	1,98,939 11 0	55,06,200	28,678 2 0	287,57,980	5,56,356 9 0	28,65,400	63,038 12 0	24,36,500	24,801 7 11	8,35,400	4,594 11 2	51,37,300	94,434 13 10	512,33,329	102,78,724 9 10
1858-59 ...	44,10,057	44,10,767 15 0	0	0 0 0	11,87,448	2,97,012 1 0	11,65,449	1,45,669 9 0			67,63,524	48,53,449 5 0	90,86,745	2,83,960 12 6	125,79,092	1,96,548 5 0	54,41,010	28,338 9 6	271,06,847	5,08,847 11 0	19,73,700	43,421 6 5	7,11,400	7,825 6 5	7,34,000	4,037 0 0	34,19,100	55,283 12 10	372,89,471	54,17,572 0 16
1859-60 ...	44,40,221	44,40,055 0 0	6,80,118	3,40,146 14 0	10,92,237	2,73,288 0 0	48,56,271	6,08,373 4 0			1,10,76,847	56,62,073 2 0	107,05,030	3,34,539 3 0	271,90,202	4,24,846 14 6	273,73,600	1,45,612 8 0	654,68,832	9,82,991 9 6	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	765,47,679	65,65,064 11 6

FORT SAINT GEORGE MINT,
The 9th June 1860.

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR,
Mint Master.

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 35.

FROM

F. N. MALTBY, ESQUIRE,

Resident of Travancore and Cochin,

TO

T. PYCROFT, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Dated Trevandrum, 19th June 1860.

SIR,

Nos. I. and II. 1. I HAVE the honor to forward the Administration Reports of the Ministers of Travancore and Cochin for the year which has just elapsed.

2. I have occasion to offer but few remarks, as I have not as yet had sufficient time to acquaint myself fully with the working of the Police and Judicial systems, which the figured Statements of these Reports represent.

3. General Cullen having resigned the office of Resident from the close of the past year, 1859, I assumed charge of the Residency on the 11th of January.

4. The State of Travancore has been throughout the past year under the charge of the able and zealous Minister, Madava Row, whose Report is herewith submitted, and there has been a steady improvement in the finances, and, I am fully persuaded, in the condition of the people, though no striking changes have to be recorded.

5. The appointment of a Civil Engineer to the States of Travancore and Cochin is one of the most important events ; and as the finances of both States allow of a liberal expenditure on works of public utility, it may be hoped that the next Report will tell of much progress in this department.

6. I have had the honor of laying before the Government a Report on the Pepper Monopoly of these States, with a view to its abolition, and the substitution of a moderate duty on export. This important subject awaits the decision of the Legislature.

7. In the State of Cochin an important change has taken place ; the late Dewan, Vencata Row, having retired by the direction of Government on a pension, T. Shungoony Menon was appointed as Dewan, and Vencata Soobia, First Judge of the Appeal Court, as Dewan Peishkar. It is due to the late Dewan to state, that he handed over the finances of the State in an improved and prosperous condition.

8. The present Dewan is the son of Shungra Warriar, whose vigorous and just administration of the country is remembered with gratitude by the people of Cochin, and there is every reason to believe that he will follow in the steps of his father.

9. At the same time the elevation of the First Judge of the Appeal Court, and the resignation of the Second Judge and the Shastry, has caused an entire change in the highest Court of that State.

10. These changes have given great satisfaction to the people, and I hope will prove beneficial.

11. It is necessary to oberve that the Financial and other Statements included in these Reports have reference to the official year of these States, which closes on the 14th August.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE, FOR THE YEAR (1034) 1858-59.

Judicial.—Civil Justice.—The following statement shows the number of cases on the files of the several Civil Courts ; those disposed of, and pending decision, for the year 1034—showing also the amount of institution and other fees.

Courts.	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					Amount of Institution and other Fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1034.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	
											Rupees.
Appeal Court	241	131	372	136	236	70	18	88	36	52	2,212
Zillah ditto	638	1,088	1,726	1,135	591	0	0	0	0	0	15,461
Moonsiff ditto	1,049	4,615	5,664	4,797	867	0	0	0	0	0	9,527
Total ...	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	70	18	88	36	52	27,201

The results of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding one, stand thus :—

Years.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees Collected.
						Rupees.
1033	1,399	5,522	6,921	4,993	1,928	25,419
1034	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	27,201

Criminal Justice.—The number of Criminal cases filed, disposed of, and pending, as well as the number of prisoners in confinement during the years 1033 and 1034, will be seen in the subjoined statement :—

Years.	Cases.					Prisoners.			
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of Rations.
1033	106	817	923	797	126	1,859	1,531	328	3,809
1034	126	832	958	859	99	2,174	1,852	322	5,091

Of the 859 decided cases, 712 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts ; 112 by the Sessions Courts ; 19 by the Special Commission appointed to try and decide the cases which arose in connection with the Shanar disturbances in the South ; and 16 by the Appeal Court.

The increase in the amount of rations is due to a more liberal allowance as subsistence for the prisoners, in consideration of the high market prices of grain and supplies generally.

The Judges appear to be quite sensible of the importance of a speedy administration of Justice, and are using their exertions to this end.

Police.—In the year under review, 5,799 cases were before the Police, of which only 13 remained on the file undecided at the end of the year.

Of the 5,799 cases above alluded to, no less than 4,800 are petty offences.

A tolerably correct idea of the state of crime in the country may be formed by a reference to the number of cases disposed of by Zillah Courts and higher tribunals. Of the 712 cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts, a great number must be minor offences, though requiring higher penalties than could be awarded by the District Police. The more heinous crimes are therefore represented by the number of cases which came before the Sessions and higher Courts, and this number is no more than 147.

There are many indications of the increased efficiency of the Police generally, as the result chiefly of a better distribution and stricter enforcement of responsibility. More care is shown in the detection of crime, in the apprehension of criminals, and in the collection of evidence.

The use of torture with a view to exact confession of guilt or for any other purpose may be said to have almost disappeared.

False accusations against innocent parties have been checked with satisfactory success.

Exactions and oppressions on the part of minor public servants have also comparatively diminished.

No exertions are spared to expedite the disposal of cases brought before the Police. In some of the more populous Districts, however, the pressure of Police duties has so far increased as to render it necessary to afford the Tehsildar the aid of an Assistant. In a country in which the saleable value of landed property is progressively increasing, and the people are becoming better aware of their rights, Police duties are not likely to diminish.

The tranquillity of the country was temporarily interrupted at the commencement of the year 1859, by disturbances which arose in the Southern Districts, having their origin in the assumption by the Shanars of a dress similar to that worn by Soodra and Brahmin females. A very excited feeling prevailed for a short time. The necessary measures having been adopted, order was restored.

Jails.—At the end of the year, there were 527 convicts in the several jails ; of whom 5 were females.

Of the above number, 35 were life prisoners ; 31 sentenced to confinement for periods varying from sixteen to twenty-eight years ; 20 for eleven to fifteen years ; 78 for six to ten years ; and the remainder for not more than five years.

The total number of deaths in the jail was 115, while for the previous year, it was 66. The increased mortality arose chiefly from cholera.

Some sanitary reforms in the Trevandrum jail building appearing necessary to promote the comfort of the convicts, they were accordingly ordered and since carried out. It is satisfactory to remark that the ravages of the disease in the jail have been much less since.

The average monthly cost of maintaining and guarding the convicts, amounts to a little less than 3 rupees per head, which appears very moderate.

Land Revenue.—This branch of Revenue yielded Rupees 44,84,525. This is composed of the collections both in money and kind.

The land Revenue of the year under review was less than that of the previous year, chiefly because liberal remissions were granted in the former year, in consideration of the damages done by excessive rains.

The prices of agricultural produce have been highly remunerative to the Ryots.

On the whole, there are incontrovertible indications of the progressively increasing prosperity of the agricultural classes.

Customs.—The Revenue from this branch in the year 1034 amounted to Rupees 2,27,529, being higher than that of the preceding year by about Rupees 17,000, and being in fact the highest on record for a long series of years.

The total Tariff value of Exports was Rupees 18,58,761, and that of Imports Rupees 13,91,000, thus making an aggregate of about 32½ lacs of Rupees. This amount, however, does not include the value of Pepper, Cardamoms and other articles of Sirkar monopolies, nor of Bullion and Treasure, of which no accounts are kept. The total trade of the country may be fairly estimated at between 40 and 50 lacs of Rupees.

The following statement shows the Tariff values of the principal staple articles exported in the year 1034 :—

Articles.	1034.
	Rupees.
Coffee	16,770
Coir	1,41,140
Jaggery	24,099
Copra	6,97,788
Dry Ginger	1,31,293
Chicklecoy	2,45,384
Tamarind	60,292
Dry Fish	37,758
Cocoanuts	65,732
Timber of several descriptions	90,312
Pinnaca Oil	35,097
Cocoanut Oil	98,018
Sugar-cane Jaggery	43,631
Turmeric	33,088
Total ...	17,18,596

Excise.—The Excise stations, along the frontier as well as the sea shore are the same as last year, with exception of one station deemed unnecessary in the District of Chunganacherry, and therefore abolished. The ready payments which were made for Pepper purchased from the Ryots, and increased energy in the Preventive Service, have, to a considerable extent, checked the smuggling of Tobacco as well as of Pepper.

Stamps.—The Collection under this head has been :—

In 1033	Rupees	1,015
„ 1034	„	1,222

Salt.—The manufacture of Salt in Travancore and the consumption and sale of the home article have been :—

Years.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount of Sale.
	Parrahs.	Parrahs.	Rupees.
1033	7,73,851	8,32,023	1,74,604
1034	6,08,986	6,78,856	1,47,907

The supply of foreign Salt or that procured from Bombay, Goa, and the Eastern coast on contract and received at Allepey and other stations, the quantity consumed, and the amount of sale have been :—

Years.	Quantity Manufactured.	Quantity Consumed.	Amount Sale.
	Parrahs.	Parrahs.	Rupees.
1033	6,75,977	6,81,053	1,62,144
1034	7,96,784	6,91,051	2,11,181

The increase in the aggregate Salt Revenue, of about Rupees 23,000, is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay Salt rose to the unusual figure of 38 to 40 Rupees per coomb, while it was 26 Rupees the previous year. Under these circumstances, the Sirkar was, with a view to protect itself from loss of Revenue, under the necessity of raising the retail price.

Tobacco.—This Revenue has been prosperous. The sales of the year under review have yielded about Rupees 2,12,000 above those of 1033, a result the more satisfactory as the Tobacco Revenue of 1033 had exceeded that of 1032 by about 1,04,500 Rupees. From the marginal Statement of the average number of candies sold for every five years, it will be observed that the sales of 1034 are the highest. All the Revenue has been duly collected.

		Candies.
From	994 to 998 ...	3,123
„	999 to 1,003 ...	3,634
„	1,004 to 1,008 ...	3,387
„	1,009 to 1,013 ...	3,112
„	1,014 to 1,018 ...	3,538
„	1,019 to 1,023 ...	3,685
„	1,024 to 1,028 ...	3,781
„	1,029 to 1,033 ...	3,642
Sale of 1034, the year under review,		4,406

Pepper.—The Revenue derived from Pepper is :—

	Candies.	Rupees.
In 1033 ...	... 3,312⅔	... 2,70,782
„ 1034 ...	... 2,386$_{19}^{5}$	... 1,87,824

A large stock of Pepper remained in store unsold. The growers of the staple have paid without delay ; and the collections have been larger. The average of the collections in years from 1029 to 1033, is 2,694 candies, while the quantity collected for 1034, has been 4,726 candies.

Other Articles.—The Revenue derived from Cardamoms, Ivory, Bees-wax, &c., is :—

	Cardamoms.			*Ivory.*			*Bees-wax.*		
	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.	Candies.	lbs.	Rupees.
In 1033	... 504	298	2,60,000	... 0	417½	165	... 10	128	3,427
„ 1034	.. 172	247¾	1,55,525	... 2	108½	3,707	.. 10	170	2,987

Miscellaneous.—The Revenue under this head is :—

In 1033 ...	... ...	Rupees	2,95,328
„ 1034 ...	... ...	„	3,18,667

Mint.—The profit derived from the Mint is :—

In 1033 ...	... ...	Rupees	1,584
„ 1034 ...	... ...	„	3,510

Abkaree.—The Revenue derived under this head is :—

In 1033 ...	... ...	Rupees	59,498
„ 1034 ...	... ...	„	60,952

Education.—English.—The general progress of the scholars in the Free school continues to be satisfactory. Out of 63 boys that left the school in 1034, six obtained employments in the same year in the service of the Travancore Sirkar; one in the Telegraph Department of the Bengal Presidency; two proceeded to prosecute their studies in the Presidency College at Madras; three were employed as clerks and private schoolmasters, making a total of twelve; and of the fifty-one remaining, several obtained employments subsequently.

The Report on the following year's Administration will show greater advance in this Department.

Public Works.—Road and Bridges.—Heavy rains in the year 1034 damaged roads and irrigation works to a great extent. They have been mostly repaired.

Irrigation Works.—Canals and Irrigation works:—

In 1033	Rupees	15,761
„ 1034	„	18,478

Marine.—The Sea-going vessels built and repaired at Allepey and Quilon, are :—

Years.	Allepey.						Quilon.							
	Built.					Repaired.	Built.				Repaired.			
	Barque.	Brig.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.		Brig.	Schooner.	Dhoney.	Total.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.
1033 ...	1	0	1	1	3	None.	2	0	4	6	0	3	0	3
1034 ...	0	1	1	1	3	None.	1	0	5	6	0	4	0	4

The number of Port Clearances granted are :—

Years.	Allepey.	Quilon.
	No.	No.
In 1033	445	132
„ 1034	473	153

Military.—There has been no change in the Nair Brigade Establishment in the year under review.

Population.—No census having been taken, no results can be rendered.

Emigration.—No register has been kept.

Forests.—The number of logs collected in the years 1033 and 1034, is as follows :—

	Logs collected.	Amount expended.
In 1033 ...	... 1,108 ...	... Rupees 17,174
„ 1034 ...	... 1,496 ...	... „ 23,188

The number of logs sold and the amount realized, are :—

	Teak-wood.	*Black-wood.*	
	Candies.	Candies.	Rupees.
In 1033	... 1,705	... 105	... 25,238
„ 1034	... 1,949	... 69	... 39,637

The following is a statement of the quantity of Cardamoms collected, and the amount of expense on that account :—

	Candies.	lbs.	Amount expended.
In 1033 ...	150 ...	32	... Rupees 51,460
„ 1034 ...	159 ...	182⅞	... „ 53,601

Vaccination.—Some pains have been taken to ensure more correct Returns of the operations of the Vaccinators. The usual Returns have not been received from the Durbar Physician, and so the results of the year cannot be recorded here.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The necessary Returns have not been received from the Medical Department.

Observatory.—In addition to the usual works of the Observatory, the Director has been proceeding with the series of Observations indicated in last year's Report, chiefly in connection with a Magnetic Survey of Travancore. Mr. Brown, who has proceeded (January 1860) to Europe on furlough, reports that he has continued the series of Observations at a number of stations along the Western coast of India on his progress by steamer to Bombay ; that the Observations of Magnetic declination for the five years 1854-58 have passed through the press, and only await an introduction and the arrangement of the results for publication ; that sheets for the press of Barometrical Observations for the six years 1853-58 have been prepared and are passing through the press.

Museum.—The number of Visitors for the year 1034 have been :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From June to 14th August 1858, or up to 31st Audy 1033, as per last Report...	969	123	1,092
In 1034	2,594	286	2,880

A sum of Rupees 2,000 has been remitted to England for the purchase of models for the Museum. These models were to include a useful portable steam engine of one-horse power, to consume wood ; and are now on their way out.

It is purposed by the Sirkar to lay out a People's Park and establish a Menagerie on the Museum grounds, as also a Botanical garden on a small scale.

Printing Press.—The Sirkar Press continues to be well employed both in the Printing and Binding Departments. Two presses have been removed to the Huzzoor Cutcherry to facilitate the printing of public documents in the Malayalum language.

Financial.—The total amount of Revenue :—

In 1033	...	...	...	Rupees	42,11,698
„ 1034	...	...	...	„	42,77,119

And the Disbursements :—

In 1033	...	...	...	Rupees	40,44,312
„ 1034	...	...	...	„	40,03,588

On the whole, the financial condition and prospects of the Sirkar have been satisfactory.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW, *Dewan.*

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY, *Resident.*

HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY ;
(with the Camp of H. H. the Rajah,)
PUDMANABHAPOORUM,
The 14th June 1860.

GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS (1033 AND 1034 M. E.,) 1857-58 AND 1858-59.

1. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the Appeal Court in the years under Report and of those remaining on the file.

Civil Suits in the two Zillahs.

YEARS.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	478	1,193	1,671	1,141	530
„ 1034	530	1,024	1,554	1,033	521

Appeal Suits.

YEARS.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	80	111	191	79	112
„ 1034	112	91	203	66	137

Civil Decrees Executed.

Years.	Executed.	Remaining.
In 1033	269	3,463
„ 1034	417	3,548

2. The subjoined are statements of Criminal Cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

Criminal Cases in the Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	36	178	214	184	30
„ 1034	30	164	194	159	35

Criminal Cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	11	49	60	48	12
„ 1034	12	72	84	63	21

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal Cases remaining undecided in the Appeal and Zillah Courts and of the Prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Jails in the years under report, and also the time the cases were pending before the Courts.

In 1033.			In 1034.		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.
1	0	6	3	8	2
1	0	4	32	67	1
4	2	2	0	0	0
36	39	1	0	0	0

3. Subjoined is a statement of Police Cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers in the years under report.

Years.	On the File.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
In 1033	1,003	950	53
„ 1034	887	825	62

4. *Jails.*—The same as in the previous Reports.

Statement showing the Revenue Collection in the years under Report.

		1033.			1034.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount of Land Revenue collected		4,47,261	14	0	4,60,038	9	3
	Export. *Import.*						
Customs. ...	1033 ... 12,186 5 9 ... 17,271 7 3 ...	29,259	8	1	0	0	0
	1034 ... 11,642 10 4 ... 19,029 13 0 ...	0	0	0	30,672	7	4
	Excise or Abkaree	6,061	5	2	6,089	13	2
	Stamps	3,863	5	6	3,633	11	10
	Salt	1,41,757	7	8	1,71,476	7	10
	Tobacco	50,247	12	7	84,086	9	11
	Teak and Black-wood logs, &c.	31,943	10	10	44,016	7	2
	Pepper	2,365	14	6	0	0	0
	Cardamoms and other Forest produce ...	3,433	12	1	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous Revenue	97,251	7	9	94,200	3	11
	Balance in the Treasury	1,35,799	13	2	1,02,202	13	9
	Total ...	9,49,245	15	4	10,18,759	15	9

5. *Marine.—Ports and Harbours.*—The same as in the previous Report.

List of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Circar Territory, during the years 1033 *and* 1034 *M. E.*

Where Built or Repaired.	Names of Owners or Agents.	In the Year 1033.				In the Year 1034.			
		Newly built.		Repaired.		Newly built.		Repaired.	
		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Brig and Schooner.		Pattimar.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Candies.
Cochangaddy in Cochin	Gaspar of Tuticorin ...	1	72½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Fakeer Moideen of Jaffna ...	0	0	1	60	0	0	0	0
Muttoncherry in ditto ...	Kamanen of Jaffna ...	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Koory Coyee Kamatth Meeran of Cochin	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0
Jews' Town in ditto ...	Cheria Coonjen, of Cherlye in Cochin	0	0	0	0	1	45	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Ismael, a Cachecar of Cochin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	250
Ditto ditto ...	Cherri Hamod of ditto ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	250

6. *Forests.*—Nothing new under this head.

7. *Education.*—As in the previous Reports.

8. *Post Office.*—Ditto.

9. *Public Works.*—The amount expended in the years under Report in the Annicut work in the Chittoor District and in other works was as follows :—

In 1033	Rupees	41,726	9 10
„ 1034	„	57,845	0 9

10. *Military.*—As before.

11. *Population.*—No new census has been taken.

12. *Vaccination.*—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Cases. Successful.	Cases. Unsuccessful.
In 1033	9,526	8,318	1,208
„ 1034	8,470	7,813	657

13. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The number of In and Out-patients in the years under Report.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1033	210	169	7	1,329	1,329	....
„ 1034	252	218	1	1,486	1,480	....

14. *Financial.*—Subjoined is a statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in the years under Report.

		Receipts.	Disbursements.
In 1033 ...	Including Balance in the Treasury ...	9,49,245 15 4	... 8,37,143 13 4
„ 1034 ...		10,18,759 15 9	... 9,16,554 2 0

Ten lacs are invested in Government Securities.

15. The Survey and Assessment of the Garden lands closed on the 31st Carcadagom 1034, and the increase of Revenue derivable therefrom is Rupees 37,000 per annum.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

Cochin :
Huzoor Cutcherry,
The 30th May 1860.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

A.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

RETURN of Paid and Service Messages sent to and received from the various Telegraph Offices in the Madras Circle, for the Financial year ending 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	Number of Messages.													Receipt on			Number of Messages sent by Natives.	Number of Complaints.	Cash refunded, on account of errors and delays.		Remarks.
	Single Rate 16 words.		One and half rate 17 to 24.		Double rate 25 to 32.		Treble rate 33 to 48.		Quadruple rate 49 and upwards.		Total.			Paid Messages.	Service Messages.	Total.			Rs.	As. P.	
	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Service.	Total.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.					
Madras	4,968	416	3,571	845	1,675	693	1,020	705	379	545	11,613	3,204	14,817	27,130 10 2	13,946 11 3	41,077 5 5	1,925	15	96	0 0	
Guindy	21	24	21	24	6	20	4	10	0	7	52	85	137	115 12 2	259 14 6	375 10 8	6	0	0	0 0	Re-opened in October 1859.
Mount	188	31	71	67	27	43	12	36	3	10	301	187	488	444 7 4	287 9 4	732 0 8	90	2	0	0 0	
Poonamallee	56	3	41	21	18	14	10	2	2	1	127	41	168	147 5 2	41 6 9	188 11 11	18	0	0	0 0	Closed on the 20th March 1860.
Vellore	351	39	135	53	45	37	16	19	4	10	551	158	709	794 11 6	294 0 6	1,088 12 0	121	1	0	0 0	
Bangalore	1,845	88	671	82	347	66	147	51	51	19	3,261	306	3,567	5,002 3 0	626 14 0	5,629 0 0	502	3	5	0 0	
Seerah	32	0	16	1	8	1	0	0	1	0	59	2	61	94 7 0	2 15 0	97 6 0	40	0	0	0 0	
Bellary	474	25	284	24	116	23	64	16	25	11	963	99	1,062	1,355 0 0	203 8 0	1,758 8 0	281	0	0	0 0	
Mysore	656	4	374	9	161	6	71	5	21	2	1,283	26	1,309	2,065 9 6	53 2 6	2,118 12 0	399	0	0	0 0	
Ootacamund	1,126	40	584	48	264	29	126	32	52	13	2,152	162	2,314	3,967 6 0	341 4 0	4,308 10 0	172	0	0	0 0	
Mercara	180	0	125	6	48	9	33	12	11	5	397	32	429	662 2 8	80 12 9	742 15 5	121	0	0	0 0	
Cannanore	600	48	476	65	246	66	161	48	67	23	1,550	250	1,800	3,531 14 0	510 12 0	4,042 10 0	886	0	0	0 0	
Calicut	765	39	587	44	275	30	167	36	55	32	1,849	181	2,030	4,218 10 6	549 10 0	4,768 4 6	1,001	0	0	0 0	
Cochin	1,084	6	882	7	420	4	303	7	117	4	2,806	28	2,834	6,895 5 7½	62 14 0	6,958 1 7½	1,232	3	11	0 0	
Pondicherry	1,091	8	781	12	437	9	237	3	125	5	2,661	37	2,698	6,475 3 6	35 13 6	6,511 1 0	573	0	0	0 0	
Negapatam	928	10	436	15	232	13	137	12	54	11	1,387	61	1,448	2,489 0 0	194 3 0	2,683 3 0	805	0	0	0 0	
Total ...	13,955	781	9,257	1,323	4,325	1,063	2,508	994	967	698	31,012	4,859	35,871	65,589 9 1½	17,491 7 1	83,081 0 2½	8,172	24	112	0 0	

MADRAS;
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

J. J. BLISSETT,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Continued.)*

B.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the fall of Rain in each Station from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	Inches in May.	Inches in June.	Inches in July.	Inches in August.	Inches in September.	Inches in October.	Inches in November.	Inches in December.	Inches in February.	REMARKS.
Madras ...	0	2·514	8·044	2·457	8·559	7·715	19·465	0	0	
Guindy ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not mentioned in this report.
Mount ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States unknown.
Vellore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not mentioned in this report.
Bangalore ...	3·075	1·605	5·620	4·405	5·215	1·100	2·870	0	0	
Seerah ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States none.
Bellary ...	0	0	1·90	3·90	0	0	1·5	0	0	
Mysore ...	2·85	1·25	4·65	5	3·70	1·85	2·85	0	0	
Ootacamund ...	4·16	2·67	10·78	9·16	8·23	1·47	9·38	1·8	0	
Mercara ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States total during the year 110 inches.
Cannanore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not mentioned in this report.
Calicut ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	States total during the year 128·6$\frac{7}{10}$.
Cochin ...	6·12	50·11	26·9	12·4	9·8	5·11	7·2	0	3·6	
Pondicherry ...	7	17	0·260	97	0·229	0·125	5·79	0·36	0	
Negapatam ...	0	0	Heavy rain.	Heavy rain.	0	0	Heavy rain.	0	0	

MADRAS:
Deputy Superintendent's Office,
The 51th June 1860.

J. J. BLISSETT,
Deputy Superintendent E. T., Madras Circle.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Continued.)*

C.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the Proportion of Errors from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

MONTHS.	In Mercantile Messages.	In Private Messages.	In Service Messages.	Total.	REMARKS.
May 1859 ...	19	51	0		Total Number of Messages Transmitted ... 32,292
June „ ...	6	30	0		Total Number of Errors ... 593
July „ ...	14	34	1		Proportion of Errors ... ·002
August „ ...	9	40	2		
September „ ...	14	30	2		
October „ ...	6	38	0		
November „ ...	16	37	0		
December „ ...	18	30	0		
January 1860 ...	12	56	2		
February „ ...	17	59	2		
March „ ...	15	32	1		
April „ ...	0	0	0		
Total ...	146	437	10	593	

J. J. BLISSETT,

Deputy Supt., Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

MADRAS;
DEPUTY SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Continued.)*

D.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the proficiency of Signallers in receiving by Ear and sending per Minute.

STATIONS.	Number of Signallers.	Number of words receiving by Ear and per Minute.	Number of words sending per Minute.	REMARKS.
Madras	12	13 to 33	22 to 39	
Guindy	3	15 to 16	16	
Mount	4	18	24	
Vellore	5	0	0	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known number of words.
Bangalore... ...	0	0	0	Not stated in this office report.
Seerah	2	12 to 15	12 to 15	
Bellary	0	0	0	Ditto. ditto.
Mysore	5	18 to 23	18 to 23	
Ootacamund ...	4	10 to 20	10 to 20	
Mercara	2	17 to 23	17 to 23	
Cannanore	3	18 to 22	18 to 22	
Calicut	3	0	0	Good readers and pretty senders, but not known number of words.
Cochin	3	0	0	Not stated in this office report.
Pondicherry ...	4	9 to 15	9 to 15	
Negapatam ...	4	15 to 23	26 to 32	

J. J. BLISSETT,

Deputy Supdt., Electric Telegraph Madras Circle.

MADRAS;
DEPUTY SUPDT.'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*(Concluded.)*

E.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

STATEMENT showing the gross amount of Expenditure incurred during the Financial year ending 30th April 1860.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	WORKING.															CONSTRUCTION.																	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	OFFICES.									DIVISIONS.	LINES.																							
	Fixed.		Contingencies.						Total.		Fixed.		Contingencies.				Total.						Contingencies.				Total.							
	Salary paid.		House rent.		Wages paid.		Stores purchased.		Cartage.			Salary paid.		Wages paid.		Stores purchased.		Cartage.			Salary paid.		Wages paid.		Stores purchased.		Cartage.							
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.						
Dy. Superintendent's Office...	7,878	14 4	0	0 0	10,833	15 6	7,947	2 3	724	11 0	27,384	11 1																						
Madras	15,456	9 0	3,192	0 0	2,458	15 7	1,475	5 9	96	0 6	22,678	14 10	1st Division ...	2,449	2 9	693	1 3	1,389	12 1	328	0 0	4,776	0 1	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Guindy	603	10 8	0	0 0	26	0 3	68	4 2	12	6 0	719	5 1	2nd Division ...	9,828	1 7	1,570	2 0	39	3 4	1,262	5 10	12,699	12 9	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Mount	1,439	3 6	300	0 0	21	13 6	169	4 4	1	8 0	1,932	13 4	3rd Division ...	7,786	14 7	600	4 1	108	10 6	675	13 4	9,171	10 0	0	0 0	187	3 0	38	11 2	85	2 7	311	0 9		
Poonamallee	950	0 9	165	0 0	14	13 0	88	9 7	0	0 0	1,214	7 4	4th Division ...	4,791	14 6	2,592	14 1	147	2 2	679	6 0	8,181	4 9	7,266	5 7	471	9 8	1,519	13 7	394	5 0	9,652	1 10		
Vellore	3,531	14 1	204	0 0	99	2 0	250	9 6	1,313	10 4	5,389	3 11	5th Division ...	4,011	0 0	814	14 8	40	1 2	321	8 0	5,187	7 10	2,310	8 10	3,117	9 8	391	6 9	1,265	6 6	7,084	15 9		
Bangalore	8,269	5 6	1,320	0 0	1,032	7 4	1,077	8 4	3,656	7 11	15,355	13 1	6th Division ...	1,384	12 8	648	11 0	7	11 6	170	0 0	2,211	3 2	1,847	12 8	1,921	9 11	60	4 6	255	14 0	3,985	9 1		
Seerah	2,237	9 10	240	0 0	99	8 0	99	3 8	86	8 0	2,872	13 6	7th Division ...	2,124	0 5	953	0 6	7	1 6	545	12 0	3,669	14 5	2,260	13 11	3,120	6 9	788	4 1	1,489	3 9	7,658	11 9		
Bellary	6,154	8 0	600	0 0	76	15 4	424	11 0	460	10 3	7,716	12 7	8th Division ...	1,908	4 8	427	13 5	2	1 4	440	0 8	2,078	4 1	3,122	13 4	1,736	6 3	2,549	15 6	963	9 1	8,372	12 2		
Mysore	3,595	4 2	0	0 0	75	8 2	363	0 3	180	1 0	4,213	14 0	Mr. J. Sahlee ...	2,477	13 4	27	1 0	1	0 0	40	0 0	2,545	14 4	0	0 0	10	6 0	159	9 4	53	8 0	228	7 4		
Ootacamund	2,602	0 5	720	0 0	105	10 0	365	5 0	321	12 0	4,114	11 5	Bangalore Workshop	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	1,783	7 7	2,912	1 11	2,209	11 2	0	0 0	6,905	4 8		
Mercara	2,397	2 1	330	0 0	46	1 0	176	8 7	72	0 0	3,021	11 8																						
Cannanore	2,544	7 2	600	0 0	42	2 1	300	4 7	72	0 0	3,558	13 10																						
Calicut	2,314	12 11	405	0 0	215	13 10	322	1 4	68	10 0	3,416	8 1																						
Cochin	2,063	14 9	330	0 0	276	9 10	123	11 5	6	0 0	2,820	3 8																						
Pondicherry	3,808	8 11	540	0 0	230	4 9	770	5 8	90	13 0	5,440	0 4																						
Negapatam	3,627	4 11	720	0 0	1,163	6 6	448	15 8	54	0 6	6,013	11 7																						
Bangalore Workshop ...	1,884	12 10	0	0 0	4,197	13 3	1,563	5 9	0	0 0	7,075	15 10																						
Madras ditto	0	0 0	0	0 0	1,993	10 9	913	6 2	43	13 9	2,950	14 8																						
Coonoor School... ...	8,951	10 7	1,760	0 0	262	6 0	113	2 10	1,010	8 0	12,097	11 5																						
Total Rupees ...	80,082	10 5	11,516	0 0	23,246	2 8	17,386	14 0	8,221	8 3	1,40,456	3 4	Total Rupees ...	36,062	0 6	8,253	14 0	1,742	11 1	4,462	13 10	50,521	7 5	22,403	15 10	13,883	11 2	24,782	7 4	5,588	8 8	66,678	9 0	2,57,550	3 9	

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
The 15th June 1860.

J. J. BLISSETT,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

APPENDIX No. IX.

No. 1.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the Mauritius during the Official Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of Sailing.	Number of souls Embarked.	Number of Deaths.	Remarks.
Ship "Lafayette" ...	464	7th May 1859 ...	272	1	
„ "Janet Willis" ...	666	12th ditto „ ...	392	2	Seven subsequently died in quarantine.
„ "Granville" ...	698	16th ditto „ ...	392	2	
„ "Rajusthan" ...	700	2nd June „ ...	404	3	
„ "Sir Edward Parry" ...	575	2nd ditto „ ...	294	Nil.	
„ "Golconda" ...	1,124	5th ditto „ ...	386	2	
„ "Duc de Malakhoff" ...	458	9th ditto „ ...	261	1	
„ "Clara" ...	708	11th ditto „ ...	367	4	
„ "Mermaid" ...	473	16th ditto „ ...	253	Nil.	
„ "Seringapatam" ...	670	19th ditto „ ...	389	2	
„ "Nelens" ...	982	25th ditto „ ...	375	2	
„ "Cressy" ...	720	1st July „ ...	360	Nil.	
„ "Lord Hungerford" ...	936	3rd ditto „ ...	375	Nil.	
„ "Anna Maria" ...	487	16th ditto „ ...	279	1	
„ "Alice" ...	473	21st ditto „ ...	242	Nil.	
„ "Royal Albert" ...	670	24th ditto „ ...	375	2	
„ "Venetia" ...	646	28th ditto „ ...	368	Nil.	
„ "Empress Eugenie" ...	875	4th August „ ...	410	3	
„ "Colgrain" ...	623	11th ditto „ ...	333	3	
„ "David Malcolm" ...	538	14th ditto „ ...	293	1	
„ "Eskadale" ...	487	16th ditto „ ...	269	1	
„ "Harwich" ...	613	21st ditto „ ...	353	3	
„ "Janet Mitchell" ...	762	28th ditto „ ...	404	4	
„ "Lafayette" ...	464	4th Sept. „ ...	268	2	
„ "New Great Britain" ...	570	4th ditto „ ...	326	1	
„ "Duc de Malakhoff" ...	458	9th ditto „ ...	261	Nil.	
„ "Walter Morrice" ...	666	16th ditto „ ...	364	1	
„ "Rajusthan" ...	700	23rd ditto „ ...	386	6	
„ "Sir Thomas Gresham" ...	593	15th October „ ...	328	Nil.	
„ "Royal Albert" ...	670	25th ditto „ ...	361	1	
„ "David Malcolm" ...	538	9th Dec. „ ...	302	2	
„ "Mermaid" ...	473	25th ditto „ ...	271	1	These returned to Madras, the vessel having grounded near Trincomalee.
„ "Nonpareil" ...	456	3rd Feb. 1860 ...	257	0	
„ "Mermaid" ...	473	2nd April „ ...	266	No Returns.	
„ "Scindian" ...	649	27th ditto „ ...	336	ditto	

(Signed) JOHN FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

Protector's Office,
The 12th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. IX.—*(Concluded.)*

No. 2.

LIST of Ships arrived from the Mauritius with returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship "Sir George Seymour" ...	850	12th May 1859 ...	136	1	
„ "Adelaide" ...	539	6th June „ ...	174	0	
„ "Colgrain" ...	623	9th July „ ...	67	1	
„ "Harwich" ...	613	4th August „ ...	127	0	
„ "Bellairs" ...	609	1st October „ ...	141	0	
„ "Sir Thomas Gresham"...	593	14th January 1860 ...	174	0	
„ "Louisa Amelia" ...	671	21st Nov. 1859 ...	127	0	Landed at Tranquebar.
„ "Claremont" ...	634	3rd April 1860 ...	229	3	

No. 3.

LIST of Emigrant Ships despatched to the West Indies, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Names of Ships.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship "Clara" ...	708	7th Sept. 1859 ...	387	9	Trinidad.	
„ "Bruce" ...	1,110	14th October „ ...	403	3	Ditto.	
„ "Tartar" ...	648	4th Nov. „ ...	345	None.	Demerara.	
„ "Colgrain"...	623	19th January 1860 ...	286	No Returns.	Ditto.	
„ "Chatham"...	539	22nd ditto „ ...	253	Ditto.	Trinidad.	
„ "Priam" ...	603	3rd Feb. „ ...	288	Ditto.	Demerara.	
„ "Hunter" ...	496	8th March „ ...	182	Ditto.	Trinidad.	

No. 4.

LIST of Ships arrived from the West Indies with returned Emigrants, during the Official Year 1859-60.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship "Henry Moore" ...	1,117	26th April 1860 ...	408	88	Including 5 births during the voyage, total number landed 330.

(Signed) JOHN FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

Protector's Office,
The 12th June 1860.

A.

ACCOUNT of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Commission, for the Year ended 31st December 1859.

CHARGE.

BALANCE brought forward from last Statement					2,68,942 13 11
INCOME.					
Assessment 1859 ...			1,37,111 2 7		
Less Remissions ...	2,304 6 6				
Refunds	2 0 5				
		2,306 6 11			
Wheel Tax 1859 ...	40,442 12 0			1,34,804 11 8	
Additional 1857 ...	61 0 0				
Ditto 1858 ...	2,520 4 0				
		43,024 0 0			
Less Remissions ...	1,298 14 0				
Refunds	9 0 0	1,307 14 0			
				41,716 2 0	
Seal and Warrant Fees Assessment				855 1 9	
Warrant Fees Wheel Tax				136 7 11	
License Fees				146 0 0	
Fines, &c.				1,448 6 6	
Interest					1,79,106 13 10
					4,506 15 0
					4,42,836 10 9

DISCHARGE.

EXPENDITURE.	Salaries, Wages and Allowances.	Rent, Furnitures and Petty Expences.	Stationery and Printing.	Plant, Tools, &c.	Purchase of Land and Buildings.	Additions.	Improvements.	Repairs.	Oil, &c., for Lighting.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Assessment Department ...	7,722 15 9	44 14 0	190 6 0								7,953 3 9	
Assessor's Department ...	1,900 12 0	2 5 3	89 6 0								1,992 7 9	
												9,950 11 6
Books, Maps and other Publications ...		190 15 8										190 15 8
Burial and burning Grounds ...					112 8 0					112 8 0		
Burial and burning Grounds charges ...	43 13 4	582 10 0	1 8 0							629 15 4		
Less Proceeds from Garden produce ...											742 5 4	
											77 11 6	
												664 9 10
Conservancy Department ...	4,003 4 1	103 4 0	53 15 9									4,160 7 10
Civil Engineer's Department ...	7,244 0 0	213 12 0	11 8 0									7,469 4 0
Compensations, Law and other Extraordinary charges ...		77 8 0										77 8 0
Lighting	882 11 1	13 6 0		71 12 0				13 4 6	2,350 14 9		3,332 0 4	
Less Recoveries from Private Lights, &c.											46 1 2	
												3,285 15 2
Municipal Department ...	21,909 0 0	138 4 8										22,047 4 8
Mortuary Department ...	883 0 0		140 0 0									1,023 0 0
Office Premises								75 12 1				75 12 1
Plant		618 6 9		2,717 7 2				56 3 1			3,392 1 0	
Less Proceeds of Lamp Posts sold ...											36 0 0	
												3,356 1 0
Road Department ...	4,419 2 7	2 5 3										4,421 7 10
Roads—Improvements to ...		327 10 10		25,175 14 0			2,089 7 9			27,592 10 5		
New ...		269 4 3		1,288 6 9	611 11 2					2,142 0 9		
Repairs to ...		70 7 2						48,764 14 6		48,835 5 8		
											78,570 0 3	
Less proceeds of old Materials, &c., sold, of Land and Houses purchased for Improvements ...										12,129 14 0		
New Roads ...										267 5 3		
And Government Contributions for Repairs										32,396 13 1		
											44,794 0 4	
												33,775 15 11
Scavenging Department ...	55,035 11 0	1,081 10 6						963 2 10			57,080 8 4	
Less Proceeds of Rubbish sales ...											3,508 0 5	
												53,572 7 11
Slaughter Houses charges	918 9 4	56 4 0									974 13 4	
Less Fees charged on Cattle Slaughtered											960 6 0	
												14 7 4
Stationery			976 14 10									976 14 10
Wheel Tax Department ...	5,223 5 8	143 13 9	101 2 0									5,468 5 0
Watering	1,018 5 11	196 9 6						7 0 0		1,221 15 5		
Contributions to private Associations ...		976 0 0								976 0 0		
											2,197 15 5	
Less, received from ditto ...											962 0 0	
												1,235 15 5
Works—Improvements to ...										4,387 3 1		
New				393 10 0	10,325 1 3					10,718 11 5		
Repairs to ...		1 14 6						3,374 7 11		3,376 6 5		
											18,482 4 11	
Less proceeds of all Materials, &c., sold, of Land and Houses purchased for New Works ...											448 11 10	
												18,033 9 1
Total ...	1,11,205 10 10	5,104 6 1	1,564 12 7	2,789 3 2	26,949 14 9	10,936 12 7	6,476 4 8	53,254 12 11	2,350 14 9	2,20,633 12 4		1,69,800 13 1

Balance to be carried forward to the Credit of the Fund 1860.

Cash with the Bank of Madras				19,989 2 2	
" with store Conocopoly				150 0 0	
" with petty Cash-keeper				176 8 0	
					19,315 10 2
Invested in Government Securities					1,54,300 0 0
Arrears of Assessment &c., recoverable from Ratepayers					37,214 5 2
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others					22,625 5 8
Office Premises					21,000 0 0
Lamp Posts, &c.					2,200 0 0
					2,83,209 5 0
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries, &c., in deposit					153 7 4
					2,83,055 13 8
					4,52,856 10 9

Errors Excepted.

MADRAS, 31st *December* 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) THOMAS PEACHY,
Auditor of the Accounts, for the year ended 31st December 1859.

15th *June* 1860.

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued.)*

B.

STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance, on Account of Assessment for the Year 1859.

	Demand.						Collection.					
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears anterior to 1858	1,261 13 0	933 1 10	498 1 2	4,070 1 0	5,217 12 2	11,980 13 2	505 11 7	539 4 1	205 15 5	1,082 6 8	1,653 9 11	3,986 15 8
Ditto of 1858	2,056 14 5	1,662 13 10	2,159 6 3	8,295 5 2	40,833 9 2	55,008 0 10	1,413 13 6	1,272 13 0	1,377 5 2	6,533 0 10	37,251 5 0	48,348 5 6
For the year 1859	34,606 11 0	24,902 8 3	9,231 15 10	26,129 4 6	42,240 11 0	1,37,111 2 7	32,272 4 5	23,179 2 9	7,829 4 3	17,485 10 4	18,781 10 10	99,548 0 7
Total	37,925 6 5	27,498 7 11	11,889 7 3	38,494 10 8	88,292 0 4	2,04,100 0 7	34,191 13 6	24,991 3 10	9,912 8 10	25,101 1 10	57,686 9 9	1,51,883 5 9

	Remission for Unoccupancy, &c., for 1858.						Balance.					
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears anterior to 1858	63 6 2	69 15 2	10 8 0	1 1 11	312 7 11	457 7 2	692 11 3	323 14 7	281 9 9	2,986 8 5	3,251 10 4	7,536 6 4
Ditto of 1858	316 0 3	180 1 2	49 15 4	581 11 8	756 14 1	1,884 10 6	327 0 8	209 15 8	232 1 9	1,180 8 8	2,825 6 1	4,775 0 10
For the year 1859	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,334 6 7	1,723 5 6	1,402 11 7	8,643 10 2	23,459 0 2	37,563 2 0
Total	379 6 5	250 0 4	60 7 4	582 13 7	1,069 6 0	2,342 1 8	3,354 2 6	2,257 3 9	1,916 7 1	12,810 11 3	29,536 0 7	49,874 9 2

MADRAS:
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued.)*

C.

STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance, on account of Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals, in 1859.

	DEMAND.																			
	BALANCE.					BILLS ISSUED.					TOTAL.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears of 1857 ...	138 12 0	201 15 8	189 0 0	219 0 0	748 11 8	13 8 0	14 4 0	14 4 0	15 12 0	57 12 0	152 4 0	216 3 8	203 4 0	234 12 0	806 7 8
Ditto of 1858 ...	435 12 0	453 0 0	1,783 8 0	10,719 0 0	13,391 4 0	36 12 0	51 0 0	193 8 0	195 0 0	476 4 0	472 8 0	504 0 0	1,977 0 0	10,914 0 0	13,867 8 0
For the year 1859...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11,146 0 0	11,143 12 0	11,289 0 0	78 0 0	33,656 12 0	11,146 0 0	11,143 12 0	11,289 0 0	78 0 0	33,656 12 0
Total ...	574 8 0	654 15 8	1,972 8 0	10,938 0 0	14,139 15 8	11,196 4 0	11,209 0 0	11,496 12 0	288 12 0	34,190 12 0	11,770 12 0	11,863 15 8	13,469 4 0	11,226 12 0	48,330 11 8

	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.					BALANCE.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears of 1857 ...	18 0 0	36 15 8	33 4 0	49 8 0	136 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	134 4 0	179 4 0	171 0 0	175 8 0	660 0 0
Ditto of 1858 ...	129 0 0	305 4 0	1,745 4 0	10,416 10 0	12,596 2 0	21 12 0	8 4 0	34 8 0	300 14 0	365 6 0	321 12 0	190 8 0	197 4 0	196 8 0	906 0 0
For the year 1859...	10,579 1 0	10,540 12 0	8,966 3 0	78 0 0	30,164 0 0	312 11 0	280 8 0	278 13 0	0 0 0	872 0 0	254 4 0	322 8 0	2,044 0 0	0 0 0	2,620 12 0
Total ...	10,726 1 0	10,882 15 8	10,743 11 0	10,544 2 0	42,896 13 8	334 7 0	288 12 0	313 5 0	310 10 0	1,247 2 0	710 4 0	692 4 0	2,412 4 0	372 0 0	4,186 12 0

MADRAS:
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 31st December 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Concluded.)*

D.

STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance, on account of Wheel Tax on Country Carts, in 1859.

	DEMAND.														
	Balance.					Bills issued.					Total.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears of 1857 ...	0 0 0	120 0 0	222 12 0	256 8 0	599 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	120 12 0	223 8 0	257 4 0	602 8 0
Ditto of 1858 ...	0 0 0	493 8 0	1,777 8 0	0 0 0	2,271 0 0	21 4 0	15 0 0	19 8 0	1,988 4 0	2,044 0 0	21 4 0	508 8 0	1,797 0 0	1,988 4 0	4,315 0 0
For the year 189 ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,603 4 0	1,921 8 0	2,100 12 0	160 8 0	6,786 0 0	2,603 4 0	1,921 8 0	2,100 12 0	160 8 0	6,786 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	613 8 0	2,000 4 0	256 8 0	2,870 4 0	2,625 8 0	1,937 4 0	2,121 0 0	2,149 8 0	8,833 4 0	2,625 8 0	2,550 12 0	4,121 4 0	2,406 0 0	11,703 8 0

	Collection.					Remission.					Balance.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. A.	Rs. As. P.
Arrears of 1857 ...	1 0 0	8 4 0	13 8 0	16 8 0	39 4 0	0 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	9 12 0	32 4 0	0 0 0	101 4 0	198 12 0	231 0 0	531 0 0
Ditto of 1858 ...	21 4 0	310 8 0	1,428 12 0	1,557 12 0	3,318 4 0	0 0 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	19 8 0	0 0 0	191 4 0	362 4 0	423 12 0	977 4 0
For the year 1859...	2,603 4 0	1,594 8 0	783 0 0	160 8 0	5,141 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	327 0 0	1,317 12 0	0 0 0	1,644 12 0
Total ...	2,625 8 0	1,913 4 0	2,225 4 0	1,734 12 0	8,498 12 0	0 0 0	18 0 0	17 4 0	16 8 0	51 12 0	0 0 0	619 8 0	1,878 12 0	654 12 0	3,153 0 0

MADRAS:
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 31*st December* 1859.

(Signed) J. C. BOULDERSON,
„ B. CARDOZO,
„ S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

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Madras:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. SMITH, AT THE FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.
1861.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

At the commencement of the year under report the Madras Government was presided over by the Honorable Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B. In consequence of his recall, the Government was held provisionally by the Senior Civil Member of Council, the Honorable W. A. Morehead, from the 8th of June to the 5th of July 1860 when Mr. Morehead was relieved by the Honorable Sir Henry Ward, Kt., G.C.M.G., previously Governor of Ceylon. Sir Henry Ward died suddenly of cholera on the 2nd of August, and the Government then again devolved upon the Honorable W. A. Morehead, who administered it until the arrival of the present Governor, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B. Sir William arrived and assumed charge of the Government on the 18th February 1861.

In other branches of the Public Service there have also been changes. The Honorable Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, died at Ootacamund on the 4th November 1860. His successor, the Honorable Sir Colley Harman Scotland, arrived at Madras on the 23rd May 1861.

The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Bishop of Madras, died at Madras on the 5th March last, after an illness of a few weeks.

His Excellency Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., relinquished the command of the Madras Army and embarked for England on the 27th of February last. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed him, has not yet arrived at Madras.

4th June 1861.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. The total number of Suits instituted in the several Courts of Original Jurisdiction during the year 1860 was 1,37,834. Of these, 310 were entertained by Civil Judges, 680 by Subordinate Judges, 230 by Principal Sudder Amins, 2,015 by Sudder Amins, and 88,793 by District Moonsiffs.

3. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 25,435 in the number of Suits filed.

4. The work of the Courts shows that 7,863 Suits were disposed of on their merits in excess of the number decided in the previous year. Including those which were otherwise disposed of, the total number of additional decisions amounts to 10,376. The effect of these exertions on the part of the Courts, combined with the decrease in litigation already noticed, has been to reduce the number of pending cases by 19,277 below that of the preceding year. The Courts thus entered upon the year 1861 with 68,855 Suits on their files, instead of 88,132.

5. Of the whole number of Suits pending at the close of 1859 and instituted during 1860, 27 per cent. were decided after full investigation of the facts; 28 per cent. were privately adjusted; 14 per cent. were disposed of in other ways, and the remaining 30 per cent. were pending at the end of the year. Of the Suits determined after full investigation, 85 per cent. were decided in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 15 per cent. in favor of the Defendants.

6. Of the total number of Original Suits disposed of, 2 per cent. were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 67 per cent. by Principal Sudder Amíns, Moofty Sudder Amíns and District Moonsiffs.

7. Of the 68,855 Original Suits pending at the close of 1860, 16,996 or 4 per cent. had been on the files for more than a twelvemonth, and 16,075 or 4¼ per cent. for more than six months.

8. The following table shows that the average duration of Suits before each class of tribunals was nearly the same as in the preceding year:—

Avorage duration of Suits.

	1859. Y.	M.	D.	1860. Y.	M.	D.
Civil Judges	1	8	12	1	4	11
Subordinate Judges	1	1	2	1	4	16
Principal Sudder Amíns	0	9	19	0	10	23
Sudder Amíns	0	10	2	0	9	1
District Moonsiffs	0	7	14	0	7	11

9. Of the number of Suits instituted in 1860, and excluding those remanded or otherwise brought again on the files,

Nature of Suits instituted.

2,882 were connected with land-rent and revenue.
7,774 ,, otherwise connected with lands.
2,868 ,, for houses and other fixed property.
105,179 ,, connected with debts, wages, &c.
478 ,, caste and religion, &c.
2,734 ,, Indigo, silk, &c.

10. It will thus be seen that the greater portion, amounting to nine-tenths of the entire number of Suits instituted, were for recovery of debts, wages, &c., while only 478 were connected with caste, religion, &c.

11. The total value of the Original Suits pending at the close of 1860 was Rupees 148,15,664-5-5, being Rupees 66,42,557-7-5 less than at the close of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the smaller number of Suits pending on the 31st December 1860, as compared with the previous year.

Value of Suits pending.

Appeals.

12. The number of Appeals which came before the Lower Appellate Courts, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1859, was 18,466, of which 11,603 were disposed of: viz., 2,198 or 12 per cent. were decreed on the merits for Appellants; 3,279 or 17 per cent. for Respondents; 243 or 1 per cent. were remanded; 531 or 3 per cent. were dismissed for default; and 5,352 or 29 per cent. were otherwise disposed of, the average duration of Appeals on the files being 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

Execution of Decrees.

13. Out of 58,367 applications for execution of Decrees pending at the close of 1859, and received during 1860, 53,862 or 92 per cent. were disposed of, leaving only 4,505 unexecuted at the close of the year under review.

Operations of the Sudder Court.

14. The following table shows the operations of the Sudder Court on the Civil side during the year 1860, distinguishing the Appeals filed and disposed of under the old law, and those under Act VIII. of 1859.

	Under the old law.		Under the new law.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Pending 1st January 1860	22	75	0	0
Admitted or received	13	127	25	728
Total...	35	202	25	728
Dismissed in default	2	0	0	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	0	0	1
Confirmed	18	67	1	104
Amended	9	10	0	0
Reversed	5	70	3	17
Remanded	0	51	0	2
Otherwise disposed of	0	0	0	2
Total...	35	198	4	140
Depending 31st December 1860	0	4	21	588

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Petty Offences.

15. The number of persons charged with Petty offences, whose cases came under investigation during the year, was 2,29,867 or 684 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 85,857 or 58 per cent. were acquitted and released; 79,890 or 35 per cent. were discharged on Razeenamah; and 62,363 or 42 per cent. were convicted and punished—the number dealt with the Village Magistracy by being 17,727 or 9 per cent.; by the Táluq Magistracy, 2,02,411 or 87 per cent.; and by the District Magistracy, 9,067 or 4 per cent.

16. The ratio of persons charged, to population was 1 in 97, and of those convicted 1 in 360.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

17. The total number of crimes and misdemeanors reported to have been committed during the year amounted to 16,464, in which 61,366 persons were supposed to have been concerned, showing a decrease of 970 cases and an increase of 6,213 persons, as compared with the previous year. Of the above 16,464 offences, 972 or 6 per cent. were against the person; 12,131 or 74 per cent. against property; and 3,361 or 20 per cent. of various other offences.

18. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 9,817 cases of crimes and misdemeanors with 24,730 persons brought before the Courts. Of these, 15,401 persons or 62 per cent. were released by the Police and Magistracy; 3,903 or 43 per cent. were convicted and punished; 342 or 4 per cent. were held to security; and 4,727 or 53 per cent. were acquitted.

19. Of the 8,972 persons brought under trial, 15 per cent. were tried by the Magistracy under Act VII of 1843; 55 per cent. by the Subordinate, Principal Sudder Amíns', and Sudder Amíns', Courts: 27 per cent. by the Session Courts; and 3 per cent. by the Sudder Court.

20. The ratio of cases brought to trial, to population was 1 in 2,283, of persons charged 1 in 908, and of those convicted and punished 1 in 5,766.

	1859.	1860.
Death.....	51	53
Transportation.....	33	37

21. Compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the number of Capital sentences passed by the Sudder Court.

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

22. Criminal Statistics not furnished.—In no District had the new Police been fully introduced at the commencement of the official year. In most, the progressive organization had been completed only as it was drawing to a close. In each District the progress has been gradual, Taluq by Taluq being taken up as the force was raised and equipped. The criminal statistics of any one District could therefore be but incomplete and fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced as the proportion of the District comprised in them. They have therefore been omitted.

23. District brought under the Act.—The Act had been extended to nine Districts* before the close of the official year 1859-60. But in six only had any progress in disciplining men and occupying the country, been made. It was very partial in each. During the year under review, six additional Districts† had been taken up and were in progress of occupation—in all fifteen Districts.

* North Arcot, 25th October 1859.
Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tanjore, 19th January 1860.
North Canara, 9th March 1860.
Salem and Madura, 27th April 1860.

† Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and South Malabar, 11th May 1860.

24. Districts completed and progress made.—Before the end of the official year under review, the Police arrangements had been completed in seven Districts.‡ In the remaining eight Districts, one to three Taluqs only were incomplete; in all, somewhat less than one-fifth of the country to which the Act had been extended during the year. Sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-three (16,253) of eighteen thousand (18,000) men required to complete, had been raised; and country comprising 82,001 square miles and containing a population of 14½ millions of inhabitants had been brought under regular watch and patrol. The Constabulary was at work in 47 large Towns and Cantonments; guarded 24 District Jails and 130 Treasuries; had relieved all Military Guards and minor Detachments in the various Districts, and had undertaken all Treasury escort duty.

‡ Kurnool, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and North Canara.

STATEMENT.

		Area.	Population.	No. of Taluqs and Zamindari Divisions.	Estimated requirements.		Progress made up to 30th April 1861.							
					Total force to be raised.	Proportion to population.	Force raised.	Area of Districts undertaken.	Their population.	Taken up by the new Police.				
										No. of Taluqs.	No. of Towns.	No. of Cantonments.	No. of Jails.	No of Treasuries.
		S. M.						S. M.						
Ceded District Range.	Bellary	11,351	10,64,122	15	1,500	711	1,144	5,858	5,56,847	8	2	1	1	9
	Kurnool	7,984	6,74,048	8	974	703	900	7,984	6,74,048	8	3	...	1	9
	Cuddapah	9,140	10,56,860	11	1,369	772	1,216	7,609	8,84,655	9	1	...	1	10
Western Range.	North Canara	4,300	4,83,336	6	1,060	456	966	4,300	4,83,336	6	3	...	2	9
	South Canara	3,480	6,43,602	4	718	895	597	2,551	4,48,933	3	1	...	1	4
	Malabar	6,261	16,68,628	10	1,685	996	1,279	3,118	11,32,782	7	5	1	4	8
	Coimbatore	8,099	12,27,208	11	1,098	1,118	1,016	7,206	11,18,077	10	3	1	2	12
Southern Range.	Tanjore	3,720	15,80,264	9	1,534	1,030	1,525	3,720	15,80,264	9	5	...	3	11
	Trichinopoly	3,200	8,09,580	5	884	1,006	860	3,200	8,09,580	5	1	1	1	6
	Madura	8,373	17,92,737	8	1,423	1,299	1,263	7,540	15,97,897	7	3	...	1	8
Central Range.	Nellore	8,341	9,58,423	13	1,282	752	1,172	7,122	8,60,638	11	2	...	1	10
	North Arcot	7,526	14,52,550	9	1,470	962	1,423	7,526	14,52,550	9	3	2	2	10
	Chingleput	3,010	6,11,209	7	779	692	779	3,010	6,11,209	7	2	2	2	6
	South Arcot	4,933	11,85,625	8	1,144	1,036	1,082	4,933	11,85,625	8	3	...	1	9
	Salem	7,610	13,24,200	10	1,197	1,106	1,031	6,170	10,02,322	8	2	...	1	9
	Total	97,328	1,65,32,392	134	18,117	912	16,253	81,847	1,43,98,763	115	39	8	24	130

N. B.—Military standing Guards and permanent Detachments, to the number of 3,552 men, were relieved during the year. Treasure and Convict Escorts, which employed annually so large a force of Regulars, have been entirely done by Constabulary.

25. The following Statement gives the above information in a tabulated form.

26. Deputy Inspectors General.—As regards the administration itself, the principal feature of the year has been the institution of a grade of Deputy Inspectors General. The twenty Districts of the Presidency are now formed into five Ranges, as shewn in the margin, to four of which Deputy Inspectors General had been appointed during the year. Their services have been most beneficial in introducing and maintaining system and method throughout the Force, in watching the preventive and detective operations of the Police, and in securing regularity and persistency. The duties of the Deputy Inspectors General and their relation to the District Officers have been carefully laid down, with a view to stimulating local action without interfering with local responsibility or the proper functions of the District Officers in regard to their Districts and subordinates.

G. O. dated 16th November 1860, No. 1,504 and 15th February 1861, No. 191.

Lieutenant C. S. Hearn, 26th N. I.—Ceded District Range.
Lieutenant W. S. Drever, 31st L. I.—Western Range.
Lieutenant T. H. Tennant, 26th N. I.—Southern Range.
Captain G. Hearn, 26th N. I.—Central Range.

	Area.	Population.	Force.
Northern Circar Range.	Sq. Miles.		
Ganjam	4,457	9,48,124	1,398
Vizagapatam	18,935	15,71,854	1,651
Krishna	6,918	8,56,366	1,144
Godavery	7,533	13,21,091	1,539
Total..	37,843	36,97,435	5,732
Ceded District Range.			
Bellary	11,351	10,64,653	1,380
Kurnool	7,984	5,11,512	980
Cuddapah	9,140	10,56,860	1,380
Nellore	8,000	9,35,700	1,098
Total..	36,475	35,68,725	4,758
Western Range.			
North Canara	4,300	4,30,700	4,090
South Canara	3,480	6,50,000	700
Malabar	6,262	17,02,302	1,697
Coimbatore	8,100	12,27,200	1,098
Total..	22,142	40,17,202	4,585
Southern Range.			
Tanjore	3,720	15,80,264	1,534
Trichinopoly	3,200	8,09,580	805
Madura	8,373	17,92,737	1,380
Tinnevelly	5,144	13,39,374	1,150
Total..	20,437	55,21,955	4,869
Central Range.			
North Arcot	7,526	14,52,949	1,510
Chingleput	3,010	6,11,200	739
South Arcot	4,933	11,85,625	1,144
Salem	7,610	12,08,200	1,184
Total..	23,079	45,17,974	4,577

27. Superintendents of Police.—With few exceptions, the Superintendents of Police have been eminently successful in their respective Districts, notwithstanding the many difficulties and vexations which are inseparable from the duty devolving on them. All have gone through great toil and labour, and have borne trials and disappointments with cheerfulness and determination. Ceaseless toil, anxiety and privation have been the lot of each Officer with the Force.

BELLARY.

28. Eight Taluqs, (one-half of this large District,) have been occupied by the Constabulary, together with the Towns of Bellary (including Cantonment) and Ghooty, during the year under review. The Military were relieved, and the Jail undertaken. The Police administration of the year has not been satisfactory. Violent crime, always rife in Bellary, has been excessively heavy, and has

Superintendent, Lieut. P. T. Sims, 6th N. I.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st M. F. (resigned).
Lieut. F. J. Hicks, 3rd Regiment N. I

neither been prevented nor detected to the satisfaction of the Magistrate in those Taluqs into which the Constabulary has been introduced. The causes that have produced results so different from what have occurred in Kurnool and Cuddapah, need not be gone into. They will shortly disappear, for the Deputy Inspector General of the Range has proceeded thither, and will not leave the District till matters are placed on a proper footing.

KURNOOL.

29. Operations commenced in Kurnool in May of this official year; and early in November the entire District had been brought quietly and most successfully under the new Police system. Peculiar advantages have been enjoyed in this District, consequent on the great personal interest taken by the Magistrate to secure to himself a respectable and good force for his District. His individual exertion led to nearly the entire body of the old Police joining the new service; and within one month the full force had been raised and was under training. The same exertion led to the service of a good stamp of men for the grade of Inspector, being obtained from amongst the superior Officers whose services were dispensed with on the retransfer of the Raichore Doab to His Highness the Nizam. Under strict and able supervision the conduct of the Police in Kurnool has been good. The Superintendent reports: "The force being young, is yet wanting in detective powers; but "is working well and with the cordial assistance of the Magistrates of all grades. It is "looked on favorably by the people." There has been little or no crime, and detective success is progressing. The Village Police has been taken over as it stood, and no change has been made. It has worked in harmony with the Constabulary so far as its services could be utilized. The Kurnool Horse Constabulary was reduced by 100 men in April, and the services of the remaining body have been largely made use of in Kurnool and Bellary, in protecting ghâts and patrolling roads.

Superintendent, Lieut. H. S. Robinson, 49th N. I.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieut C. A. Liardet, 2nd N. I.

CUDDAPAH.

30. Operations were commenced by Captain Charles Hearn in Cuddapah, in July of the official year under review. Before its close, 1,216 out of 1,369 men had been raised, and nine out of eleven Taluqs, together with the town of Cuddapah had been occupied. The District of Cuddapah is very unhealthy, and the Superintendent, his Assistant, and the men of the Force, have alike suffered severely. In no District have such difficulties and distressing obstacles presented themselves. They have been overcome by the vigour and ability of its Superintendent. It is an unpopular District, and education and intelligence among the class of men who join the Police, are of low standard. Still, the Superintendent has managed to raise a respectable and useful Force; and the conduct of the men has been "on the "whole satisfactory and subordinate." There has been extreme difficulty in obtaning and keeping the services of good Inspectors. "Men of the stamp required can obtain service "in other Districts, and hesitate to face fatigue and exposure in the malarious climate "of Cuddapah." Several have been obliged to resign from bad health. The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory state; but their services have been utilized as they stood, pending the measures contemplated for re-modelling Village Establishments generally. The village Reddies and Kuttubadi, in this and the other Ceded Districts, organize and perpetrate the violent crime that occurs. An extraordinary outbreak of violent crime occurred in January and February; but it was suppressed by the Police, and the District is com-

Superintendent, Captain C. S. Hearn, 26th N. I. (promoted.)
Captain G. B. Bowen, 48th N. I.
Asst. Supt., Lieut. W. L. N. Knyvett, 41st N. I.

paratively quiet. The general feeling of the people towards the Police has been good, and the Sub-Magistracy appears to place confidence on the Police. The Superintendent acknowledges his obligation to the Magistrate in the following terms: "If any degree of "success has been obtained, it is mainly attributable to the cordial advice, assistance, and "support afforded by the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate of the District; by which "the Superintendent and his Assistant have been armed with an influence that could not "otherwise have been obtained, and which have given life and vigour to the introduction "of the new system into Cuddapah."

NORTH CANARA.

Superintendent, Lieutenant W. S. Drever, 31st L. I.

Asst. Supt., Lieut. E. Maclean, 8th N. I. (resigned).

31. The entire District of North Canara was brought successfully under Police administration during the official year. All Detachments, numbering about 700 men, were relieved and the Constabulary occupies and maintains the peace of the recently disturbed Taluqs of Supa and Yellapur. Crime has been repressed and detected with considerable success, and is now on the decrease, especially in the highland Taluqs. Sickness was dreadfully rife, and has much interfered with the working of the Force. The reformation of the village Police is progressing favorably.

SOUTH CANARA.

Superintendent, Lieut. E. I. Hankin, 24th N. I.

32. By the end of the official year the entire District, save one Taluq, had been occupied; the Military Detachment at Putur, one Company of N. I. had been relieved, together with all other Military guards; and all duties over Treasury, Jail, &c., had been undertaken by the Police. Difficulties peculiar to the District have prevented the completion of the occupation. The organization of the Village Police has proceeded *pari passu* with the introduction of the Constabulary, and with good effect. It will become in time a very valuable auxiliary of the Constabulary. There has been no increase of violent and grave crime in the District, notwithstanding the high prices and distress prevailing. Considerable success has attended efforts to prevent and detect offences.

MALABAR.

33. All military guards were relieved in Malabar early in the year mainly by the Malabar Police Corps, then incorporated with the Constabulary. Local peculiarities and prejudices throw considerable obstacles in the way of raising an organized and disciplined force in Malabar; and it was not until arrangements had been completed for separating the two Divisions of this large and difficult District, and for placing each under a Superintendent, that really successful advances in raising men and occupying country have been made. Since December, the progress has been rapid and very satisfactory. The Magistrate writes "give us another year, and *my* Police will bear comparison with any in India."

NORTH MALABAR.

Superintendent, Lieut. C. G. Blomfield, 21st N. I.

34. Three of the four Taluqs of North Malabar had been occupied before the expiration of the official year. Wynad only remained to be occupied. Prices have been very high and some distress has prevailed; but success both in preventing and detecting crime was secured. The men in the service are of a good class, and care is taken in training them.

SOUTH MALABAR.

35. Two Taluqs alone remained incomplete in South Malabar at the end of the official year. The Superintendent reports that the Armed Reserve is in a high state of efficiency, should their services be required in event of the active employment of a European force at Mullapoorum against Moplas. The Constabulary force is, on the whole, of good material. Inspectors are respectable and hard working. Lieutenant Menzies is deeply impressed with the importance of instructing his men and petty Officers. Crime has been very light and successfully dealt with by the Police. The reformation of the Village Police is, in both North, and South Malabar, in temporary abeyance, pending readjustments in the Revenue Department.

Superintendent, Lieutenant C. G. Blomfield, 21st N. I.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. C. Menzies, 31st L. I.

Asst. Superintendent, Lieut. R. C. Lavie, 3rd N. I.

COIMBATORE.

36. One Taluq, the unhealthy one of Colegal, alone remained unoccupied at the close of the year. Peculiar difficulty has naturally attended the establishment of the Neilgherry Police, from sickness and disinclination amongst the men to serve there. The old Police held aloof and difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of good Inspectors. These drawbacks have been in a great measure overcome, and progress and steady improvement are manifesting themselves.

Superintendent, Lieut. T. E. Tennant, 26th N. I. (promoted.)

Lieutenant T. Weldon, 42nd N. I.

Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant A. Balmer, 24th N. I.

TANJORE.

37. The entire District of Tanjore had been most successfully brought under the Police administration before Lieutenant Duncan left it in November; and the Police continue to give, on the whole, a fair degree of satisfaction to the District Officers and people. Much remains to be done by way of maturing and consolidating the rapid advances made; but on the whole the progress made is gratifying. Crime has been grappled with with fair success and the general Police business of this very populous District has been expeditiously carried on. The Village Police works fairly well.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. T. Duncan, 46th N. I.

Superintendent, Captain C. E. Bates, 16th N. I.

Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant J. P. Warlow, 5th N. I.

TRICHINOPOLY.

38. Operations were commenced by Lieutenant Cloete in Trichinopoly, in August, and on the 24th December, the entire District had been occupied and all duty undertaken. Great facility existed in obtaining men in Trichinopoly, and both Inspectors and Subordinates are generally of a good stamp. The Superintendent reports, "crime has been decidedly "light. There has been only one serious gang robbery since "the Police took charge. There has been but one highway "robbery on the Madras road, where it was of monthly, if not weekly, occurrence." The Magistrate thinks the Police are working well and the inhabitants seem well pleased. The European element has been largely tried in this District as Inspectors, with much success. The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory state. Their fees are withheld and the "starving Watchers resort to burglary and theft."

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. D. Cloete, 5th N. I.

Asst. Superintendent, Ensign E. A. Campbell, 11th N. I.

MADURA.

39. Nearly the entire Force was raised and this District occupied during the official year. Two small Taluqs of the Shevagunga Zamindari only remained. Peculiar success, attributable mainly to the active co-operation of the Magistrate and the zeal of his Superintendent, attended the advances made in Madura. The Police has on the whole been popular with the Officers of the District and the public. The repression and detection of crime have been alike successful.

Superintendent, Lieutenant E. D. Gempertz, 1st N. I.
Superintendent, Lieutenant W. R. Mesham
Asst. Superintendant, Ensign C. A. Porteous, 28th N. I.

NELLORE.

40. Two small Zamindari Taluqs of this District alone remain to be occupied. The force is nearly complete. But the District is in an unsatisfactory state in a Police aspect. The Superintendentship has changed hands three times, in consequence of the sickness or removal of Officers. The effect has been prejudicial and the condition of the Police fails to fulfil expectations. Crime has been rife and the Police have in a great measure failed in detecting the offenders. Measures, however, are being taken to place the Police administration on a satisfactory footing.

Superintendent, Captain H. L. Grove, 3rd European Regt.
Superintendent, Captain T. S. Hawks.
Superintendent, Lieutenant W. Hands. Asst. Superintendent, Lieut. H. I. Lugard, 47th N. I. (resigned.)

NORTH ARCOT.

41. The greater part of this District had been occupied before the end of the official year 1859-60, and the whole was completed by the end of October. The full Force has been raised and maintained; but the casualties, desertions, discharges, and resignations have been very numerous. The Superintendent remarks, "this is as it "should be, men of indifferent character and loose habits entered "the service at first; but as the system acquires strength and "vigour in its progress, they have resigned on account of the "restriction which the service imposed on them, or they have "been weeded out of the Force." The Force is being consolidated and matters throughout the District carefully and successfully reduced to system. Besides guarding all Treasuries of the District, upwards of 100 lacs of Rupees were escorted through the District by the Constabulary. The returns of crime are necessarily fragmentary, but, despite high prices, great want and temptation, there is a satisfactory improvement under the head of gang robbery, which is to be attributed to the operation of the Police. Highway robbery cases were numerous, but trivial in their character. The Village Police is in the usual utterly unsatisfactory condition.

Superintendent, Captain G. Hearn, 49th N. I. (promoted.)
Superintendent, Captain T. S. Hawks, 37th N. I.
Asst. Superintendent, Lieutenant A. J. F. Gordon, 25th N. I.
Asst. Superintendent, H. W. H. Cox, 5th N. I.

CHINGLEPUT.

42. The entire Force was raised before the close of the year, and the whole District occupied. The Establishment and administration are being gradually and thoroughly matured and consolidated. The prevention of crime has been more successful than its detection. Still, as officers and men become more thoroughly acquainted with the people and their duty, success will likewise follow in this.

Superintendent, Captain W. A. Riach, 12th N. I.

SOUTH ARCOT.

43. About one-fourth of this District had been brought under Police administration before the close of the official year 1859-60. It was completed on the 30th October. The staff of Inspectors in this District has been short-handed. The Superintendent reports, "during the year a marked improvement is perceptible in the feeling entertained towards the new system in the District. It is steadily and gradually winning its way, the more surely as the progress cannot be attributed to any mere temporary excitement. The people have tried it, and appreciate its advantage."

Superintendent, Lieutenant W. O. Swanston, 7th N. I. (absent).
Superintendent, Captain C. E. Bates, 16th N. I. (promoted.)
Superintendent, Lieutenant T. Weldon, 42nd N. I.

The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The year has been a hard one here as elsewhere; but still there is a decided improvement in regard to the number of detected gang robberies that have occurred since the Police has occupied the whole District; and other crime has in some measure, it is hoped, altered in character.

SALEM.

44. Nearly the entire Force of this District has been raised, and two Taluqs only remained to be occupied at the end of the official year. Peculiar difficulties attended the raising of the Force in this District and operated against the services of best men for the different grades being obtained at first. However, these are disappearing and a fair prospect is afforded of success. Grave crime has long taken deep root in this District and has been aggravated by famine prices. It proved too heavy for a young Force to prevent or detect with the success desired.

Superintendent, Lieutenant A. B. Marsack, 15th N. I.
Asst. Supt., Lieutenant J. C. Baillie, 8th N. I.

45. The Force is composed in each District of Inspectors, Head Constables and their Deputies, and Constables.

Inspectors.—The class of Inspectors has in most Districts done well. The service is harassing, continuous and responsible; and the stamp of men suited for it, is rare amongst the class of Natives from which it is desirable to draw this grade. However, some very able men have joined the Force, and the supply is improving as the service becomes understood. This grade of Officers has been peculiarly hard-worked in every District during the year. The caution necessary in the selection of the men and the limited supply have led to every District being worked very short-handed; in some Districts, each Inspector has been endeavouring to overtake the task allotted for two; still their labours have been really efficient, successful and useful. The service is improving. Experience has shown that Europeans can be most usefully employed as Inspectors. They have a sense of duty and discipline, coupled with energy and persistence of purpose. A system of gradation amongst Inspectors is being extended. The higher grades of Inspectors are placed in charge of two or more Taluqs, in the position of Inspecting Officers; thus continuing the chain of responsibility and supervision, and adding to the efficiency of the service generally.

46. Head Constables.—A Head Constable commands one or more parties of Police and is responsible for their discipline and efficiency. He is in charge of a Station-house with a range of 50 to 150 square miles around, and is responsible likewise for everything of a Police nature occurring within the range. He is the Detective Serjeant (herein occupying the position of the former Sub-Officers of Police) in regard to all crime. Great difficulty is experienced in getting men fitted for these varied duties and responsibilities. In fact, they must be made and trained after entering the service, and

a regular system of School instruction and examination before promotion to this rank has been instituted and is being perfected in each District. Several Officers have been peculiarly diligent and successful in laying this all-important foundation of the future efficiency of their District Force. A good class of Head and Deputy Head Constables will prove the very soul of efficiency, and every exertion is being made to secure them.

47. Constables and Force generally.—The *physique* and intelligence of the Force are in most Districts still rather below the standard to which they must be brought. The service is new and not popular, especially amongst the old hands in the public service. The discipline and duty are very severe, irksome, and continuous; Departmental supervision is close and telling; and the Magistracy of all grades readily listen to charges against the Police, and punish with severity instances of misconduct and venality that were scarcely deemed offences when the Native Magistracy commanded and officered the Police, and Tahsildárs practically appointed the Peons. The public now rightly expects and demands from the Police what they never looked for, never had from the old Peons; and each and all of these many masters rightly claims the privilege of finding fault. It is not to be wondered that Police service is not popular. In fact, the Policeman has few friends, is weighted with heavy responsibilities and penalties and has much to discourage him. The consequence has been that in several Districts many have held aloof for awhile. But these difficulties are disappearing as the service becomes better known and more appreciated, and as the local officials become more tolerant. This is especially the result in Districts where the Magistrates personally interest themselves in the constitution of the Police Force of their District. It is an axiom in English Constabulary management, that it takes a year to make a recruit fairly acquainted with his duty; three or four years to make him a really useful and trustworthy Police officer. The Police Force in no District is more than a few months old; in all, it is as yet insufficiently officered by Inspectors. In order to avoid the cost of doubling Establishments, it has been necessary to send Policemen to work in the country with only that moderate degree of acquaintance with their duty, which could be imparted in a *few weeks*, and on out post duty, strict obedience and attention relax and inveterate habits again prevail. Cases of grave misconduct were therefore to be apprehended and some have occurred; but they have been less numerous and less heinous than might have been anticipated. On the whole, the conduct of the Force has been good beyond expectation, and wherever the Officers, by the completion of the organization and occupation of their District, have been enabled to study minutely the character of their men, supervise more closely their discipline and conduct, and to give more time to instruction, a really useful body of Police is being formed. Cases of abuse of authority, official insolence and unnecessary interference have been promptly and severely punished, and the people begin very generally to feel that while they may avail themselves of the assistance of the Police to preserve the peace and repress and detect crime, they are not under the necessity of submitting to oppression, extortion or arrogance.

48. Village Police.—The Village Police throughout the Presidency is in a most unsatisfactory and precarious position. The Superintendent of South Arcot remarks, "The Village Watchers are in the most unfortunate condition; and little or no reliable "assistance is derived from them. Their remuneration has fallen into irremediable confu- "sion. Their fees and privileges are withheld; while every Department—Revenue, Sur- "vey, Civil Court (Moonsiff) &c.,—claims, a right to work them, and to interfere with their

" proper Police functions. The value of this branch of the Police organization cannot be over-
" estimated; it is all-important. And the principal obstacle to the successful detection of crime is
" that we have not the advantage of the real services of our Village Police. They have
" in a measure struck work, and only serve the Village Accountant and Maneyakars. Used
" by the Village Revenue authorities for their own purposes, threatened by the Police,
" worked by all and paid by none, is it to be wondered at that their legitimate service is
" neglected. Their conduct increases the crime of the District. The unfortunate Talari are
" driven to a mode of life the very opposite to that indicated by their office. They have
" become demoralized, and a most useful hard-working body of men are thrown on the
" resources of their inherent vice, to retaliate on a people that wont suport them and refuse
their aid to a Government that does not support their rights—both parties still making loud demands upon their time and labour." This picture is strictly true in regard to the Village Police of the whole Presidency. It has in fact for years been useless, or worse than useless. Attempts are being made to utilize and work it. But unless vigorous and early measures are taken to secure the remuneration or bring the ancient Police cesses under the protection of the law, the institution itself must disappear. Talari are implicated in every gang and highway robbery and in almost every crime against property. Retaliation is their traditional law of self-defence.

49. Relation of the Magistrate.—Experience daily shows that the early success or otherwise of the Police organization in a District depends chiefly on the active part taken and the effective countenance accorded by the European Magistracy during its first stages. Confidence then obtains; the right classes present themselves for Inspectorships; the service meets with less disfavour amongst the old officials, and the all-important good offices and aid of the Taluq and village Magistracy follow. Exertions are ever made to place the Force thoroughly under the orders and influence of the Magistrates and to earn their interest and support. In most Districts the aid and encouragement given by the Magistrates have been most marked and encouraging; in several, the Magistrates have been, if not their own Superintendents of Police, certainly their own Inspectors General. To all Magistrates cordial thanks are due for general co-operation, vigilant watchfulness over the conduct of the Police, and for consideration in regard to the inevitable shortcomings of a young Force but half organized and disciplined. No single instance of collision has occurred although in most Districts the Police has not yet come up to the standard of the Magistrate's natural wishes and expectation.

50. Relation of the Sub-Magistracy.—The feeling of the Sub-Magistrates towards the Police is generally becoming more cordial throughout the country. Many *Sub*-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates thoroughly appreciate and cordially advance the object, while they strictly watch the conduct of the Police. The venality of a few, however, is an almost hopeless obstruction to the attempts of the Police to advance the ends of justice; and the want of time on the part of most *Sub*-Magistrates who have likewise Revenue responsibilities is seriously felt. This Officer too frequently leaves the preparation of a case for committal to his Police Clerk.

51. Crime.—On the subject of crime, a few general remarks may be made. The year has been an unusually trying one. Distress has prevailed and crime has been the natural consequence. No more unpropitious year could have fallen to the lot of a young Force in a state of transition. Its worth has been severely tried in every District in the Presidency. In most Districts the Establishment of the Police has had a decidedly repressive effect on crime; more decidedly so, where the organization has been completed.

But for its presence, the Criminal Returns would have been much heavier. In Bellary, Salem and Nellore, the Police have failed to repress crime as effectually as might be wished, and several very grave instances of misconduct have occurred. In other Districts the result is creditable. In each District where the Force has been at work for a time, an increase of the number of Convicts in the Jail indicates increased energy in combating crime. The Inspector General of Jails has remarked that the stalwart appearance of the Convicts recently received, shows that the leaders and formidable ruffians of the country are being brought to justice. Gang robbery is on the decrease wherever the Constabulary is well managed. The increased return of highway robbery clearly indicates that all crime is heard of. An improvement in the number of convictions may fairly be looked for, when circumstances admit of examining the Criminal Returns as a whole.

52. LODGING.—Much remains to be done for the moral tone and respectability of the Force, as regards providing suitable Station houses, and such shelter and lodging for the men as will enable them to have their families with them. The want affects the discipline, steadiness, and especially the moral respectability of the Force.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

53. The Statements included in Appendix No. H relate to the working of the Presidency Town Police.

Those numbered from 1 to 11 inclusive, show the work done at the Police Courts in Black Town, in Vepery, and in Royapettah. These Statements will be condensed and simplified for future years.

Statement No. 12, exhibits the number of cases against Police Officers for breaches of discipline, disposed of by the Commissioner under the provisions of the Police Act.

The number of cases as compared with those of the previous year is as follows:—

Town Police Court	in 1859,	8,366	cases.	In 1860,	8,760
Vepery Police Court	„	6,805	„	„	7,164
Royapettah Police Court	„	5,484	„	„	4,197
Commissioner of Police	„	2,468	„	„	2,090.

54. No. 13, is a comparative Statement, including the total number of cases, summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, as well as those committed for trial to the Sessions, and exhibits the increase and decrease in each description of offence, as contrasted with the preceding year.

In 1859 there were	23,123 cases.
In 1860 there were	22,211
Being a decrease of	912

There is also a proportionate decrease in the number of persons.

55. In 1859, 306 Seamen were brought up for refusing duty, and for other offences against the Merchant Shipping Act; whereas in 1860, there were only 104. This decrease is greatly to be attributed to the judicious measures of Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant, who has reasoned with discontented men, and allowed them time for reflection, instead of putting them before a Magistrate at once, a course which generally confirmed them in their resistance.

56. The offence of kidnapping children which had prevailed to some extent in 1859, was checked in 1860; five out of six prisoners who had been committed for trial charged with that

crime, having been convicted. There have also been some convictions in cases of perjury and subornation of perjury, which, it is trusted, may have a salutary effect.

The further Statements in the Appendix are:—

57. (No. 14.)—Statement showing the sum realized during the year 1860, by the levy of fines, &c., by the Magistrates, sale proceeds of unclaimed property, fees on licenses, rent of Government grazing grounds collected by the Commissioner of Police, and amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.

58. (No. 15.)—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1860, inclusive of prisoners received from the Mofussil.

59. (No. 16.)—Penitentiary Hospital return.

60. (No. 17.)—Statement showing the profit by sale of work and estimated value of work executed by prisoners employed on Public Works in the year 1860.

61. (No. 18.)—A comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the years 1859 and 1860.

62. (No. 19.)—Monthly number of Deaths within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1860.

JAILS.

Prison for Europeans at Ootacamund.

63. The Inspector General of Jails reports progress in the erection of the new prison for Europeans at Ootacamund, which will in all probability be completed in August, though it would not be right to receive prisoners into it till the wet weather has passed. This prison has been constructed on the model of the later English Prisons, with such variations as the difference of climate and local circumstances induced.

Prison at Salem.

64. The new Salem Prison, on the principle of a panopticon, still incomplete, has been partially occupied, by placing three men in a cell. A marked improvement in the health of the prisoners has resulted from their removal from the town of Salem. It is expected that this building will be completed by the end of the year.

Prison at Tanjore.

65. At Tanjore, to which it has been determined to move the Courts from Combaconum, considerable progress has been made in providing a safe and tolerably convenient prison, by the alteration of several secure and substantial buildings for the purpose. This has been done by the Magistrate at small cost with the aid of prison labor.

Prison at Tranquebar.

66. At Tranquebar the adaptation of the old citadel to prison use was entrusted to the Officers of the Department Public Works. Very great delay in completing the work has occurred.

Increased demand for prison accommodation for Europeans.

67. The demand from Calcutta for prison accommodation for European and American prisoners has rapidly increased, and the building intended as the local prison for Ootacamund, and which it was anticipated would for some years have been sufficient for European prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, will be immediately filled to meet the demand.

Guarding of Jails.

68. The duty of guarding the jails and the prisoners at labor, for which extra guards were allowed, has been undertaken by the new Police in all districts into which it has been introduced. It has hitherto proved

somewhat more expensive in many stations than the former extra guard; but this is owing partly to its having the guard duties of the Military over jails to perform, and partly from the former fixed guard being generally retained as warders for the maintenance of discipline in the jail and at labor. The want of proper buildings is, however, the main cause of keeping up so large a force both of warders and Police.

Health of Jails.

69. The prisoners have during the past year been free from any extraordinary outbreak of fatal disease, excepting at Nellore, where cholera prevailed with unusual virulence in April.

70. The deaths during the year in all the Jails amounted to 400; on an average daily strength of 5,955 prisoners. Of this number 1,402 occurred within, and 2,578 after the first year of imprisonment. The greatest mortality has been in the jails of

Nellore,	(52 on an average strength of 284.)
Madura,	(25 on an average strength of 190.)
Salem,	(21 on an average strength of 238.)
Coimbatore,	(22 on an average strength of 280.)
Calicut,	(27 on an average strength of 252.)
Trichinopoly,	(21 on an average strength of 397.)
Rajahmundry,	(25 on an average strength of 141.)
Masulipatam,	(15 on an average strength of 93.)
Cuddapah,	(22 on an average strength of 308.)
Cuddalore,	(33 on an average strength of 357.)
Chittoor.	(20 on an average strength of 402.)

There has been an unusually large mortality even in the usually healthy jail at Guntoor, where the mortality was for many years but little over 1 per cent. There have been five deaths, properly belonging to that jail, besides several deaths among prisoners transferred as incurable from Masulipatam. At Chingleput the deaths (18 to a strength of 290) are much above the usual average. At Paumben where the prisoners have hitherto been healthy, the mortality has been 15 on an average strength of 172 convicts. At Tinnevelly, hitherto one of the most healthy of the Southern jails, the mortality has been 11, in an average strength of 147 prisoners.

The prison at Ootacamund has the smallest mortality, (1 on an average strength of 133). The Honore prison also shows a favorable return of only 2 deaths on an average of 173.

71. In regard to the high ratio of mortality at Rajahmundry, it is remarked that 19 of the 25 deaths occurred from dysentry, diarrhœa, dropsies and atrophy, diseases which have at times proved very fatal in this jail. The large number of hill men in confinement in this jail has however always made its rate of mortality a high one. At Masulipatam the fatal "bori beri," a disease but little understood, has occasioned a large proportion of the deaths—11 of the 15 fatal cases were from this cause; 24 prisoners affected by the disease were transferred to other jails. At Nellore the great mortality was owing to an unusually severe visitation of cholera in April, of which the Jailor and 39 prisoners died. No particular disease prevailed to cause the slight increase to the ordinary ratio of mortality in Cuddapah and Chittoor; the last named prison is greatly over-crowded, and the same remark applies to that at Bellary, where the deaths have been slightly in excess of former years. At Chingleput five deaths by cholera occurred, which may account for a larger number of deaths than usual among the prisoners at that station. At Cuddalore 18 of the deaths were from atrophy and similar ailments; this prison has been much crowded, and is ill-ven-

tilated, but the recent removal of the Subordinate Court from the upper story of the building which it occupied, will, it is hoped, remove this cause of disease. The Combaconum prison has been unusually healthy, the removal of prisoners to Tanjore and Tranquebar having relieved the jail. In the newly occupied prison at Tanjore, fevers have occasioned four of the six deaths, the remaining two having been from small-pox—the prison is generally a very healthy one. The removal of all convicts from Combaconum has been determined on in anticipation of the removal of the Courts. The Tranquebar citadel now used as a jail has proved healthy, the deaths being only 1 on an average strength of 127 prisoners. Thus the mortality of prisoners in the Tanjore district has been reduced from the high ratio of former years to 9 on an average strength of 316 prisoners, or under 3 per cent. At Trichinopoly, without any particular cause being observable, the deaths from diarrhœa, dropsies and anasarca, diseases which were before very prevalent in this jail have amounted to 15 out of 21, which occurred during the year. At Madura 9 of the 25 deaths were from cholera, which with other diseases always finds a place fitted for it in that jail. In regard to the mortality at Salem, it is satisfactory to observe that of the 21 deaths which occurred during the year, only six took place in the last six months, during which the prisoners have been removed to the new jail, and that, although cholera has prevailed in the town, only one prisoner has died of that or any disease which may have been contracted in the new jail, and that very probably the disease in this case was not contracted in the jail. At Coimbatore, eight deaths from cholera, which occurred towards the close of the year 1860, have increased the mortality returns of that jail, which otherwise show nine deaths from diarrhœa and anasarca. At Ootacamund the chief complaints have been trivial, fevers and bowel complaints, the one death which occurred being from the last named cause. At Calicut a large proportion of the deaths have been from anasarca and similar diseases.

The total deaths during the year have been 400 or 124 less than in the former year.

Expenses of Jails.

72. The expenses of the jails during the year and other particulars are shown in the table,* It is to be remarked that this does not in every instance afford a fair comparative statement, as in some cases the extra guards are retained, while in Districts, in which the new system of Police is introduced, the guard duties are undertaken by that force, the accounts of which were not received when the statement was under preparation. There are also manifest errors in the returns submitted by several of the Officers in charge of the jails at too late a date to allow of their being returned for correction. The cost of diet has in several of the unhealthy Jails been considerably enhanced by the resort to high feeding as an antidote, and in one instance by a false return of prices current. In general, however, the cost of diet for each prisoner fairly represents the comparative cost of food in the several Districts. The account of bedding and clothing represents cash purchases, and in some instances is evidently defective.

* Appendix No. III.

REVENUE.

73. Season.—The season of 1860-61 was generally unfavorable for agriculture, and in many parts of the country disastrous. The South-west monsoon failed to a considerable extent, and though on the West Coast the fall of rain was not unseasonable, it was very

deficient in quantity, more particularly towards the south. Malabar felt the ill effects, and Tinnevelly suffered severely, while the Eastern Districts, which depend on sources of irrigation fed from the Western Ghauts, were all seriously affected.

The north-east monsoon also failed signally, and the circumstances of the year were altogether such as would have justified the gloomiest anticipations.

That the results as detailed below were more favorable than there was reason to expect, must be mainly attributed to the liberal policy of recent years, which has given heart to the people, energy to their exertions, and an elasticity and vitality to the resources of the country, which even a series of bad seasons and restricted expenditure on public works have failed to repress.

74. PRICES.—Prices again rose under the influence of the unfavorable season, but did not generally reach the very high standard from which they had somewhat receded in the previous year. They continue to be highly remunerative to the producer, and greatly in excess of the commutation rates at which the Land Revenue was settled. This state of the market necessarily facilitated the realization of the public revenue. Wages have also risen, and as the stock of food in the country was not deficient, the circumstances of the year did not cause any such wide-spread distress in this Presidency as has elsewhere been felt.

75. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Disease, however, and principally cholera prevailed at times in many parts of the country to a lamentable extent.

76. REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The following abstract comparative statement exhibits the revenues of the Presidency from all sources for the last five years.

Items.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,08,14,800	3,97,13,056	70·82
Sundry sources.						
Abkarry, or tax on spirituous liquors...	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,69,480	5·47
Salt...	54,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763	70,57,174	12·59
Sea Customs	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,00,862	4·82
Moturpha, or tax on professions, &c. ...	10,82,974	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,015	1·80
Stamp Revenue.....	7,07,716	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,58,008	13,87,738	2·47
Frontier Customs....	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,362	·51
Total Sundry sources.	1,10,81,416	1,17,06,536	1,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,55,10,631	27·66
Extra Revenue...	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	8,52,324	1·52
Grand Total...	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,60,76,011	100
£...	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,607,601	...

Between 1856-57 and 1860-61 the revenue has steadily increased from £4,880,093 to £ 5,607,601, and the increase in the last year of the series over that which preceded it amounts to £103,820.

77. AREA OF LAND OCCUPIED FOR CULTIVATION.—It is a very gratifying evidence of the wisdom of the liberal reductions in the assessment on the land of this Presidency which have been in progress during the last few years, and are still being carried on, that notwithstanding the discouraging character of the season there was a net increase of acres 343,612 in the area of land occupied for cultivation over that of the previous year, the total being acres 14,017,583 against acres 13,673,971.

As may easily be supposed under the circumstances of the year, the extension was mainly in dry cultivation, and owing partly to this fact, and partly to the large reductions in the assessment which affected the demand, the assessment on the area under occupation was less by Rupees 1,38,694 than in the preceding year; but it is satisfactory to note that the increased breadth of cultivation is found mainly in those Districts which have benefited more especially by the liberal policy of recent years.

Assessment on occupied area.		
1859-60	Rs.	3,10,54,587
1860-61	,,	3,09,15,893
Difference	,,	1,38,694

78. The increase marginally shown is to some extent the result of more careful scrutiny, but the bulk of it may safely be attributed to the reduction of the land assessment, and to the high prices of produce.

Increased cultivation.		
Bellary.....	Acres.	134,458
Kurnool	,,	12,275
Tanjore.....	,,	37,137
Trichinopoly...	,,	13,614
Coimbatore ..	,,	25,119
Salem... ..	,,	48,156
Nellore.....	,,	6,176
Kistna District.	,,	9,200

In Bellary the assessment on the additional area of cultivation brought to account is Rupees 96,205, of which the Collector states that Rupees 91,200 represent an actual increase in the breadth of cultivation after deducting the *cowle* remissions, and in connection with this fact it may here be mentioned that the amount of revenue realized in this District by distraint and sale, was Rupees 2, out of a Land Revenue of Rupees 19,30,456.

79. Of the increase in Tanjore about 17,000 acres are due to the incorporation of certain Mukhasa villages of the late Raj with those previously assessed to the public revenue, but the remainder is unquestionably the result of the growing prosperity of the cultivating classes and of the impetus given to agriculture by the recent measures of relief.

The revenue demand on the whole increased area in Tanjore amounted to Rupees 1,13,939.

That in a season like the last there should have been some diminution in the cultivated area, which, under the influence of reductions in the assessment has so rapidly increased in South Arcot, affords no real ground for surprise or distrust, the cultivated area being still 376,518 acres or 65 per cent. in excess of that which was occupied in the year 1852-53 which preceded those reductions, nor is it to be wondered at that the same effect was produced in other Districts, and more especially in Tinnevelly, which suffered more than any other from the disastrous season.

Reduction in cultivated area.		
North Arcot.	Acres.	8,657
South Arcot....	,,	26,497
Tinnevelly....	,,	40,687
Madura.....	,,	8,044

South Arcot cultivated area.		
1852-53.	Acres.	581,409
1860-61	,,	957,927
Increase.		376,518

80. REDUCED ASSESSMENT ON AREA OCCUPIED.—But the large decrease in the revenue demand which appears in the Districts noted in the margin, is due almost entirely to permanent reductions in the assessment which took effect during the year, and which will doubtless here, as elsewhere has invariably been the case, bear fruit in future in the extension of cultivation and of revenue, with increased prosperity among the general community.

Kistna District...	Rs	18,639
South Arcot....	,,	1,72,979
Tinnevelly.....	,,	2,03,397

In Tinnevelly it resulted from the change in the Ulungu system, whereby, the revenue demand is based on the standard commutation rate, instead of on the varying

market price of the day, as has hitherto been the case, and as was explained in last year's report.

In South Arcot the revenue demand was reduced to the extent of Rupees 77,042 by the permanent relief given to unirrigated lands, which amounts altogether to 33 per cent. of the former demand; while in the Kistna District, the decrease is mainly owing to the revision of the assessment on the sandy tracts near the coast in the old Guntoor District, whereby very great relief has been afforded to a struggling agricultural population.

In the Godavery District there was a decrease of 15,837 acres in the area, coincidently with an increase of Rupees 8,428 in the total assessment on it, which seems to show that under the comparative certainty of irrigation afforded by the great system of works in that District, labor and capital are being transferred from the poorer to the more remunerative, but more highly assessed soils, a result which is, on all accounts greatly to be desired. The more complete assessment of the water cess on existing cultivation has also no doubt had part in the apparent increase of the assessment.

The large increase of area and assessment shown comparatively in Cuddapah, is mainly due to an earlier settlement of the revenue demand for the year, and to more correct returns.

81. Land Revenue.—There was a net decrease of Rupees 11,01,744 or £ 110,174 in the revenue from land, in the year under review, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 9,61,451 or £ 96,145 against a gross decrease of Rupees 20,63,195 or £206,319.

1859-60... .. Rs. 4,08,14,800
£. 4,081,480
1860-61..... Rs. 3,97,13,056
£. 3,971,305

The increase arose mainly in the Godavery District, in consequence of the adjustment of a long-outstanding claim against the Nedadavole Zemindary, and from the realization of the additional quit-rent recently imposed on Inams by the Commissioner, two years' rent having in many instances been brought to account in the year 1860-61.

The decrease in the revenue necessarily resulted in part from the large remissions which were inevitable in so disastrous a season, but it was also largely due to the less amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and consequently collected within it.

In Coimbatore, the receipts from Timber sales which are credited to Land Revenue, were much smaller than in the previous year, in which outstanding accounts of old date were adjusted to a large amount.

In Tinnevelly, the difference is to a considerable extent due to the permanent remission under the revised Ulungu system already noticed.

82. Abkarry Revenue, or Tax on spirituous Liquors.—Except in the Presidency Town and in a few Military Stations, the revenue derived from the tax on the manufacture and sale of Spirituous liquors is farmed out periodically for terms of five years, and consequently varies but little, save on the occasion of the renewal of a lease. There was a small increase in the year under review of Rupees 1,41,240 or £ 14,124. The leases of most of the Districts fall in at the close of the current Fasli year, and there is every reason to expect a large increase of revenue from this source on their renewal.

1859-60... Rs. 29,28,240
£ 292,824
1860-61. Rs. 30,69,480
£ 306,948

83. Salt Revenue.—There was an increase in the revenue derived from the monopoly of the manufacture and primary sale of Salt, amounting to Rupees 5,98,411 or £59,841,

1859-60..... Rs 64,58,763
£ 645,876
1860-61..... Rs. 70,57,174
£ 705,717

over the previous year, resulting from increased sales at the advanced price, which operated only from 19th August of the year 1859-60, or for less than three-quarters of the year.

The price was again raised from Rupees 1-2-0 to Rupees 1-6-0 per Indian maund (or in English money from ·328 to ·401 of a penny per pound) in the concluding month of the year under review; but the interval has not been sufficient to judge of the probable financial result. There seems, however, as yet no reason to believe that the measure has tended to check consumption or sales.

From Madras there were conveyed by Rail into the interior 5,36,000 Indian maunds or 19,690 tons, against Indian maunds 382,000 or tons 14,033 in the previous year.

Salt manufactured and stored in 1860-61.
I. Maunds in Tons.
113,31,427 416,257
Salt sold
I. Maunds in Tons.
69,49,271 255,279

The season, which was so unfavorable for most other purposes, was generally admirably suited for this manufacture, and the opportunity was not lost of replenishing the stores. The quantity manufactured and stored, and that sold, are exhibited in the margin.

The Depôt at Manikdeokunta on an affluent of the Godavery, the establishment of which was mentioned in last year's report, has hardly answered the expectations that were formed regarding it, and now that the whole of the country on the left bank of the river has been transferred to the British Government, the question whether a more suitable locality cannot be selected for the experiment has arisen, and is under consideration.

84. Measures have been taken to utilize the spontaneous salt which is formed in many favorable localities, in large quantities, and which can be collected at a much smaller cost than that of the manufactured article, while the crystal is larger and harder and far better suited for carriage. The analyses that have been made, tend to show that the quality is very good; and where the article has been actually brought into consumption, it appears to be very generally approved. The measures which are now being taken in the matter will react favorably on the revenues, by limiting the untaxed consumption of this article, even should it not be altogether prevented. The records show that in the neighbourhood of the coast the home sales are too small to admit of any other explanation than that the local demand is largely supplied from other than the Government Stores.

There is every reason to be satisfied with the results of the increased attention which has lately been paid to this source of public revenue, the returns from which there is little doubt may be yet greatly augmented by judicious measures of reform and improvement, particularly in the repair of the lines of communication leading from the places of manufacture into the interior, and by the construction of canals for water carriage to ports or navigable rivers in all localities where the results are likely to be at all commensurate with the expense. With this view, there is now under consideration a scheme for placing Vedarniem in Tanjore, where an unlimited supply of excellent spontaneous salt can be obtained, in connection by water with the line of Rail now in course of construction from Negapatam on the coast to Trichinopoly and Salem.

85. Sea Customs Revenue.—In Sea Customs there was an increase of Rupees 3,45,223 or £34,522 in 1860-61 over the preceding year; while at the same time the declared value of the Foreign import and export trade, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, rose from Rupees 6,86,89,833 or £68,68,983 to Rupees 7,62,54,150 or £ 76,25,415

1859-60 .....Rs. 23,55,639
£ 235,563
1860-61 .....Rs. 27,00,862
£ 270,086

The annexed abstract statement exhibits the Foreign trade of the whole Presidency for the last eleven years, exclusive of the Coasting trade, which is free.

	Imports.			Exports.			Re-exports.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Gross duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850-51...	1,35,44,924	60,42,437	1,95,87,361	2,56,37,826	44,97,691	3,01,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851-52...	1,34,23,536	61,79,148	1,96,02,684	2,49,65,925	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53...	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,486	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,76,265
1853-54...	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55...	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56...	2,31,33,676	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,372	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57...	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,187
1857-58...	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59...	2,93,98,108	1,42,96,207	4,36,94,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60...	2,99,07,933	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464

In this series of years the Import trade including Treasure has risen in value from Rupees 195,87,361 in 1850-51 to Rupees 5,23,84,699 in 1860-61; and in the same period the Export trade has increased from Rupees 301,35,517 to Rupees 5,08,86,970 in value.

The imports of merchandize are in the proportion of Rupees 1·35 per head of the population ascertained on the last occasion of a census, and the exports similarly distributed are in the proportion of Rupees 1·92 per individual.

The increase in the revenue of the past year is no doubt in part due to the operation of Act X of 1860, which reduced the rates of import duty generally, and to the introduction of the revised Tariff which, on the whole, appears to give general satisfaction.

The recent reduction of the duty on Twist from 10 to 5 per cent. will doubtless have the effect of reviving a branch of trade which was showing symptoms of stagnation.

1859-60 ..... Rs. 16,44,801
£ 164,480
1860-61 ..... Rs. 15,96,541
£ 159,654

Indigo exported.

	In. Mds	Duty.
1859-60	20,860	Rs. 80,580
1860-61	15,852	,, 47,558

Indigo exported to Calcutta.

	lbs.	Value.
1859-60	5,127	Rs. 7,674
1860-61	33,068	,, 70,387

86. Sea Customs Revenue at Madras.—At the port of Madras itself there was a falling off of revenue to the extent of nearly half a lac of Rupees, owing to the large increase in the export of Indigo to Calcutta, instead of as usual to Foreign markets.

87. Sea Customs Revenue in Tanjore.—In Tanjore there was an increase of nearly 2½ lacs in this branch of revenue from the operation of the new Tariff and the largely increased importation of Stores for the Great Southern of India Railway.

1859-60 ..... Rs. 2,76,067
£ 27,606
1860-61 ..... Rs. 5,25,191
£ 52,519

88. Annexed is an analysis of the Foreign import trade for the whole Presidency in the past year.

The value of "Piece goods," the largest item in the list, is in the proportion of Annas 4¼ or in English money 6½ pence to each individual inhabitant of the country, calculating from the census taken in 1856-57.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
Millinery and wearing apparel...	8,24,720	Malt liquors...	4,81,372
Gold and silver lace and thread....	5,51,074	Metals	30,29,981
Books and stationery	4,66,168	Naval stores...	2,46,219
Twist and yarn...	38,84,154	Oilman's stores...	1,81,178
Piece goods, dyed...	10,29,214	Porcelain and Earthenware ...	1,53,019
Do. printed...	7,00,739	Pipe staves and Casks	1,41,640
Do. plain.	44,08,469	Provisions	1,59,100
Drugs	3,87,003	Railway stores	26,56,226
Dyes	1,36,653	Seeds	1,72,799
Betelnut, boiled	1,90,166	Silk, raw	1,03,279
do. raw	2,92,451	Silk piece goods	2,04,728
Glassware	1,36,552	Spices	2,76,028
Paddy.....	5,49,346	Spirits	2,46,048
Rice	7,48,637	Tea	2,64,074
Wheat	2,59,689	Timber and planks	6,50,482
Grain of sorts	1,17,760	Wines	5,70,155
Gunnies and gunny bags ...	4,83,580	Woollens	3,68,340
Jewellery	3,75,186	Sundries	*61,50,587
Machinery	58,996		
		Total Rupees...	316,55,812

*Includes Government Stores..... 26,64,239
Do. do. Salt.....4,30,197

89. MOTURPHA.—There was a decrease in the Moturpha revenue of Rupees 86,719 or £8,671, due to the introduction of the Income tax, which superseded it in many instances, and to the anticipated introduction of the License Bill, which would have done so still more, and which tended to delay collections.

1859-60..Rs. 10,94,734
£ 109,473
1860-61..Rs. 10,08,015
£ 100,801

90. STAMP REVENUE.—In Stamp Revenue there was an increase of Rupees 5,29,730 or £52,973, owing almost entirely to the operation of Act XXXVI of 1860, and to the anticipated introduction of Act XIV of 1859, regarding the limitation of suits, which would have involved the renewal of a vast number of Deeds and Bonds to ensure their admission into Court, and which had it not been again postponed, would have operated from 4th May 1862. It was only in April that the public seemed to awake to a knowledge of this fact, and the sudden and excessive demand for Stamps was in many instances more than the local stores were prepared to meet. The difficulty of meeting so urgent and general an indent on the General Stamp Office would have resulted in extreme public inconvenience, but for the temporary postponement of the Act. It may here be remarked that the demand for Stamps for Native Bills of Exchange has been so very low, as to warrant the suspicion that the requirements of the Law are in some manner evaded.

1859-60..Rs. 8,58,008
£ 85,800
1860-61..Rs. 13,87,738
£ 138,773

An important modification of system at the Head Quarters of the Department has been sanctioned by Government, and will shortly come into operation. Under this change, the value stamp will be impressed at the Mint, where the facilities for the rapid execution of large orders are great.

The paper before impressing, will be treated as Bullion, and after it is impressed, as Coin. The Offices of Sub-Treasurer and Superintendent of Stamps have been united, and the

two branches at the Mint and Treasury will form a mutual and efficient check on one another, while the means of supplying the Districts will be greatly improved.

91. FRONTIER CUSTOMS.—There was an increase of nearly half a lac of Rupees in the revenue from Frontier duties, due to an improved condition of trade conjointly with the revision of the Tariff, and of the rates of duty. This source of revenue is confined to the Districts bordering on the French Settlements and on the Goa country.

1859-60.....	Rs.	2,39,637
	£	23,963
1860-61.....	Rs	2,67,362
	£	26,736

92. REVENUE FROM "SUNDRY SOURCES."—The total net increase from these "Sundry sources" of revenue as they are styled in distinction from the Land Revenue, was Rupees 15,75,610 or £157,561 over the preceding year.

1859-60.....	Rs.	1,39,35,021
	£	1,393,502
1860-61.....	Rs.	1,55,10,631
	£	1,551,063

93. EXTRA REVENUE.—The "Extra Revenue," which as has been explained in previous reports is ordinarily a head of account to which interest, collections after the year's accounts are closed, and other similar items are credited, was unexpectedly swelled in the year under review by the receipts from the Pearl Fishery in Tinnevelly, amounting to nearly Rupees 2,50,000 or £25,000.

1859-60.....	Rs.	2,87,993
	£	28,799
1860-61.....	Rs.	852,324
	£	85,232

From this cause and the accidental circumstances which ordinarily influence this head of account, the receipts under it were higher by Rupees 5,64,331 than in the preceding year.

94. GENERAL RESULTS.—The general financial result of the year 1860-61 was, as already shown in the abstract statement, a total revenue of Rupees 560,76,011 or £5,607,601, being Rupees 10,38,197 or £103,820 above 1859-60, which again was higher than any preceding year. The Land Revenue is in the proportion of Rupees 1·72 per individual of the population, and the total taxation in that of Rupees 2·42, but it is to be remembered that much of the burden is really borne by the foreign consumer.

The revenue was realised with ease, and recourse was had to the powers provided by Act XXXIX of 1858 in comparatively few cases. The amount realised by sale of property was under Rupees 25,000 or £2,500, and is altogether insignificant in comparison with the total revenue.

95. INCOME TAX.—In the foregoing results are not included those obtained from the Income tax.

The financial results of the tax in the Provinces are shown in the margin, so far as they can be ascertained at present, but assessments are still being made. The assessment and collections at the Presidency Town and by ex-officio Assessors are not included in the marginal figures. It should be borne in mind that the revenue collected in this Presidency under the head of Moturpha is really an addition to the Income tax.

Demand of three Quarters.	Rs.	5,89,398
Collection at 3 & 2 per cent.....		3,93,184
Do. at 1 per cent.		99,648
	„	4,92,832
Balance	Rs..	96,566

96. LOCAL FUNDS.—The Local Funds were of the highest value in this season of restricted expenditure on public works, and had it not been for them, serious injury must in many cases have resulted to works such as Trunk Roads, &c., of a character which cannot in ordinary seasons be fairly made a charge on the local resources of a District.

In North Arcot from the third Quarter of 1859 to the close of the year under report, 327 miles of road have been either newly opened out or very materially improved and extended at a cost of Rupees 93,671, and in several other Districts large expenditure has been made with most useful results.

The system is, however, by no means yet developed to its fullest extent in any District, and is in its infancy in some. The surplus fines levied for "Cattle trespass" beyond the amount necessary for maintaining Pounds and Establishments have lately been thrown into this Fund, and will form a very material addition to its revenues.

97. The following statement for the year 1859-60, which is the latest complete one available, exhibits a total income of Rupees 3,17,242, and an expenditure of Rupees 1,53,880 or about one-half of the year's available resources, leaving Rupees 1,63,362 to be brought forward to the year under report.

Future years will show an expenditure more commensurate with the means available for the local improvements which only those on the spot can devise or execute economically.

Districts.	Balance of 1858-59.	Receipts of 1859-60.	Total.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam	...	50	50	...
Godavery	232	242	474	45
Kistna	11,295	5,171	16,466	6,879
Nellore	9,661	11,644	21,305	8,396
Bellary	11,083	7,413	18,496	13,374
Madras	8,056	5,462	13,518	888
North Arcot	26,314	31,640	57,954	30,787
South Arcot	8,979	39,398	48,377	35,678
Tanjore	...	12,637	12,637	...
Trichinopoly	896	1,097	1,993	746
Madura	10,614	1,901	12,515	1,198
Coimbatore...	6,615	7,331	13,946	305
Salem	977	11,003	11,980	7,081
North Canara	6,367	955	7,322	3,405
South Canara...	9,924	9,963	19,887	8,370
Malabar	17,696	42,626	60,322	36,728
Total Rupees...	1,28,709	1,88,533	3,17,242	1,53,880

98. District Presses.—The following statement shows the financial results of the Establishment of District Presses; but the figures relate to 1859-60, the reports for the year 1860-61 being still incomplete.

The saving shown in the statement, viz., Rupees 11,107, is the difference between the estimated value of the work done for the Collectors' Departments, and for other Departments on actual payment, and the actual expenditure incurred for Press Establishment and plant, working paper, &c.

Every District now, except North Canara, has its local Gazette, to the manifest advantage of Government and the community.

The Presses are fully employed every where, but as the Establishments become more practised, they will be able to turn out more work, and there is a great deal of Judicial work, printing of valuable selections from the records, and the like, which cannot at present be taken in hand, but which it is most desirable to perform when feasible.

Districts.	Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure in 1859-60.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.	
				Excess.	Saving.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam.	2,669	1,440	1,153	...	287
Godavery	2,774	2,160	1,446	...	714
Kistna	4,432	3,948	2,346	...	1,602
Nellore...	2,580	1,146	1,040	...	106
Cuddapah...	2,349	1,417	1,156	...	261
Bellary...	2,853	2,864	1,040	...	1,824
Kurnool	1,162	983	959	...	24
Madras...	2,510	1,535	1,353	...	182
North Arcot	2,675	1,524	1,365	...	159
South Arcot...	4,028	2,067	1,845	...	222
Tanjore	4,053	1,946	1,536	...	410
Trichinopoly...	1,595	1,100	770	...	330
Madura	2,072	1,935	1,502	...	433
Tinnevelly	1,642	1,586	814	...	772
Coimbatore	2,878	1,652	1,040	...	612
Salem	3,220	2,581	1,609	...	972
South Canara	4,840	2,188	1,912	...	276
Malabar...	4,929	4,645	2,724	...	1,921
Total Rupees...	53,261	36,717	25,610	...	11,107

99. Revision of Establishment.—One of the most important works in connection with the Land Revenue Department which has been carried on during the year under report, was the revision of the Huzur and Taluq Establishments in the Provinces, which was noticed in last year's report, and is now complete in every District, though the revised Taluq Establishments can be actually introduced only concomitantly with the new Police, and this has still to be done in several Districts.

The result of the revision, including some few items of small amount still under the consideration of Government, is an annual saving in expenditure of more than 12 lacs of Rupees or £120,000. The saving actually effected up to the end of the year, was at the rate of Rupees 7,00,000 or £70,000 per annum, which will go to counterbalance the large increased expenditure on account of the new Police.

100. As much doubt was expressed in many quarters regarding the wisdom of carrying reductions so far, it is satisfactory to find that in almost every case, the local Officers express themselves well pleased with the actual working in their own Districts, and that the revised Establishments both Taluq and Huzur are generally admitted to be thoroughly efficient, except in regard to Peons.

The relief afforded to Tahsildars by the introduction of the new Police, has not yet told to its full extent, both by reason of the Police itself being new to their work in a

great degree, and also because Tahsildars, who are now purely Magisterial and Revenue Officers, do not yet fully understand that the responsibility for the *Police proper* of their charges no longer rests with them, and they thus give themselves in many instances unnecessary trouble.

The revision of the scale of travelling Batta to servants on the Collector's Establishment has given great satisfaction, and was not more than equitable in connection with the great rise in prices throughout the country.

101. Revision of the Ulungu Settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly.—The revision of the Ulungu system of Revenue settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly was explained in last year's report. The operation has since been completed. In the latter District it was simply to substitute for the varying demand which changed with every change in the market rate, the standard commutation rate for the conversion of the Government share of the produce, whereby the demand on the Ryot became fixed. In these days of high prices, the benefit to the Royt was of course very great, and the relief may be estimated as equivalent to a remission of more than 4 lacs of Rupees, which doubtless will in a great measure come in to Government in a different form by extension of cultivation and other general results of improved circumstances, while the gain by getting rid of so cumbrous and burdensome a mode of settlement is in itself great.

In Tanjore, by the limitation of the demand to the standard commutation rate, the Ulungu has been converted into a simple Mutafysul or village settlement; but, as much land has now been brought to account beyond that which was charged under the old system, the actual result of the revision is an increase of Rupees 9,074 beyond the average collections under the Ulungu for a series of years. If however the comparison be limited to the last few years, in which high prices have ruled, the result, is, as in Tinnevelly a decrease. The change may fairly be said to be generally acceptable.

102. Pearl Fishery.—It was mentioned in last year's report that attention had been turned to the Pearl Oyster banks off the coast of Tinnevelly, and that a Fishery was contemplated in the year under review. This intention was carried out in the month of March last, with the aid of English divers and apparatus obtained from Ceylon, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

From the detailed accounts just submitted, it appears that the gross receipts by Government were Rupees 2,50,276, and the charges Rupees 28,415, leaving a net profit of Rupees 2,21,861 or £22,186.

The fishing was continued for twenty-three days, and was closed before the banks were exhausted, as it was believed that the Merchants' available funds were insufficient to allow of further purchases.

Every precaution is now being taken to guard and develope this important source of public revenue, and it is proposed to hold a second small Fishery in the current official year, of beds that have not yet been touched.

It is estimated that if the value of the shares allowed to the Divers be taken into account, the purchase money of the Oysters on first sale must have been some Rupees 3,84,000, and yet all purchasers on a large scale expressed themselves well satisfied with the result of their transactions, and are believed to have realised large profits.

103. NEW TAXES.—Some remarks may here be made on the working of the Imperial measures of finance, the results of which have been already stated.

The introduction of the Income Tax was seriously delayed by the very lengthy character of the Act itself and the numerous forms of returns, notices, &c., all of which had to be translated into five different vernacular languages and published in the Districts, before any further preliminary steps could be taken.

Telugu.
Tamil.
Malayalum.
Canarese.
Hindustani.

No active opposition was any where encountered, but of passive resistance here as elsewhere, there was much; and it does not admit of doubt that the Law has been extensively evaded, under cover of the lenient method of introduction directed by the Supreme Government.

The modifications lately indicated in the Legislative Council would probably render it a more efficient and less unpopular instrument of finance.

104. The Stamp Act was brought into operation before the Department was prepared to meet fully the increased requirements of the public; but no serious inconvenience was felt until the last month of the official year, when, as already stated, the public awoke to a knowledge of the provisions of the new law for the limitation of suits, and the demand grew rapidly to dimensions which the Department was altogether unable to supply with adequate speed.

As a remarkable instance of the extent of the increase, it may be mentioned that the indents for nine months' supply from one District alone, viz., Malabar, exceeded the demand for the entire Presidency for the whole year preceding the change.

An application for an increase to the Establishment, and the introduction of a changed system, which it is believed will render it more efficient, is now under consideration, and the postponement of the limitation of Suits Act has had the effect of temporarily lessening the demand, but large supplies will be required in the course of the next six months to provide for the needs of the public.

105. The further consideration of the License Bill has been postponed for the present; but it is very desirable that the question of the Moturpha, which is involved in it, should be settled as speedily as possible. The facts that its abolition was sanctioned by the Home Government many years ago, and that it is not generally levied throughout British India, are very widely known, and the knowledge does not tend to make it more popular, although payments under it reduced *pro tanto* the liability of the payers to Income tax.

106. REVISED LAND ASSESSMENT.—The revised settlement on the land is now in course of introduction in part of the South Arcot District, and the proposed rates seem to give satisfaction.

The water cess has been imposed in part in the Godavery and Kistna Delta lands under the Godavery irrigation works. The system adopted is to assess the tax on the land, irrespectively of its advantages in regard to irrigation, and to charge a water cess of Rupees 3 per acre on each crop raised, and a double cess on such products as sugar-cane, &c., which occupy the land for the same time as two crops of grain, and require a proportionate supply of water.

107. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—Municipal Associations are still confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem Districts; but in the former District they have been extended to the sea port of Bimlipatam and to Vizianagrum.

108. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—The only Exhibition held during the year was the annual Cattle show in the Nellore District, at which the breeders of that and the adjoining District compete, and which was as successful as it has always hitherto been.

It would be well were more attention directed to the improvement of stock in other parts of the country; but this branch of farming is not likely to be in favor after a succession of seasons of drought and scant pasture, and when losses from murrain have been numerous.

109. EMIGRATION.—As regards Emigration, it is only necessary to mention in this place, that from Tinnevelly there emigrated to Ceylon in the course of the year 15,253 men, women, and children, being 6,426 in excess of the previous year; the increase being attributable to the pressure on the working classes from the circumstances of the season. There returned from Ceylon during the same period 13,909 previous emigrants, or 787 less than in the former year.

From Tanjore there emigrated 1,699 persons, being little more than half the number for the previous year—a result due in great measure to the increased local demand for labor created by the Railway works, but also to some extent caused by the extension of cultivation.

It is satisfactory to know that the Mirasidars or proprietary farmers of this wealthy District have been compelled by the force of circumstances to raise the wages of their farm labourers; the insufficiency of which, combined with the influence which enabled them to secure for themselves a monopoly of the labor supply, had long afforded ground of local complaint.

From Madura there left for Ceylon 26,883 Emigrants, while 17,094 previous Emigrants returned.

As one curious result of the frequent intercourse of these Southern provinces with Ceylon, may be mentioned the fact that a local Gold currency in Sovereigns is gradually coming into existence in them, to the convenience of the inhabitants.

No direct emigration from the other Provinces is reported, and the operations of the Agents for the Mauritius and West Indies at Madras, will be noticed elsewhere.

110. KUMERI, TEA-PLANTING, CONSERVANCY OF MINOR JUNGLES.—As minor matters connected with the Revenue administration of the country, may be noticed that the rude system of cultivation existing on the West Coast, under the designation of Kumeri, which involves the destruction of much jungle-timber by fire, has been brought under strict limitations, and altogether abolished in most localities; that an interesting experiment in Tea-planting has been instituted by a private gentleman on the Neilgherries; and that a set of rules having in view the conservancy of the District forests through the agency of the local authorities have been promulgated and brought into partial operation.

111. PUBLIC BUNGALOWS.—The bungalows on the main lines of road have been furnished, and where much frequented have been supplied with servants.

Receipts.....	1,390
Disbursements.....	4,889

112. A scale of occupation fees has been established, and the results for the year 1860 are shown in the margin.

The expenditure under this head has slightly exceeded the fees, but the Batta to pensioned Sepoys in charge forms a very large item in it, and is not due to the

change of system, but will in fact disappear when the Extra servants have been appointed, and thus it may fairly be expected that in the current year the receipts will more than cover the expense of the system.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Income Tax Office opened.

113. The necessary arrangements for carrying into effect Act XXXII. of 1860 in the Presidency Town of Madras were completed on the 1st October 1860, upon which date the Income Tax Office was opened.

Town divided into five Divisions.

Assessors appointed.

Whole Establishment located in one building.

114. The Town of Madras was divided into five Districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with the Divisions existing for the purpose of Municipal Assessment, and an Income Tax Assessor with a suitable Establishment was appointed to each of these Divisions; but it was considered of advantage that the whole Income Tax Establishments should be located in the same building, as enabling a more complete control to be exercised over the several Departments, and as facilitating the references, which at the beginning were very numerous.

Data upon which the number of special notices required was estimated.

115. Lists of householders were obtained from the Office of the Municipal Commissioners; these lists and the last census served as data upon which to estimate the number of special notices which would be required.

Actual number of persons liable to Income tax less than estimate.

116. It was at first calculated that 30,000 persons were liable to the service of special notices, but further experience has shown that this estimate was greatly in excess of the number of persons actually liable to the Income tax within the Presidency Town of Madras.

Explanatory Notice published.

117. Prior to the issue of special notices, the Commissioners published for the information of the public a detailed explanation of the manner in which the returns should be filled up. This paper, translated into the three vernacular languages in use in the Town of Madras, was freely circulated, and proved useful in removing the apprehension felt by the more ignorant classes as to the nature of the tax.

Income tax, how received by the public in the Town of Madras.

118. There has been no opposition active or passive to the tax in the Town of Madras. At the commencement, some of the wealthier natives delayed sending in their returns, from an idea that the tax was about to be repealed; but after sending a deputation to the Commissioners, and having the nature and extent of the penalties to which they exposed themselves explained, they at once furnished their returns.

Conduct of Income tax Officials.

119. There have been no complaints made of misconduct against any Official connected with the Income Tax Department.

Number of surcharges large.

120. The number of surcharges made, as compared with the total number of assessments, have been large, but these have been chiefly confined to the lowest classes of the community liable to the tax.

Penalties.

121. The Commissioners have only deemed it advisable in one instance to inflict the penalty provided in Section CCIV., when a flagrantly fraudulent return was made.

122. The collections have hitherto been made without difficulty, and the distraint of property in satisfaction of arrears has not been frequent; the provisions of Section CLXXX. have only been applied in four instances.

Collections made without difficulty.

123. The total amount of Income tax for the year ending 31st July 1861 for the Town of Madras was estimated by the Commissioners at 5 lacs of Rupees; but further experience showed that this estimate was excessive, and there is reason to believe that the collections for the Town of Madras will not exceed 3 lacs (exclusive of official salaries and Government Securities). This amount appears small in relation to a city with 700,000 inhabitants; but Madras has no large class of wealthy natives, while the European merchants are few in number, and the trade of Madras is small as compared with that of Bombay and Calcutta, added to which the various Banks, with the exception of the Bank of Madras, and the P. & O. Company, have Head Offices elsewhere, and have not therefore been assessed at Madras on their profits: in the same manner many of the principal Native merchants and Soucars only carry on business at Madras by means of branch Establishments, and claimed to be assessed at the places where the principals reside.

Estimated financial result of Income tax in the Town of Madras.

Actual result.

Reasons for the small amount of Income tax realizable in Madras as compared with Calcutta and Bombay.

124. By the annexed Appendix *(A)* it will be seen that the total number of special notices issued up to the 30th April 1861 was 23,286, to which date 18,927 returns were received. The data on which the number of special notices to be issued (30,000) was calculated, as shown above, consisted of lists of householders furnished by the Municipal Commissioners, but a large majority of these persons were found to possess incomes of less than 200 Rupees per annum, and were therefore not liable to the Income tax.

Number of special Notices issued, and returns thereto received.

125. The total number of Returns disposed of by the Commissioners up to 30th April, amounted to 10,574. Of these 4,164 were returns of Incomes not liable, and 6,410 were assessed for Rupees 2,20,428; of this amount Rupees 47,711 were assessments made by the Special Commissioner. Out of the 6,410 assessments made, 3,960 were by surcharge, including five made by the Special Commissioner.

Number of returns disposed of, and the number assessed.
Amount assessed.
Amount assessed by Special Commissioner.
Number of cases of surcharge.

126. The demand for the 1st and 2nd Quarters on account of assessments made, came to Rupees 1,10,214; of which Rupees 1,03,046 were collected by the 30th April, leaving an outstanding balance of Rupees 7,168 on that date.

Demand and collections for the 1st and 2nd Quarters.

127. There were still special notices to be served after the date up to which this Report is brought; but the Commissioners do not think that more than 12,000 persons will be found liable to the payment of Income tax within the Town of Madras.

Estimated number of persons liable to the tax.

128. Appendix *B* shows the cost incurred by Contingent Bills, for Honorarium fees, Office rent, Printing, Office furniture, &c., which was up to 30th April, Rupees 13,901. Thus the total cost of collection up to 30th April, amounted to Rupees 52,566.

Cost of Establishment, Honorarium fees, Contingencies, &c.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

129. Four Survey and four Settlement parties were employed at the commencement of the year under report, and a fifth Survey party was organized during the same.

Number of survey and settlement parties.

130. Operations were carried on in the following Districts, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Salem, Nellore and the Wynád division of Malabar.

Districts in which operations were carried on.

131. The Settlement of the Chellambarum and Manargudy taluks of South Arcot, approved by Government in Proceedings, dated 19th October 1860, No. 1906, has been introduced. It will come into operation for the new Fasli.

Settlement of South Arcot taluks introduced.

132. The demarcation and classification in the Godavery District were completed during the year. The Survey also has far advanced in this District. A proposal for the Settlement of the portion of it called the Western Delta was submitted on 27th February last;* it results in a large annual increase of revenue to the extent of about 3¼ lacs of Rupees. This arises from no adequate returns having been hitherto levied from the anicut irrigation in this part of the District. A proposal for the remainder of the District is under preparation, with the view to the settlement being carried out as the survey furnishes the requisite areas for the purpose.

Godavery District—new settlement formed for a portion of it resulting in an annual increase of 3¼ lacs of Rupees.

* No. 323.

133. In the Kistna District, the whole of the Masulipatam division on the east of the river was completed during the year, as regards demarcation and classification. The measurement also was completed, but not the mapping and other details. A proposal for this portion is in preparation.

Kistna District—the Masulipatam division nearly completed and about to be reported on.

134. The whole of the Trichinopoly District was in like manner completed during the year, and a proposal for its Settlement was submitted on 20th April last.

Trichinopoly District—new settlement formed and submitted on 20th April 1861.

135. Field operations in both the settlement and survey branches are advancing in Salem. Special arrangements have been made for the survey of the Sherveroy Hills according to the local requirements of coffee planters and the hill-people.

Salem District in progress, and arrangements made for survey of the Sherveroy Hills.

136. Field operations in demarcation of boundaries for the survey were commenced, and a Survey party also started in the Nellore District, during the year.

Nellore District taken up for demarcation.

137. The Wynád Survey and Settlement parties can only carry on work for a limited portion of the year, and during the feverish season and the monsoon, retire to the plains. The last working season proved very unhealthy, and other local difficulties remain with little abatement. The progress has been small, and the work will unavoidably be very expensive. A commencement has been made in the Registry of Titles.

Wynád—unhealthiness of the climate and other serious difficulties impeded work.

138. A new party is also under organization for the Kurnool District, as directed by Government, in Order, dated 7th December 1860, No. 2,518.

Kurnool District—a party under organization.

139. Considerable progress has been made in the Lithographic Department, but the outturn of village maps is not likely to keep pace with the progress of the field work, considering the very large annual area accomplished by the increased number of parties of enlarged strength.

Lithographic establishment.

Particulars of the field-work of the year.

140. The field-work accomplished during the official year is exhibited below:—

Parties.	Completed.		In progress.	
	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.
Demarcation.				
Godavery party... ... {Godavery... ...	127	579	...	...
{Nellore... ...	148	441	94	567
Total...	275	1,020	94	567
Kistna party...	418	1,548	51	313
Trichinopoly and Salem party {Trichinopoly ...	69	529	...	...
{Salem... ...	1,902	1,435	101	239
Total...	971	1,964	101	239
Wynád party...	9	278	...	...
Grand Total...	1,673	4,810	246	1,119
Classification.				
Godavery party...	190	587	...	...
Kistna party...	414	1,460	47	164
Trichinopoly and Salem party {Trichinopoly ...	280	773	...	...
{Salem... ...	865	1,405	92	216
Total...	1,145	2,178	92	216
Grand Total...	1,749	4,225	139	380
Survey.				
Godavery party...	283	1,071	...	...
Nellore party...	9	30	...	...
Kistna party...	237	884	...	...
Trichinopoly and Salem party...	599	1,570	...	...
Wynád party...	...	13	...	...
Grand Total...	1,128	3,568	...	...

The demarcation of 1,673 villages for Survey was thus completed, comprising an area of about 4,810 square miles. 1,749 villages were classified for assessment, containing an area of 4,225 square miles, and 1,128 villages with an area of 3,568 square miles were surveyed during the year.

Cost of operations.

141. The approximate expenditure of the year is given below:—

SETTLEMENT.

		Rupees.
Central office...		63,052
Godavery party...	Godavery... ...	41,489
	Nellore... ...	14,634
	Total...	56,123
Kistna party...		61,202
Trichinopoly party.		61,417
Wynád party...		38,137
Expenditure incurred for the preparation of settlement accounts in South Arcot		2,474
	Grand Total...	2,82,405

SURVEY.

Central office...		19,237
Godavery party...		70,511
Nellore party...		7,259
Kistna party...		60,205
Trichinopoly party...		80,697
Wynád party...		41,006
	Total...	2,78,915
Lithographic establishment.....		6,528
Extra establishment in South Arcot and Trichinopoly..... ...		3,587
Extra measurers and coolies in the Godavery and Kistna Districts... ...		13,372
Instruments purchased...		5,933
Contingent charges of Central office, &c.....		3,576
	Grand Total...	3,11,911
	Grand Total of settlement and survey...	5,94,316

INAM COMMISSION.

142. The origin of the Madras Inám Commission, the general principles according to which the Settlement is conducted, and the mode of operation were explained in the Administration Report of last year. The present Report is confined to a review of the results of the actual working of the Commission, during the official year which has just expired.

The return of work actually accomplished within the year is shown in the subjoined table:—

Description of Inám.	No. of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	No. of decisions by Deputy Collectors.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Devádáyam and Dharmádáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	14,490	1,98,375	2,88,948	14,664	5,337	...	Personal Inams 1,01,480.
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars.....42,359 Compulsorily 21,038	63,397	7,24,546	9,28,456	82,693	1,46,697	...	Service Inams 31,560.
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.	2,061	35,602	45,544	8,089	...	7002	
Total...	79,948	9,58,523	12,62,948	1,05,446	1,52,034	7,002	1,33,040

Number of cases redeemed.

No.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Amount paid in redemption.
88	178-8-5	3,557-0-0

Return of work by the Deputy Collectors.

143. The Settlement has met with no sort of opposition. The inquiry has been brought to a close in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, and has half advanced to completion in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras (late Chingleput), and North and South Arcot. In the Districts which remain to be taken in hand, with the single exception of Tanjore, the Inámś are generally less numerous and less valuable. The number of claims decided by the Deputy Collectors during the year was 1,01,480, giving an average of 8,457 cases per month, exclusive of 31,560 Village service Ináms recorded. The number of Deputy Collectors employed was sixteen. Some time was unavoidably lost in moving from one District to another, and the progress was also affected by the different degrees of perfection in which the accounts of the several Districts were found. In the Godavery and Kistna Districts, much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the extent and value of the Inams. In Guntoor, Nellore and Kurnool, the Inám lands had now to be assessed for the first time; and even in the other Districts, though Ináms had been once classified and assessed, the assessment fixed by the former survey required to be revised with reference

to the reductions recently allowed on the Government lands. In the Ceded Districts a regular survey of the lands followed close upon the British assumption, and the Inám accounts being more than usually copious and perfect, a higher rate of progress was attained than in any other of the Provinces in which the inquiry is proceeding.

Results of the settlement for the year.

144. Nearly eighty thousand titles were confirmed during the year, involving an extent of land measuring about nine hundred and sixty thousand acres, assessed at upwards of 12½ lacs of Rupees. The financial result of the Settlement of the year is a permanent annual addition to the Revenues of the State, of Rupees 1,52,034 in the shape of additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for the enfranchisement of Ináms. The cost incurred for the Commission during the year, was about Rupees 1,58,466, being a little more than the amount of additional Revenue secured by the settlement. Excluding the Religious and Charitable grants, which are for the most part already permanent in their character, the additional quit-rent is 16 per cent. on the value of personal Inàms; but inclusive of the existing Jodi, or quit-rent, the future charge on these Ináms is 24 per cent. of their full assessment. In few cases has the quit-rent been redeemed, a matter the less to be regretted, because the little capital that exists in the country is probably turned to a more profitable account in private hands. A result of far clearer and deeper importance accomplished by the settlement is, that, with the exception of 2,061 cases, or about 2½ per cent., all the Ináms that have come under inquiry have been willingly enfranchised, and this large mass of property is now placed on a permanent basis.

Special questions and exceptional tenures will be noticed below

145. In the application of the general principles of the rules sanctioned by Government, to the settlement of Ináms in the several Districts, various special and exceptional tenures, and long pending questions of importance came under the consideration of the Commission, of which a brief notice will not be out of place.

Rent free and favorably assessed gardens in Rajahmundry, Godavery District.

146. In the Godavery District, a considerable extent of land was found to be held wholly or partially exempt from assessment, under the designations of Asalminahá gardens, Páti Peradus, and Badi Bád lands. These were alienations of Land Revenue made by the Zemindárs in favor of their relations and others; but the origin and conditions of the tenure were involved in obscurity. Long prescriptive enjoyment, either free of tax or on favorable terms, which is recognized as giving a valid title, seemed to confer on these tenures a claim to consideration; and they have accordingly been treated as ordinary Ináms, and allowed to be enfranchised on similar terms.

Mokássás in the Zemindaris of Masulipatam, Kistna District.

147. Another tenure, peculiar to the Masulipatam Division of the Kistna District, is that of the Mokássás, which are villages alienated by the ancient Zemindárs in favor of their relations, clansmen, military retainers, and Militia peons, as well as Revenue servants. It was one of the objects of the permanent settlement to put an end to the military power of the Zemindárs; and as all the above classes of persons looked to the Zemindár alone for support, and had no claim on the Government, the value of their Mokássás was included in the assets upon which the Permanent Peshkash was fixed, and the villages were left at the disposal of the Zemindárs. During subsequent years, the real position of these

Mokássádárs appears to have been lost sight of, the claims of the Zemindárs were not clearly understood, and under the erroneous impression that the reversionary right to the villages vested in the Government, the Mokassas were interfered with by the Revenue Officers, like ordinary Ináms. After a careful examination of the records of the Permanent Settlement, this matter has now been placed in a clear light.

Mokassas in the Zemindaris which have reverted to Government.

148. In those of the Zemindáris which, of recent years, have reverted to the State for arrears or other causes, the Government have succeeded to the position of the Zemindár; it has therefore been held that the Mokássádárs, several of whom belonged to the families of the Zemindárs, and who depend upon the villages as their means of livelihood, have a claim to be treated with indulgent consideration. Accordingly, the villages in their enjoyment are allowed to be enfranchised under the general Rules at one-eighth or the lowest rate of quit-rent, when they were given for subsistence; and if held for service are charged one-fourth and one-half quit-rent, according to the social position and respectability of the Mokássádárs, and the nature of the service rendered.

Other exceptional tenures in Masulipatam and Kistna Districts

149. In the same District are a number of exceptional Inám tenures, known as Tribhágam and Cháturbhágam villages, Putla Kattubadi Agraháráms, and Ráyati Mokássás, all of which pay a certain proportion of their gross produce to the Government. Owing, it seems, to the difficulty of realizing the Government share under the former system, these villages were arbitrarily assumed under Government management, about ten years ago, by the District authorities. The demand of Government has since been realized by means of a direct settlement with the cultivators of the soil, leaving the share of the original holders of the villages to be recovered by themselves. This interference with existing rights, which as it now appears, was unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, deprived these persons of the possession of their Estates, and left them, in effect, without the means of enforcing their dues. The propriety of restoring the Villages to the rightful owners upon a fixed commuted quit-rent has now been recognized; but they have been unable in most cases to undertake the management of the villages, owing to the heaviness of the existing Jodi; and they have preferred to avail themselves of the alternative presented to them of surrendering the villages to Government and accepting, in commutation of their rights, an equivalent extent of Inám land in freehold.

Commutation of quit-rent on Inamsin Zemindari estates paying a present Jodi to the Zemindar.

150. A question arose in connection with the future quit-rent leviable upon enfranchised Ináms situated in these Zemindári estates, which is of some importance to the Inámdárs. The reversionary interest in these tenures being generally reserved to Government by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, they come under the present inquiry and are allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules; but the existing Jodi hitherto charged on these Ináms has always formed a part of the assets of the Estates, and is therefore payable to the Zemindárs. In the Zemindáris of the Godávery and Kistna Districts this Jodi being, for the most part, calculated annually on the produce at so much a candy, the advantages of enfranchisement are, in a measure, lost to the Inámdars, so long as they are subject to the vexatious uncertainty of a fluctuating demand on the part of the Zemindárs. In Núzid, which is by far the largest of the Zemindaris in these Provinces, this uncertain Jodi has been commuted into a permanent quit-rent, with the

consent of the Zemíndár, and to the entire satisfaction of the Inámdárs; but the concurrence of the other Zemíndárs has not been obtained to the introduction of this desirable measure in their Estates.

Remission of arrears of Jodi on Inams in the Guntoor Division of the Kistna District.

151. In the late Guntoor District, Inám property was found to be even in a more precarious and unsettled state than elsewhere. A considerable number of Ináms and Inám villages were subject to a quit-rent (called Kattubadi or Shrotriyam) which, it was alleged, had been illegally imposed or raised by the Zemíndárs since the Permanent Settlement; and which, while the Zemíndárs retained possession of their Estates, had either been left uncollected, or been paid under protest. Owing to the absence of the Permanent Settlement Accounts, it was difficult to decide upon the claim of the Inámdárs to exemption from this quit-rent; and, since the reversion of the Zemíndárís to Government, an arrear has been allowed to accumulate in the accounts amounting to the large sum of upwards of one lac of Rupees. Burdened with so heavy a liability, the Ináms were almost valueless. Considering, therefore, that the case is now between the Inámdárs and the Government, and that it is unnecessary to recur to the state of things at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it was resolved to deal with the Ináms on the basis of actually existing circumstances; and they have been disposed of accordingly under the general principles of the present settlement. At the same time, the heavy arrears of quit-rent, which had accumulated during a number of years pending the settlement of the dispute regarding it, have been remitted; and the Inámdárs enter upon a new state of things entirely free from embarrassment.

Police Pálayagár tenures in Nellore.

152. In the District of Nellore, there are a number of Pálayagárs, or petty chieftains, the relic of the ancient system of Police suppressed in other parts of the Presidency, but suffered to continue in this District, pending a final settlement of their tenures. The emoluments enjoyed by these Pálayagárs are Mokássa Villages and Ináms; besides which, they collect fees in the villages included in their watch, at rates which in many instances are highly oppressive. Their services could be turned to little account under the present system, and their continuance would only tend to complicate the Village Police. A commutation of these tenures has now been effected. The fees hitherto collected by the Pálayagárs have been resumed, but the Villages and Inám lands are confirmed to them in freehold, subject to such rates of quit-rent as are considered fair. A similar settlement has also been sanctioned for the Dásmukh Bále Ráu, who owns the Estate of Muttiálpád bestowed upon him by the Nizám, in remuneration for his superintendence of the revenues of a certain tract in this District.

Inám tenures in Zemíndáris and Palayams of North Arcot.

153. In North Arcot, the position of the various Zemíndárs and Pálayagárs in respect of the holders of Ináms in their Estates has been ascertained and defined. In the Jághír of Árani and the large Pálayams or Zemíndáris of Kalahástri and Kárvétinagar, as well as Venkatagiri in Nellore, the right of reversion in Ináms vests in the proprietors of the Estates; but in the other minor Pálayams known as the Chittoor Pálayams, and in Punganúr, Ináms have been reserved to Government by the terms of the Settlement. In the Pálayam of Kangundi, where the question has not hitherto been definitely determined, a fair settlement has now been sanctioned, by which the Ináms will be brought under the inquiry of the

Commission and allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules; whilst the quit-rent resulting from the enfranchisement of certain classes of Ináms properly appertaining to the Pálayagár, is to be made over to him.

Nature of Inam in the Madras District, (late Chingleput.)

154. A peculiarity in the Inám tenures of the late Chingleput Collectorate, now merged in that of Madras, is deserving of notice. The Inámdárs in this District are not the actual owners of the lands they hold, the right to which belongs to the hereditary landed Proprietors of the village known as Mirásidárs. The Inámdárs have simply a right to the revenues alienated by the Government; and they can only acquire a real property in the land by purchase from the Mirásidárs. Another special tenure in this District known as the Gráma Mániyams, and held by the Head Mirásidárs, is now under discussion.

Hissa Shrotriyams in the Ceded Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah.

155. In the Ceded Districts, comprising the Collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah, there are a number of villages now known as Hissa Shrotriyams, a term denoting that the revenue is shared between the holders and the Government. During the general inquiry made into Inam tenures, on the British assumption of the country, the direct settlement and control of these villages were taken out of the hands of the proprietors, on account of supposed defect of title; and they were allowed a percentage of the revenues for their maintenance. The collection of the revenue, however, was entrusted to the Shrotriyamdars; and as the system, which was introduced as a temporary expedient, was productive of unnecessary complication, and is not calculated to improve the condition of the villages, it has now been determined to restore the Shrotriyams to the owners and to convert them into freehold properties on fair commuted quit-rents.

Abolition of the Inamati taffrik, or tax upon the cultivations of the Inam land.

156. A measure of far more general importance, now being carried out in these Districts, is the abolition of the Inamati taffrik, or tax upon Inam cultivation. Under former Governments, while Inams were lavishly bestowed on the one hand, various expedients were resorted to, on the other, to counteract the supposed evil of unrestricted cultivation of Inam at the expense of Government land. The taffrik is one of these expedients. It is a cess levied on the Ráyats, or cultivators, of Inam who either hold no Government land, or whose Inam cultivation exceeds one-tenth of their Government holding. In the former case the rate exacted was 2 annas, and in the latter 1 anna in the Rupee of the Inam assessment. This cess being totally inconsistent with the perfect security of title and freedom from interference, which it is the object of the present settlement to confer, will cease on the enfranchisement of the Inams, and will be amply repaid by the quit-rent newly imposed.

Abolition of the Inamati patti, or tax on Inams in Kurnool.

157. Somewhat similar to the Inamati taffrik is the Inamati patti of Kurnool; which is charged, however, directly on the Inams, and not on the cultivator. It was imposed by the former Nawabs of the country, on Inams unsupported by grants and supposed to be held on defective title. On the assumption of the District twenty-one years ago, the cess was continued by the Government pending a general Inam inquiry; but, as it is unequal in its pressure and fluctuates with the produce of the year, its abolition has now been sanctioned; the higher rate of one-fourth quit-rent being imposed, as a general measure, for the commutation into freehold of all personal Inams hitherto subject to the tax and

for which there are no accounts to prove fifty years' possession. It is calculated that the future quit-rent will be double the amount of the cess abolished.

General principles adopted for the enfranchisement of village service Inams.

158. Another question, in the discussion of which the Commission necessarily took a prominent part, is the future treatment of the large mass of property known as the village service Inams. It was argued, on the one hand, that these Inams, being of the nature of emoluments alienated by the state for essential official services, are entirely at the disposal of the Government; while it was argued, on the other, that the Mirasidars had acquired a prescriptive right by reason of their long permissive enjoyment of the Inams as family property, which had been divided and sub-divided amongst themselves whether office-holders or not. The principle now enunciated is, that so much of the Inam shall, in the first instance, be available for the purposes of Government as may be necessary, in conjunction with existing fees, to make up the emoluments required for each office, and that the remainder of the land shall be confirmed upon fair terms as private property to the present holders. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, where the service Inams are very extensive, and have been held under our rule for above half a century, and improved as private property, it was further apprehended that much inconvenience and ground of complaint would be caused by depriving the sharers of any portion of their lands to provide for the requirements of the office; the efficiency of which, it was also considered, would be better secured by ready money stipends. It has accordingly been determined to enfranchise the whole of the service Inams in these Districts on five-eighths of their fixed assessment or ten annas in the Rupee. By these means the wants of the office will be adequately provided for; the present holders will retain their shares of the Inams on sufficiently liberal terms; and the release of so large a mass of property from its present restricted tenure will greatly contribute to the general prosperity of the country.

In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

Enfranchisement of Kattubadi Inams in the above Districts.

159. The difficulties attendant on any ill-considered measure to utilize service Inams were exemplified by the occurrences which, some years ago, followed an attempt of the kind, with reference to the Kattubadi Inams of the Cuddapah District. But, a measure, which was impolitic so long as it threatened a large class of the people with the resumption of their land and the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood, is now easily carried out without producing dissatisfaction, by confirming to the holders the possession of their hereditary lands upon fair and reasonable terms. The Inams of the Jangi-Kattubadis of the Ceded Districts, whose duties are of a general and occasional character, and no longer required under the new Police system, are now enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half; while those of the Gráma Kattubadis, who belong to the effective Village Establishment, are confirmed to them on five-eighths of the assessment; because, in the latter case, a fund has to be provided for the maintenance of a corresponding office under the new Police, which will generally be filled by one of their number. By this arrangement a large revenue is permanently derived from these Inams, while at the same time there is no disturbance of long enjoyed possession.

Such are the principal measures which have been either carried through or initiated during the year under review; all having for their object the permanent security of landed property, the recognition and confirmation of existing rights, and the general prosperity of the people.

160. The total work accomplished by the Commission from its commencement to the end of the year under report, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of Inam.	No. of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Dévadáyam and Dharmádáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.....	17,084	2,31,415	3,49,289	16,409	6,518	...	
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars 65,264 Compulsorily 34,658.	99,922	9,64,292	13,53,691	1,34,486	1,98,067	...	
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.	2,425	41,256	55,274	8,729	...	8,027	
Total...	1,19,431	12,36,963	17,58,254	1,59,624	2,04,585	8,027	

No. of cases redeemed.

No.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Amount paid in redemption.
237	447-12-5	8,955-8-0

In round numbers, one million and two hundred thousand acres, of the annual value of 17½ lacs of Rupees, and bearing a present Jodi of Rupees 1,60,000, have been enfranchised ; bringing in an addition to the annual revenue of Government of two lacs of Rupees.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

161. Timber for Public Departments.—The operations of the Public Works Department being limited, the demand on the Forests has not been so great as in former years, but, notwithstanding, the storing of timber by the Forest Department has continued so as to meet future demands on the resumption of public works. The progress of the different Railways, however, tends in a great measure to lay bare the country along the lines. Considerable depôts of Sleepers have been established, and during the past year the Sleepers were of far better quality than those formerly supplied. The use of the axe for the saw in preparing Sleepers produced great wastage, but now it is otherwise, and time and labor are economised.

162. Annamallai Forests.—These Forests still continue to supply the Bombay Dockyard with Teak of large scantling, but first class timber is becoming scarce. Planting operations are systematically carried on, the importance of which can only be estimated by the fact that the contract with the Colungode Nambúdy has but six years more to run.

Great improvements in the roads have been effected, which facilitate the carriage of timber out of these Forests, while elephant labor is diminished. Arrangements have been made for the prevention of natural fires or incendiarism of any sort. The dread of fever continues to thwart efforts to induce sawyers to resort thither, but when once the Mulcers are initiated into the craft, the Forest will be independent of workmen from the plains.

163. North Canara Forests.—The demands upon these Forests have largely increased during the last year, and to meet the expected demands for 1861-62, it will be necessary that the Kullanuddy river be cleared of rocks. The Department Public Works not having been able to furnish an Overseer for this purpose, the work has been unavoidably postponed until next season, when the most energetic measures must be adopted for carrying out this project. Teak planting is being systematically carried on.

164. Mudumallai and Segur Forests.—The Wellington Barracks being almost completed, there is but little demand for timber. The storing of timber for the proposed European Penitentiary, Male and Female Lawrence Asylums, and other public works is being vigorously carried on, a very large depôt having been formed at Sawyer's village.

165. Salem Forests.—The demand for sleepers from the Salem Forests has tended to injure them considerably, and the strictest supervision is now exercised to prevent indiscriminate cutting. The Assistant in charge has been granted a considerable Establishment for this purpose, and further additions are in course of being made. At Denkincottah an Overseer with an Establishment under the Assistant, has charge of the sandalwood and other jungles. A considerable revenue is anticipated.

166. Cuddapah.—An Assistant with an Establishment has been appointed for the conservation of these jungles, and already considerable benefit has accrued from the Establishment of a strict system of conservancy. The extension of this system to the North Arcot jungles is contemplated.

167. Nilgiri Forests.—An Assistant has been appointed to these Forests, with a regular Establishment. Agreeably to the Orders of Government, sholás (woods) for the supply of wood for Ootacamund, Wellington and Conoor, have been put up to auction, and a fair supply of firewood at reasonable rates is obtainable by all. Arrangements for replanting the sholás are being made.

168. Conolly Teak Plantations.—The future supply of Teak mainly depending on these plantations, they continue to receive every attention from the Department. Annual extensions are made, and a still further increase is contemplated.

169. Wellington Plantations.—The Australian trees growing here are in some places progressing fairly.

170. Government Gardens, Ootacamund.—In the glass-house of these Gardens, the Cinchona plants lately brought by Mr. Cross are flourishing, and many of the seeds received have germinated and are growing fairly. The establishment of valuable varieties of Quinine yielding plants on these Hills appears to be in a fair way of success.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Allotment of Funds.

171. The amount of expenditure originally provided in the Budget for the past year was Rupees 58 lacs, exclusive of the cost of Establishments, computed at 17 lacs of Rupees; but the Supreme Government subsequently

directed that this amount should be reduced by 13 lacs of Rupees, so as to bring the aggregate outlay during the year within 62 lacs, viz., 45 lacs for Works, and 17 for Establishments. This was accordingly done, 1st, by the stoppage of such works as admitted of postponement; 2nd, by the reduction of the amount allotted for expenditure on others; and 3rd, by a reduction of 18 per cent. from the sum entered in the Budget for repairs.

Madras Government order, No. 186, dated 11th May 1860.
No. 1,608, dated 28th July 1860.

172. Subsequently in their Orders communicated with the Proceedings of the Madras Government, under date 30th November 1860, No. 2,470, the Government of India authorized an additional sum of 3 lacs for carrying on the operations in the Upper Godavery; thus increasing the total allotment of funds for expenditure on public works during the year under review, to 48 lacs of Rupees, exclusive of Establishments.

Additional sanction for the Upper Godavery.

173. The following Abstract Statement contains the revised allotment for each District, for the year 1860-61; the total amount expended on new works and repairs during that year, and the outlay in 1859-60:—

Abstract Statement of allotment and expenditure.

Districts.	Revised amount allotted for 1860-61.	Amount expended on new Works and repairs in 1860-61.	Amount expended on new Works and repairs in 1859-60.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	93,727	92,142	1,18,615
Vizagapatam...	59,201	47,376	40,466
Upper Godavery	3,00,491	82,362	1,383
Godavery	3,19,100	3,16,366	3,65,408
Kistna	3,09,276	2,54,409	2,49,857
Nellore...	3,45,173	3,20,930	3,19,024
Cuddapah...	1,82,799	1,82,011	1,31,394
Bellary...	2,60,736	2,31,678	2,17,500
Kurnool...	80,171	80,826	90,274
Madras...	2,48,488	2,39,622	2,28,903
North Arcot...	1,64,735	1,61,376	1,33,310
South Arcot...	1,61,533	1,50,485	1,56,663
Tanjore	3,03,320	2,88,346	6,54,949
Trichinopoly...	2,08,503	1,72,958	3,48,751
Madura	1,14,905	79,514	76,559
Tinnevelly	98,859	75,314	63,768
Coimbatore...	1,97,233	1,42,341	1,55,455
Salem...	1,90,052	1,87,340	1,75,312
North Canara...	1,48,531	1,25,934	59,532
South Canara...	41,060	36,674	29,569
Malabar	1,92,000	1,61,463	1,23,008
Municipal Commissioners...	24,397	24,397	24,397
Presidency...	3,97,943	4,15,883	5,13,142
Bangalore	2,04,565	1,83,418	1,82,122
Wellington...	1,53,202	1,53,313	4,31,698
Total.....	48,00,000	*42,06,478	48,91,059

* Exclusive of the expenditure in the Cœroor range, Coimbatore District, not yet reported.

174. The expenditure on public works during the past year, has fallen short of the amount placed at the disposal of the District Engineers, by Rupees 5,93,532. But if the grant of 3 lacs for the works in the Upper Godavery, and the expenditure thereon, be excluded, in consequence of the late date on which the Orders authorizing the outlay were received, the difference will be Rupees 3,75,393, or nearly three-quarters of a lac less than it was in 1859-60.

Difference between allotment and expenditure.

175. Want of superintendence, caused by the prevalence of sickness, and the absence of duly qualified persons to fill up subordinate vacancies; the late date at which sanction for the prosecution of some of the large works was received; and lastly, the now continually increasing difficulty of procuring labor, are the principal causes assigned for the full amount granted not having been expended.

Cause of the full amount of allotment not having been availed of.

176. In 1859-60, the outlay on public works was Rupees 48,91,059 or Rupees 6,84,581 more than it has been in the year under review. This may in part be accounted for by the large sums which it was found necessary to spend in Tanjore and Trichinopoly during 1859-60, in repairs to the numerous irrigation works, injured by the storms and floods of 1858-59.

Expenditure in 1859-60 compared with that in 1860-61.

177. Subjoined are Statements showing the expenditure incurred in the various Districts under the several minor heads, after which follow the reports on the principal local operations.

Statement of Expenditure on new works and repairs.

Expenditure upon New Works during the year 1860-61.

Districts.	Irrigation works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and bridges.	Navigable canals.	Ports and harbours.	Ferry boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	1,953	29,734	...	...	528	...	4,089	300	...	...	67	...	36,681
Vizagapatam	2,698	1,293	...	78	...	11,832	272	553	2,783	1,059	281	...	20,859
Upper Godavery	...	...	82,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,362
Godavery	77,040	...	6,985	17,012	...	1,012	...	207	...	672	333	...	1,03,129
Kistna	1,22,532	13,564	...	...	...	140	284	2,752	14	...	...	...	1,39,291
Nellore	1,06,612	11,255	...	...	...	...	149	3,350	1,480	...	237	...	1,23,083
Cuddapah	3,916	55,122	...	...	...	...	...	3,026	...	...	...	...	62,064
Bellary	120	...	...	...	...	1,01,424	1,772	396	...	...	...	...	1,03,712
Kurnool	...	35,701	...	...	...	394	...	3,482	231	1,020	...	...	39,878
Madras	179	14,091	12,466	...	...	23,485	3,734	540	...	119	3,579	5,856	63,049
North Arcot	5,895	38,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,172
South Arcot	31,519	10,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	41,854
Tanjore	15,475	11,597	...	1,236	1,930	...	406	35	...	...	121	...	28,490
Trichinopoly	13,526	32,124	...	...	...	3,365	...	...	554	...	...	...	51,569
Madura	4,978	14,019	5,039	...	...	...	7,243	1,641	858	679	...	...	34,363
Tinnevelly	409	488	...	...	...	...	1,160	...	...	91	...	...	2,088
Coimbatore	4,283	24,147	...	...	...	1,051	1,519	933	20,979	72	...	...	53,019
Salem	1,358	42,283	...	...	...	8,911	3,362	644	23,633	...	...	...	80,211
North Canara	...	40,819	...	...	...	...	155	187	717	...	...	...	41,478
South Canara	...	9,731	29	...	...	1,231	2,238	24	...	...	...	...	13,261
Malabar	5,756	92,022	...	...	...	20,126	...	3,153	82	2,649	...	...	1,31,437
Presidency	823	1,181	...	3,562	...	3,91,371	16,768	4,11,886	3,679	363	...	...	3,40,632
Bangalore	1,134	...	...	...	...	1,66,393	...	15	...	121	...	...	1,68,273
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,028	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	1,22,728
Total Rupees	4,06,005	4,83,254	1,06,884	21,918	2,458	6,62,393	42,831	1,32,723	60,200	6,654	3,673	5,856	19,34,883

* Rupees 16,897 expended in putting together two Steamers.

† Of this amount Rupees 50,646, were spent in Kistna on the high level Canal from Bedamur to Dendalur.

Expenditure upon Repairs during the year 1860-61.

Districts.	Irrigation works.	Communications.				Buildings.							Total.
		Roads and bridges.	Navigable canals.	Ports and harbours.	Ferry boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	17,751	29,091	...	32	105	447	5,531	348	323	131	42	...	53,461
Vizagapatam	6,981	17,257	...	...	...	1,439	2,241	975	1,905	456	205	19	26,517
Upper Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	1,48,733	6,342	42,754	...	1,321	4,012	1,539	6,212	1,823	46	391	...	2,33,237
Kistna	92,072	15,464	...	...	...	916	5,020	1,433	177	3	33	...	1,15,118
Nellore	1,50,486	41,931	1,192	...	278	160	311	1,171	300	...	...	...	1,93,847
Cuddapah	63,700	53,495	...	...	...	475	1,661	373	43	...	...	...	1,19,947
Bellary	12,179	40,799	...	...	...	10,316	1,766	1,795	733	343	...	...	1,27,966
Kurnool	18,068	21,574	...	...	...	407	1,000	269	213	215	...	...	41,748
Madras	41,019	93,977	20,430	...	133	10,316	2,235	5,548	2,195	63	...	...	1,76,513
North Arcot	63,854	47,746	...	...	...	7,447	183	500	888	886	...	...	1,21,204
South Arcot	55,769	51,220	...	...	...	...	1,251	330	...	...	52	...	1,09,631
Tanjore	1,70,101	64,097	93	1,712	1,339	...	11,050	906	4,129	132	297	...	2,52,856
Trichinopoly	88,356	26,996	...	...	298	2,063	327	530	147	...	...	...	1,18,369
Madura	31,925	7,360	1,487	...	...	50	2,185	1,193	432	...	539	...	45,151
Tinnevelly	49,225	26,899	...	...	...	571	1,259	955	254	60	...	...	83,226
Coimbatore	33,515	49,689	...	...	...	...	901	2,521	82	10	...	597	89,323
Salem	30,900	12,704	...	...	...	126	384	2,152	754	...	...	...	1,07,129
North Canara	...	18,623	...	...	29	81	4,078	1,233	356	9	3	57	84,456
South Canara	...	18,796	...	6	130	704	2,913	1,003	250	45	7	...	23,613
Malabar	3,151	14,398	447	42	...	4,882	2,944	4,033	1,256	126	742	...	30,026
Presidency	46	4,297	...	...	...	39,414	1,010	20,362	3,518	2,010	4,208	...	75,251
Bangalore	...	6,939	...	...	...	8,248	...	459	...	349	...	...	15,145
Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	22,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,385
Total Rupees	11,36,976	1,76,849	66,403	1,792	3,647	1,17,455	50,009	55,718	20,413	5,586	6,626	733	22,47,193

GANJAM.

Expenditure.

178. The expenditure in the Ganjam District amounted to Rupees 92,142, distributed as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	7,953	17,751
Communications	26,262	29,228
Buildings	4,466	6,482
Total...	38,681	53,461

Principal irrigation works undertaken.

179. The principal work under the head of Irrigation, was the commencement of the Bowry reservoir in Goomsur, calculated to store 9 million cubic yards of water. Rupees 1,675, only, out of an estimate of 9,500, have been expended; but it is hoped that the reservoir will be ready ere the commencement of the monsoon.

Regulating sluice, &c., to the Julmoor channel.

180. The next is a regulating sluice and new head to the Julmoor channel.

Minor new works.

181. Of minor new works, 2 calingulahs and 30 sluices have been built at a cost of Rupees 2,390.

Communications.

182. Under the head of Communications, portions of seven lines of roads have either been materially improved, or newly constructed, at a cost of Rupees 22,009.

Repairs to irrigation works.

183. Rupees 17,751 have been expended on repairs to 219 tanks and channels, and 15 miles of river embankment; and for Rupees 29,229, 232 miles of road have been maintained, for the most part, in excellent order.

Repairs to buildings, &c.

184. Repairs to 39 buildings of various kinds, also to salt pans, platforms and channels, have cost Rupees 6,481.

Public works in the Kimedy Zemindary.

185. The public works in the Kimedy Zemindary, now under the Court of Wards, are managed by the District Engineer of Ganjam: the expenditure, amounting to Rupees 61,774, is simply mentioned here, the report regarding the works will be made by another Department.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Expenditure.

186. The expenditure in Vizagapatam amounted to Rupees 47,376, and was distributed as follows:—

	New Works.			*Repairs.*		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Irrigation works.....	2,698	0	0	6,961	2	8
Roads and bridges.....	1,298	8	5	12,256	2	0
Ports and harbour...	77	15	8	.....		
Military buildings...	11,832	0	0	1,438	4	3
Other buildings.....	4,953	2	6	5,861	5	7
Total...	20,859	10	7	26,516	14	6

No works of importance undertaken.

187. No works of importance either of Irrigation or Communication have been undertaken in this District.

Expenditure on buildings.

188. Of the sum under the head of Buildings, Rupees 6,414 were expended in the commencement of a new Cantonment at Waltair, since countermanded.

Buildings for the European Veterans.

189. Rupees 2,868 were laid out in alterations and improvements to the buildings occupied by the European Veterans in the Fort, and a small sum expended on the temporary Barracks at the proposed sanitarium at Harris' Valley.

Revenue and Judicial buildings.

190. The remaining sum was laid out on various Revenue and Judicial buildings.

Expenditure on Repairs.

191. The expenditure on repairs extended to 33 tanks, 46 channels, and 164½ miles of road.

UPPER GODAVERY.

Expenditure.

192. The total expenditure incurred has been Rupees 82,362, for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
Improvements in river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and Buddrachellum.....	19,560
Permanent works at the Sinteral barrier...	45,905
Building hulls of two Steamers.....	16,897

Traffic on the river.

193. Besides this, Rupees 25,367 have been expended from the Commissariat Funds, in the transport of the following Government Stores, to various points on the river:—

Commissariat Stores...	936	Tons.
Machinery and Tools...	195	„
Salt	110	„

the whole equivalent to 142,300 tons carried by water one mile, at a cost of 3 Annas 1 Pie per ton.

Cause of high rate.

194. This high rate is owing to the late period at which the operations were undertaken.

Traffic of river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry.

195. In addition to the foregoing and exclusive of timber and bamboos, the traffic of the river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry, is estimated at 32,000 tons. The removal of the old transit duties, and the cession of the left bank of the Godavery to Government, have operated favorably on the timber trade; 6,000 logs of teak were last year sent down to Coringa, from the Pranheeta, from whence it is believed teak was never before exported.

Description of work performed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier.

196. The works in the river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier have consisted of:—

(1.) The temporary improvements of the shoals by bandals (hurdles.)

(2.) The fixation of the deep channel by means of wing dams, and the removal of rocks.

Result of work performed.

197. The first were successful in maintaining a channel 3 feet deep, from November to the second week in February, with the exception of the shoal at Rudrumkota, at the confluence of the first tributary, the Sebbery, where difficulty is always experienced. The result of the bandal system this year is, Captain Haig considers, satisfactory and encouraging.

Insufficiency of labor.

198. Owing to want of labor, little has been accomplished towards the second object. Two wing dams, one at the confluence of the Sebbery, and another at Koyidtha, 15 miles below it, intended to be 600 and 1,200 yards in length respectively, have been partially completed. Their effect yet remains to be seen.

Operation on the permanent works at the Sinteral barrier.

199. The operations on the permanent works at the Sinteral barrier have, owing to want of labor, been confined to such as are of a preparatory nature. Stone and lime quarries have been opened; roadway laid in the river for tramroads; quarrying of rubble stone commenced in the river-bed; buildings erected for the accommodation of Europeans and Natives; a Workshop and Hospital put in hand, and Boat building commenced. The line of canal has been staked out, and partially cleared for 13 miles.

GODAVERY.

Expenditure.

200. The aggregate expenditure in this District during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,65,720, and may be classified as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation works...	26,394	1,48,738
Roads and bridges	...	6,342
Canals...	6,988	42,754
Ports and harbours	17,072	...
Ferry boats...	...	1,321
Buildings...	2,029	14,082
Total...	52,483	2,13,237

201. In addition to this, the District Engineer was charged with the superintendence of a portion of the high level canal from Bezwada to Ellore, 14½ miles in length, on which an expenditure of Rupees 50,646 has been incurred, including the construction of a lock, 150 feet in length, by 30 feet in breadth.

Expenditure on the high level Canal to Ellore.

202. Under Irrigation works, the first in importance was the completion of the lock joining the Nursapore Canal, with the Godavery, at Nursapore. This lock, 150 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, commenced in February 1860, was completed and opened for traffic on the 27th December following, the total cost being Rupees 22,851. The next work, a low lift lock on the Amlapore Canal at Mookamala, has been very nearly completed, together with a short cut, connecting the main canal, with the canal leading to Bendamorlunka, and thus affording an unbroken line of navigation, through the Central Delta, of 45 miles in length. The expense on these works has been Rupees 5,534. The next work, a drainage cut 2¾ miles in length, intended for the relief of a hitherto flooded part of the Amlapore Taluq, has been finished at a cost of Rupees 4,654.

Irrigation works.

Lock at the Nursapore Canal.

Lock on the Amlapore Canal.

203. The rest of the expenditure has been incurred in constructing a large culvert, irrigation sluices, and small aqueducts.

Irrigation Sluices, &c.

204. Under the head of Communications, are classed works executed to Navigable Canals, Ports and Harbours. Of the former, the works are unimportant. The latter consist of the construction of the Light House, improvement of the stone groynes, dredging in the river, and erection of a new Flag Staff at Cocanada, involving an aggregate outlay of Rupees 16,994. The column of the Light House has been carried up to a height of 35½ feet.

Communications.

205. The second of the Sea-dredges was completed on the 9th January last, but for want of a sufficiency of spoil boats has not been set to work. The Flag Staff awaits the arrival of the wire rigging before it can be set up.

Completion of Sea-dredge.

206. The work performed from the funds obtained by the sale of lands at Cocanada consisted in the raising of the low ground and the construction of a stone revetment along the bank of the river at that place; the dredging of the river to a depth of 15 to 16 feet below high water mark; the construction of a covered drain, and the formation of a road from the bridge, along the river bank a quarter of a mile. The total expenditure on these improvements has been Rupees 4,776.

Work performed from local Funds.

207. The expenditure in repairs to Irrigation works is rapidly decreasing. During the past year it has amounted to Rupees 1,48,738, or about 4 per cent. on the Land Revenue for the year, and 33,479 less than in the previous year.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

208. The most important repairs were those performed to the Cocanada Canal, at a cost of Rupees 9,559, and to the Samulcottah Canal, for Rupees 2,336-8-9.

Cocanada Canal.

209. Rupees 4,994 were expended on groynes in the river, near the Nuggaram Aqueduct, in order to regulate the river-bed, and to destroy the sand banks, which were showing a tendency to form in the vicinity of that work.

Groynes near the Nuggaram Aqueduct.

The amount expended on the anicut itself, was Rupees 39,550 inclusive of extraordinary repairs to the Dowlaishwaram under-sluice and apron of the Muddoor branch, both of which were a good deal damaged in the previous freshes. A sum of Rupees 12,091 was also expended in laying in a stock of bamboos and stone on the lunkas to meet emergencies, as also in the construction of a large stone-boat.

Expenditure on the Nuggaram aqueduct.

210. The general state of the works in the District is represented as satisfactory. The anicut itself has been thoroughly examined and repaired, and is in very fair order. The aprons have been greatly strengthened.

General state of the works in the District.

211. The Workshop has been busily engaged during the year, and has turned out a considerable quantity of work in a very creditable manner.

Workshops.

212. Thirty-five thousand and six-hundred tons of stone of various kinds have been quarried.

Quarry works.

213. Four Channel Dredges have been employed during the year, at a cost of about Rupees 14,400.

Channel Dredges.

214. The increasing prosperity of the District is most vividly marked in every way.

Increasing prosperity of the District.

215. The Land Revenue has reached nearly 34 lacs, being an increase of 7¾ lacs over the previous year; out of this revenue about 5 lacs are due to the addition of five Taluqs of the old Masulipatam District.

Increase in the Land Revenue.

216. The exports by sea this year are the highest yet known, having reached the sum of Rupees 50,28,235 exclusive of Treasure; while the imports were Rupees 6,41,500 exclusive of Bullion, which amounted to Rupees 19,13,700, besides Accountant General's Bills to the value of 20,67,200. The exports by land amounted to Rupees 4,70,965.

Exports.

217. The activity in the canals may be imagined from this statement. The boats which passed through the head locks of the three Main Canals were as follows:—

Traffic on the Canals.

	Boats.	Tonnage.	Value.	Passenger Boats.	Total.
Eastern Main Canal	12,794	1,91,910	31,70,908	2,102	14,896
Central do.	2,825	42,375	4,40,599	715	3,540
Western do.	10,723	1,60,845	20,29,645	4,586	15,319

Besides this, which does not include any of the intermediate traffic on the canals, or that which passes from the canals in the Western Delta to Ellore, 5,770 rafts of timber and bamboos, valued at 2,25,000 Rupees, passed through the head locks.

Traffic through the head locks.

218. The increase of Passenger Boats shows most remarkably the value set upon cheap locomotion, the number passing along the three canals in 1853-54 was 995, in the past year it reached 7,400.

Increase of Passenger Boats.

219. The supply of water in the river during the hot weather was larger than in the previous year, being 2,30,000 cubic yards per hour.

Supply of water in the river.

Summary of the present state of the District.

220. The present state of the District compared with its state previous to the improvements, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The Revenue has been doubled.
The Goods traffic increased thirty-fold.
The Passenger do. seven ,,
The Exports do. twelve ,,

KISTNA.

Expenditure.

221. The expenditure in the Kistna District has been Rupees 2,54,409 as follows, viz.:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation Works...	1,22,532	92,072
Communications	13,564	15,464
Buildings	3,195	7,582
Total...	1,39,291	1,15,118

Important Channels in progress.

222. Under the first head, four important channels have been carried on :—

(1.) The high level Canal from Bezwada to Ellore.
(2.) The new Duct irrigating the tract between the Poolairoo and the Boodemair.
(3.) The Masulipatam Canal.
(4.) The Nizampatam Canal.

High level Canal to Ellore.

223. The first has been excavated to its full depth, for a distance of 17 miles; and of the whole portion under progress (apart from that under the District Engineer Godavery, between Perikeed and Ellore) three furlongs only remain to be completed. The expenditure has been Rupees 25,923, and the work is expected to be completed this month (June 1861). The navigation will thus be extended to 27 miles from Bezwada. A lock and calingulah connecting this canal with the Boodemair, and so with the Colair lake, Dowlaishwaram, and the port of Cocanada, has also been completed during the year, at an expenditure of Rupees 6,596.

Duct between the Poolairoo and Boodemair.

224. On the second channel, 17 miles in length, which was designed by Captain Ryves, the progress has not been satisfactory. The expenditure, instead of reaching as anticipated, Rupees 33,000, was only Rupees 19,828.

Scarcity of labor.

225. Scarcity of labor is the principal evil encountered in this District, and upsets calculations in a manner not to be anticipated. In the working season, the Channel clearances have to be effected, and these can only be done by withdrawing the tank diggers, from new works, such as that just referred to.

Masulipatam Canal.

226. On the third channel, that to Masulipatam, the expenditure has been Rupees 48,727. It is feared another twelve months will elapse before the junction with the sea, by the Pettah Canal, can be effected.

Nizampatam Canal.

227. On the Nizampatam Canal, expenditure has taken place only on two locks at Kutchepudy and Yintúr to the amount of Rupees 11,055, and 3,068 respectively.

Minor new works.

228. Of the minor new works, the principal is a calingulah to the large tank at Allúr, completed in July last, at a cost of Rupees 1,486.

Sum expended on repairs.

229. Of the total sum expended in repairs, Rupees 12,531 were laid out on the anicut itself, being 1½ per cent. on its original cost; Rupees 8,051 in clearing the main canals; and the remainder on minor works, including masonry.

Total expenditure in the District.

230. The total expenditure in the Kistna Delta works, up to the end of the past official year is reckoned at,

For Construction.....Rupees 18,05,555
For Repairs..... „ 3,21,158

Communications.

231. Under the head of Communications, the principal work has been the road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier. The total distance is 65 miles, of which 50 miles, opened in 1858-59, have been kept in excellent order by a maintenance allowance of Rupees 150 per mile. Of the remaining 15 miles, 9 will be shortly opened for traffic, 3 are in various stages of progress, and 3 only are untouched. On gravel and earthwork, the expenditure amounts to Rupees 9,508, and on masonry works, Rupees 1,260.

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier.

Trunk Road No. 7.

232. No. 7 Trunk Road, from Madras to Secunderabad, for which there is a maintenance allowance of Rupees 3,000, has been metalled for a distance of twelve miles, and two Road dams, and one Drain built.

Road from Masulipatam to Bezwada.

233. Rupees 950 have been expended on the road from Masulipatam to Bezwada; but as the only material available is black cotton soil, this road is never passable after a heavy shower of rain.

Expenditure on District roads.

234. A further sum of Rupees 6,723 has been expended over various District roads.

Civil Dispensary at Guntoor.

235. Of buildings, the principal is the Civil Dispensary at Guntoor, which is nearly finished. The total expenditure has been Rupees 4,715, of which Rupees 2,724 have been laid out during the past year.

Barracks at Jugglepett.

236. The Barracks at Jugglepett for the Sebundies have also been completed, at a total cost of Rupees 7,587.

Season of 1860-61.

237. It is to be regretted that no reliable information can be supplied as to the area irrigated, and the revenue raised therefrom this year, as the statements furnished by the Collector are incomplete. It is surmised, however, that there has not been any extension. The season generally has been an unfavorable one, and had it not been for the tanks in the Baupetla, Ponnúr and Repalle Talúks, supplied by the anicut channels, the failure of the crops, and consequent loss of revenue, would have been very serious. No great extension of irrigated area can take place until the main heads are enlarged, and the main distributing channels carried out.

NELLORE.

Summary of expenditure.

238. The following is a summary of the expenditure of Rupees 3,20,930 incurred in the Nellore District during the past year:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Works.....	1,08,612	1,50,484
Communications.....	11,255	41,931
Canals.....	...	1,192
Ferries.....	...	278
Buildings.....	5,216	1,962
Total ...	1,25,083	1,95,847

239. The principal new work of irrigation in progress is the Pennair Anicut. The body of this work has been raised to 7' 4" or within 1' 8" of its full height, and is expected to be completed before the season of the freshes. The apron has been laid to an average width of 40 yards. The under sluices at the south end, with the approaches and wing-walls have been also constructed.

Principal new work.

240. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 45,380, making a total of Rupees 93,949, out of an estimate of Rupees 1,16,310.

Total outlay during the year.

241. No improvements to the channels under this anicut were made this year, with the exception of the new cut from the Jaffer Sahib's to the old Survapilly Channel, on which Rupees 39,724 were expended.

Improvement to Channels under Pennair anicut.

242. Of minor new works, a head sluice and escape calingulah have been constructed to the supply channel of the Nellore tank. The want of sufficient escapes to the numerous tanks in the District has been remedied as far as possible. Out of 52 calingulas, 15 flush escapes and 9 sluices estimated for, 10 calingulas and 3 sluices have been finished, and 21 calingulas commenced and in progress.

Minor new works.

243. An important point has been gained during the past year in establishing a system of Contract, for the earthwork repairs to tanks, with the villagers, who have come forward willingly, and executed the work satisfactorily. By this arrangement, the time of the Executive Officer is economized, vouchers and accounts simplified, and the necessity of extra temporary Establishments dispensed with.

System of Contract.

244. Under the head of Communications, the principal new works executed have been on Trunk Road No. 6, where several masonry works have been constructed at a cost of Rupees 7,387.

Communications.

245. Rupees 26,418 have also been laid out in repairs, inclusive of floorings to existing bridges and Tunnels.

246. Trunk Road No. 7 represented to be in good order, has had a sum of Rupees 2,735 laid out upon it.

Trunk Road No. 7.

247. There has been an outlay of Rupees 3,392 on the cross road from Ongole to Cumbum, which is represented to be in fair order, with the exception of a portion across the Salt swamp at Kottapatam, where a fascine road is required.

Road from Ongole to Cumbum.

248. The road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam has been improved at an outlay of Rupees 7,268, of which 2,083 were provided from local funds, and Rupees 5,184 from the

Road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam.

general funds. It is practicable along its whole length during the dry season, but requires further outlay in bridges and tunnels along the western half, before being available during the monsoon.

Expenditure on the Raupur Road.

249. The expenditure on the Raupur road has been Rupees 3,108 from general, and Rupees 306 from local funds. The short branch road from Trunk Road No. 6 to the port of Tadda on the Pulicat Lake has been completed.

Branch to Dugarazpatam.

250. The branch to Dugarazpatam has had an outlay of Rupees 2,233 from general, and Rupees 5,102 from local funds.

Progress on the branch to Dugarazpatam not satisfactory.

251. The progress to this road is not so satisfactory as could be wished.

CUDDAPAH.

Unhealthiness of the District during the year.

252. This District has during the past year been peculiarly unhealthy, particularly in the Rajampet Taluk, where nearly one-third of the subordinates were employed in repairing the irrigation works injured by the storm of November 1859, and at one time so many members of the Department were laid up with fever, that it was feared the progress of the works would be much retarded. During the year three Sub-Overseers died, one from cholera and two from fever, and owing to the dread which the natives have of the District, much difficulty has been experienced in filling up the vacancies which have occurred in the lower subordinate grades. These causes have led to the expenditure, which amounts to Rupees 1,82,011, being Rupees 15,000 and upwards, less than the sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer for outlay on Public Works in 1860 and 1861.

Particulars of expenditure.

253. The particulars of expenditure are as follows:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation...	3,916	63,700
Communications.....	55,122	53,495
Buildings.....	3,026	2,752
Total...	62,064	1,19,947

254. The most important work of irrigation undertaken was the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud tank, on an estimate of Rupees 34,000.

Chinna Orampaud tank.

255. Since the commencement of this work, in December last, the progress has been very satisfactory. The enlarged calingulah, 90 yards in length, has been built, and the repair of the breach nearly completed, upwards of 1,000 people being employed on it daily.

Communications selected for notice.

256. Of Communications, the following are selected for notice as those on which there was the greatest expenditure:—

Cuddapah and Madras Road, ...Rupees 26,548.

Cuddapah and Madras road.

257. The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th miles out of Cuddapah have been metalled and gravelled. Beyond this, a new road has been marked out, drained, levelled and partly gravelled, through the Bakrapeti pass. A new road has also been made over a long rocky ridge near Mangampett, while from Mannur to the left bank of the Pulongeru river, the road has been in some parts raised and drained, and in others levelled, and several tunnels have been built.

Road between Mudnapilli and Gurramkonda.

258. New road between Mudnapilli and Gurramkoda. Rs. 3,044.

This work was commenced in January 1861, and by the end of April following was passable for laden bandies. It has been marked out and levelled, portions raised, drainage channels cut, and several road-dams and tunnels built.

Road from Vencatramarazpett to Royachoti.

259. Road from Vencatramarazpett to Royachoti. Rs. 15,161.

From Royachoti to the foot of the Sanepoy Ghât, 17 miles in length, this line has been cleared of jungle and levelled, side channels cut, and avenue trees planted, and a small portion metalled. Over the first portion of the Ghât, from Sanepoy to the Cheyair river, a trace 5 miles in length and 4 yards in breadth has been nearly completed, and will be shortly passable for carts.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla.

260. Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla. Rupees 7,125.

During the past year, 14 miles of this road have been cleared, levelled, and raised, and side channels cut. Several tunnels have also been built and four road-dams constructed.

Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool.

261. Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool..... Rupees 3,462.

This road has been greatly improved.

Maintenance and repair of main lines of communication.

262. The main lines of Communication have been kept in repair from the Maintenance allowance, and from the general Repair Fund specially sanctioned for that purpose. The expenditure under this head amounts to Rupees 53,254, the principal outlay has been on Trunk Road No. 11; the line from Cuddapah to Madras; that from Madnapilli to Khadri; and that from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier. On the former it amounted to Rupees 14,000; on the second Rupees 6,949; and on the two latter 6,464 and 7,950 Rupees respectively. The total number of miles of road repaired was 349. Sixty road-tunnels and 94 road-dams have also been built.

Total number of miles of road repaired.

Principal buildings in progress.

263. With regard to buildings, the Taluq Kacheri at Khadri, and the District Engineer's Office at Cuddapah, are the principal. The expenditure on the Kacheri, which has been thoroughly repaired, is Rupees 1,040, and on the District Engineer's Office now nearly completed, Rupees 2,786.

Irrigation works—progress made with repair.

264. The irrigation works throughout the District are in very good order. In the Rajempett Taluq, the tanks and channels injured by the storm of November 1859 have been thoroughly repaired. During the past year the expenditure has been Rupees 63,701 on the following works:—1 Tank partly restored; 193 repaired; and 35 channels cleared out and otherwise improved.

Rates of labor have risen.

265. There has been a considerable rise in rates in every Taluq through which the Railway passes; but it is expected that they will fall considerably when the Railway works are completed. Notwithstanding, however, the high rates given by the Executive Agents of the Railway Department, no particular difficulty is experienced in obtaining labor, even in the Rajempett Taluq, where the Railway works have been vigorously carried on throughout the year.

Season 1860-61.

266. The monsoons in 1860-61 were a total failure, except in the Khadri and Cuddapah Taluqs. From the 26th October 1860 to the 30th April 1861 scarcely any rain fell, and the whole country is parched and dried up. Few of the large tanks filled, and the crops under many of the smaller reservoirs withered for want of water. Fortunately a great extent of land in the Cuddapah District is irrigated from wells.

BELLARY.

Expenditure.

267. The total expenditure incurred during 1860-61 has been Rupees 2,31,678, viz.:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	149	72,180
Communications	...	40,799
Buildings	1,03,593	14,987
Total...	1,03,712	1,27,966

Chief outlay has been on account of Military buildings.

268. The chief outlay has arisen from Military buildings, the principal of which is the new Hospital at Bellary.

New Hospital at Bellary.

269. On this work, the expenditure during the year has been 43,594 Rupees. It is now nearly completed, and will be shortly made over to the Military authorities for occupation. Its total cost up to the 30th April 1861 amounted to Rupees 98,599.

Married Men's quarters at Bellary.

270. The Married Men's Quarters, at the same station, is the next most important new work; one range has been completed and occupied, and another is half finished. The expenditure in 1860-61 on this work was 28,669 Rupees.

Military works completed since January 1861.

271. The following Military buildings have also been completed since January 1861, viz. :—

1. Quarters for the Garrison Serjeant Major at Bellary ... ...Rupees 2,594
2. Racquet Court... ... ... ,, 1,280
3. Sundry buildings for the accommodation of D Troop, Horse Artillery... ... ... ,, 3,947
4. Out Offices to the Married Men's Quarters at Bellary ... ... ,, 2,298

Old Hospital at Bellary.

Temporary Barracks at Bellary for Artillery.

272. In addition to the foregoing, certain improvements have been commenced and partly carried out to the Old Hospital at Bellary, the expense attending which amounts to Rupees 9,233; and 3,058 Rupees have been laid out in the collection of materials for the temporary Artillery Barracks proposed to be constructed at that station.

Civil buildings of importance.

273. The only civil buildings of note in progress during the year were the following:—

Taluq Kacheri at Hoovinhudgully ... ...Rupees 1,399
Travellers' Bungalows at Paundy and Gaurladimah, total cost ... ,, 4,644

Progress made.

274. The first two were completed in September 1860, and the other in April 1861.

Irrigation works.

275. None of the Irrigation works carried out, call for particular remark. The greatest expenditure under this head has been in Nos. 2 and 6 ranges. In the former 45 tanks and 3 channels were improved and repaired at a cost of Rupees 13,474, and in the latter the outlay has been Rupees 29,084 on 134 irrigation works carried on and partially completed during the year.

Number of Tanks, &c., repaired.

276. The total number of Tanks and Channels repaired and otherwise improved throughout the whole District was 266.

Extent of work performed to roads.

277. There has also been a large outlay on account of roads, 42 miles of which have been re-made, and 442 repaired.

Rates of labor and prices of material.

278. The rates of labor and prices of material have remained very high throughout the year, and have a tendency to rise still higher. Much difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining artisans.

Season 1860-61.

279. The season cannot be considered as having been favorable in the Bellary District. During the year, the rains were very partial, and though sufficient fell for the dry crops, many of the tanks did not receive their proper supply of water.

KURNOOL.

Expenditure.

280. The expenditure on Public Works this year in this District, has amounted to Rupees 80,826, distributed as follows:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	...	18,068
Communications	35,751	21,574
Buildings	3,327	2,106
Total ...	39,078	41,748

No new work of irrigation undertaken.

281. No new work of Irrigation has been undertaken, and under the head of Communication, the following may be noticed:—

Bridge over the Hindree river.

1*st.*—The bridge over the Hindree, consisting of 19 arches, of 45 feet span each was opened for traffic on 18th August last. Its total cost has amounted to Rupees 76,534, of which Rupees 10,058, have been expended during the past year.

Nundy Canama Pass.

2*nd.*—The improvement of the Nundy Canama Pass, 22 miles in length, all of which, with the exception of one mile is in capital order.

Work performed on the Nundy Canama Pass.

282. Several miles have been metalled, and provision made for ensuring the road from damage during heavy rains.

Expenditure on the Pass.

283. The total expenditure on this Pass, has amounted to Rupees 35,140, of which Rupees 8,674 have been expended during the past year.

Road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay.

3*rd.*—The road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay, 12 miles in length, leading to the Pass abovementioned has been completed. Total expenditure, Rupees 4,488.

Road between Nundial and Kurnool.

4*th.*—On the road between Nundial and Kurnool, three bridges have been built at a cost of Rupees 7,992.

Manteral Canama Ghât.

5*th.*—On the Manteral Canama, formerly known as the Darenall Pass, the most difficult portion, viz., the ascent from Potarazpenta to Rollapenta, 2½ miles in length has been rendered passable for bandies, a minimum width of 13 feet, having been worked out of the hill-side. Only half a mile of easy work remained to be done to have rendered the pass practicable for bandies, when the work was obliged to be stopped, nearly all the workmen being prostrated by disease. Though not practicable for carts, the Ghât has yet been so much improved as to be of great benefit to the Brinjaris, shortening their journey through the hills by two days;

400 bullocks laden with salt passed daily over this Ghât, the yearly traffic being estimated at 90,000 bullocks.

6th.—In Buildings, Rupees 912 have been expended on the Engineer Store Yard, Rupees 1,020 in enclosing a Protestant Burial Ground, and Rupees 1,877 in constructing a commodious School house.

Expenditure on buildings.

284. In Irrigation works, 75 tanks, 95 channels, and two wells have been repaired during the year, at a cost of Rupees 17,872, the principal outlay having taken place on the large tanks at Cumbum, Nundial, Conoorcoontla and Owk. The latter deserves special mention. It is an old and very well designed native work, the irrigable area under which is assessed at Rupees 18,334, but owing to the supply channel being out of repair, the average revenue had fallen to Rupees 515: the sum of Rupees 2,332 laid out during the past year, will restore the revenue to its former amount.

Irrigation works.

285. On Roads, Rupees 21,504 have been expended in keeping 256 miles of made road in repair, and they are represented as being generally in very good order.

Expenditure on repairs to Roads.

MADRAS.

286. In this District the expenditure on new Works and Repairs, has been Rupees 2,39,622, as compared with the outlay of Rupees 2,28,903 in 1859-60, and is composed as follows:—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	179	41,070
Communications	26,557	1,14,545
Buildings	36,313	20,958
Total...	63,049	1,76,573

287. The operations of the Department in connection with Irrigation have been confined to repairs and minor new works, none of which require special notice.

Operations of Department in connection with Irrigation confined to repairs.

288. With regard to Communications, the large disbursements made under that head, demand particular attention.

Large disbursements made under the head of Communications.

289. Upon Trunk Road No. 8, Rupees 13,400 were expended in remetalling the portion lying between the 49th and 59th miles, and Rupees 21,076 in repairing the part from Palaveram to Autcherawauk, a distance of 58¾ miles. This road is therefore now in very fair order, although the wear and tear has, in consequence of the dryness of the season, and the increased traffic, been more than ordinary during the past year.

Operations on Trunk Road No 8.

290. The condition of Trunk Road No. 1, and the measures which should be taken for maintaining it in good order, have recently been under the consideration of Government. Its present state is somewhat better than in 1859-60.

Condition of Trunk Road No 1.

291. During the past year, Rupees 25,000 were expended on improvements from the 3¼ to the 53½ mile; but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a good supply of water, the portions remetalled could not be rolled.

Expenditure on Trunk Road No. 1, during 1860-61.

292. On Trunk Road No. 6, Rupees 11,253 have been laid out in repairs between Yerkenjary and Aurumbauk, notwithstanding which, complaints are being made by parties near Madras regarding its present condition. In the Budget of 1859-60 an estimate of Rupees 48,100 was entered for remetalling a portion of this road and sanctioned for execution. In consequence, however, of no funds being available, the work has not been performed, nor is it entered in the Budget for the current year.

Repairs to, and condition of Trunk Road No. 6.

293. The roads connecting Madras and the Mount, with Poonamallee and Paláveram, are in tolerably good condition; but the dryness of the season has operated as unfavorably upon these roads, as it has upon others already referred to.

Condition of roads connecting Madras with the Mount, Poonamallee, and Paláveram.

294. On the Eastern Coast Canal, several improvements have been executed at the northern end, and measures taken to prevent the silt being carried into it from the Pulicat Lake during the freshes.

Eastern Coast Canal.

295. On the southern branch of the canal, from the Adyar to Sadras, the traffic has increased.

296. With regard to the expenditure on buildings, the chief outlay has been on Military works at Saint Thomas' Mount, and of these the following are the most important:—

Expenditure on buildings chiefly confined to Military works at the Mount.

	Rs.
1. Constructing Eastern range of buildings to Artillery Depôt.....	12,582
In Progress.	
2. Verandahs to Canteen and Skittle Alley and open drain in rear of ditto	884
Completed 25th December 1860.	
3. Army School Rooms.....	5,856
In Progress.	
4. Verandahs to Gun Sheds.....	3,890
Completed 20th December 1860.	
5. Drain in rear of Hospital.....	2,080
Completed 10th August 1860.	
6. Commissariat Store Godown.....	1,271
Completed January 1861.	

Principal Revenue and Public buildings.

297. The principal Revenue and Public buildings in progress, are as follows:—

	Rs.
Converting Homes' house into a Cutcherry for the Collector.....	3,347
Repairs and alterations to Government House at Gindy.....	4,732

298. At Pulicat, the Light House has been completed at a cost of Rupees 3,810; nothing remains now to be done there, but to fix the Lantern and build a house for the Superintendent.

Light House at Pulicat.

NORTH ARCOT.

Operations of the Department confined chiefly to repairs.

299. Owing to the continuance of the orders regarding restriction of expenditure, the attention of the Department in this District has, during the past year, been directed chiefly to the execution of repairs and the completion and continuance of works previously in progress.

Expenditure.

300. The expenditure was as follows:—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	5,895	63,854
Communications.....	34,277	47,746
Buildings.....	...	9,604
Total...	40,172	1,20,204

or Rupees 28,066 in excess of the total outlay of Rupees 1,33,310 during 1859-60.

Works of Irrigation requiring special notice.

301. The only works of Irrigation requiring special notice, are the anicuts across the Palaur, Poiney and Cheyaur rivers.

Palaur Anicut.

302. At the Palaur, Rupees 3,267 have been spent in carrying out certain subsidiary works in the south bank of the river.

Failure of freshes in the Palaur river.

303. The first object of this anicut, is to supply the large Cauverypauk tank in the Madras District; owing, however, to the failure of the freshes during the last monsoon, but little water passed down the channels leading from the work, and the supply was in consequence quite inadequate for the irrigation of the land dependent thereon.

Poiney Anicut.

304. The improvements carried out at the Poiney Anicut in 1859-60, have answered the purpose for which they were designed, and have insured the stability of the work.

Communications.

305. With regard to Communications, the chief outlay has been on the following roads:—

	RS.
1st. Road from Companypett to Conjeveram..... ...	10,998
2nd. do. Vellore to Arnee....	12,344
3rd. do. Arcot to Arnee...	5,145
4th. Bridge over the Palaur at Vellore completed... ...	5,563

Description of work performed.

306. The first named road has been opened throughout for traffic, and the masonry works only remain to be constructed. The second road has been completed up to the 21st mile-stone from Vellore, but the culverts are still unfinished; for the third road the line has been traced, and some of the worst portions of the old bandy track which form a part of it, improved, and the plastering to the bridge at Vellore has been satisfactorily done.

Trunk roads.

307. The Trunk Roads in the District have been maintained in an efficient condition, with the allowance granted for the purpose. Notwithstanding the proximity of the railway to two of them, the heavy traffic continues, and frequent repairs are in consequence required.

District roads.

308. Besides the foregoing, upwards of 200 miles of District roads were improved during the year under notice, at a cost of 57,000 Rupees from the local funds. One of these especially, viz., the road between Chittoor, Poinay, and Sholinghur has proved of great use to the people.

309. No reduction has taken place in the rates of labor and prices of material, for although the local demand for labor by the Railway authorities has diminished, the workmen, bricklayers in particular, prefer moving on to stations higher up the line where their services may be required, to remaining in their own District.

Rates of labor and prices of material.

SOUTH ARCOT.

310. The works undertaken in this District during the past year, consist for the most part of repairs, to existing works of Irrigation and Communication. One very important new work, the Pooniaur Anicut has, however, been carried on with vigour, and the principal road in the District, viz. that from Madras to Trichinopoly has been much improved.

Works undertaken during the year consist for the most part of repairs.

311. The amount originally sanctioned for the year was Rupees 1,88,087. Subsequently this was reduced to 1,61,531, and of this sum Rupees 1,50,485 have been expended in the following manner :—

Expenditure.

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	31,319	55,769
Communications.....	10,485	51,220
Buildings.....	50	1,642
Total.....	41,854	1,08,631

312. The Pooniaur Anicut for which an estimate amounting to 61,000 Rupees was sanctioned in the early part of 1860, was the only work of note in progress.

Pooniaur Anicut only new work of importance in progress.

313. At the commencement some delay occurred in consequence of difficulty in obtaining a good supply of material, and a competent Superintendent. Subsequently, however, these inconveniences were obviated, and the progress since made is very satisfactory.

Difficulty experienced at the commencement of the work in obtaining a good supply of material.

314. Up to the end of April 1861, all the head-sluices in the south bank were built, also all the bridges, with the exception of that over the Ragavien channel, which is in progress.

Progress made with the Pooniaur anicut.

The Anicut has been built up to the first set of Sluices, and the wells are being sunk in the second section.

315. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rupees 21,180.

Expenditure.

316. Of Communications, the following is selected for notice :—

Trunk Road No. 8. Rupees 48,689 have been laid out in improvements, the principal of which consisted in laying down gravel over 29 miles of the road.

Repairs to Trunk Road No. 8.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping the Trunk Roads (431 miles in extent) of this District, in a satisfactory condition, owing to their incompleteness as regards metalling, bridges, avenues, &c. They have, however, been greatly improved within the last few years.

Maintenance of Trunk Roads.

District Roads kept in repair from the local Fund.

317. The minor roads are all kept in repair from the local Fund. The greatest outlay has been on the following:—

		Rs.
Virdachellum	to Shatia Tope	5,599
Do.	to Oolundoorpett	3,999
Do.	to the Vellaur	3,499
Verapermaullore	to Trikalur	9,822
Gingee	to Chentput	5,719
Trinamalay	to Trikalur	2,712

Progress made with repairs to the District roads.

318. The first three of these roads have been in progress during the last three years. The fourth, which, when completed, will be one of the most important lines in the District, so much so, as to entitle it to a place among the trunk lines, has been under progress for a similar period, and the last road mentioned is a continuation of it.

Buildings in which there has been the largest expenditure.

319. The two buildings on which there has been the largest expenditure, are the bungalows at Assinur and Kyder on the Trichinopoly road. On both of which the outlay was Rupees 1,144.

Expenditure on Repairs.

320. The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works amounted to Rupees 67,048, inclusive of the cost of "Minor new Works."

Description of repairs performed.

321. Several very useful works, such as sluices, calingulahs, aqueducts, and repairs to tanks have been carried out, but none of them call for special remark.

Repairs done by Contract.

322. Nearly all the repairs to tanks and channels, as well as the digging and carting of gravel for roads have been done by contract. Advances have been given only in a few instances, and in several of the Taluqs none whatever were made.

Assistance received from the Ryots.

323. Little assistance has been rendered by the Ryots in furnishing material and labor for the execution of the repairs to their irrigation works.

Season of 1860-61.

324. The season of 1860-61, has not been on the whole a favourable one for the District. The fall of rain was below the average, and the tanks in the western part received a very inadequate supply. Those, however, supplied by channels from rivers, fared better. At one time fears were entertained that the greater portion of the crops in the large and important Taluq of Chittumbarum would be destroyed, but in December the Colercon received freshes, which filled the Veranum tank, and a sufficient quantity of water was obtained for the rest of the season.

TANJORE.

Progress of works retarded by the operations of the Railway Department.

325. During the past year, the withdrawal of labor by the Railway authorities, for the execution of their works, has tended to a great extent to retard the operations of the Public Works Department in this District, and to increase the difficulties with which the executive Agents have had to contend.

Expenditure.

326. The expenditure has been Rupees 2,88,346, which is considerably below that of 1858-59 and 1859-60; but no fair comparison can be made with these years, as the large outlay which then took place, was caused by the extensive damage done by hurricanes and storms

in October and November 1858. If compared, however, with the outlay in 1857-58, the expenditure in the past year shows an excess of Rupees 34,273, classified as follows:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	13,475	1,70,101
Communications	14,753	73,241
Buildings	262	16,514
Total	28,490	2,59,856

Tulnoyer Cotagum.

327. The most important project under the head of Irrigation new Works in progress during the past year, is the Tulnoyer Cotagum, where, in consequence of cholera having broken out amongst the coolies shortly after the commencement of the work, comparatively little has been done.

Progress of work in the Cotagum, delayed by rain.

328. Heavy rain which fell in April last, put a stop to the repairs of the embankments, and delayed the progress of the masonry works.

Extent of land taken up for cultivation.

329. The extent of land taken up for cultivation both within and without the Cotagum, is steadily increasing. Last year it was 6,011 acres, as compared with 4,898 and 3,431 acres in the two previous years.

Expenditure on the works in the Cotagum.

330. The expenditure on the works connected with this project during the past year, amounted to Rupees 1,676.

Other Irrigation works.

331. The following Irrigation works have been undertaken and completed:—

	RS.
Re-constructing the South Rajah Voikal Surplus Sluice	667
Do. Vanan Odapu Sluice, north bank of the Rajah Voikal	2,098

Masonry works of importance.

332. Owing to the restrictive orders, but few large masonry works of importance have been carried out in connection with Communications. Those on which the greatest expenditure has been incurred are as follows:—

	RS.
Bridge over the Coleroon between Chellumbrum and Sheally	3,144
Do. across the Mannigar on Road No. 2	1,036
Do. do. Codoomárty on Road No. 36	1,899

Progress of works

333. The first work has been completed, and materials are in course of collection for the construction of the two latter bridges.

Road from Salt Depôt at Trivenkaud to Tranquebar.

334. In addition to these works, the formation of a road from the Salt Depôt at Trivenkaud to Tranquebar has been nearly completed at a cost of Rupees 2,727, and the bridge across the river at Vellangunny finished. Extensive repairs have also been carried out to the Jetty at Negapatam, and to the Lower Coleroon anicut.

Jetty at Negapatam.

Lower Coleroon anicut.

Repairs to Roads.

335. On repairs to Roads, Rupees 64,096 have been expended in restoring and improving those which had suffered most severely from the storms and floods of 1858-59, and which are expected eventually to become the most important feeders to the Railway.

336. Many minor improvements have been carried out in the rivers and channels in the District, but owing to the reduction of the sum originally allotted for expenditure, many works for which estimates have been sanctioned were necessarily postponed.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

337. During the year the freshes in the river were rather below the level of those of previous years, and the new banks of the more important rivers were not tried very severely.

Season of 1861-62.

338. At Negapatam, the rates of labor and material have risen 100 per cent., on those which prevailed before the Railway was commenced, and in the most remote portions of the District, the rates for masonry have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent.

Rates of labor and price of material.

339. The assistance rendered by the Merassidars and other influential persons in the District during the past year, has not been such as was desired; the constantly recurring rumour that the execution of the public works was to be re-transferred to the Revenue Department, having prevented the Merassidars from coming forward to assist with cordiality and willingness.

Assistance rendered by the Merassidars.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Expenditure.

340. The expenditure in this District during the past year, amounted to Rupees 1,72,958 under the following heads:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	13,527	88,356
Communications...	32,123	25,996
Buildings	8,919	4,037
Total...	54,569	1,18,389

Actual value of work done.

341. The actual value of work done during the same period, was Rupees 1,99,028; outstanding advances of previous years amounting to Rupees 26,070 having been worked out.

Irrigation new works.

342. Of Irrigation new works, the most important are the following:—

	RS.
1. Ponairy Project	7,084
2. Re-constructing the Nât Voikal head-sluice.	1,935
3. Improvements to the Rutnagudi Aniçut ...	2,217
4. Improvement to the Peroovaly Channel ...	556

Ponairy Project.

343. On the Ponairy Project, the expenditure in 1860-61 has not been so great as was anticipated, owing partly to the difficulty of procuring labor and materials, and partly to the necessity of confining operations to building the under-tunnel and head-sluice. Heavy and unseasonable rain also caused much delay, but notwithstanding, sufficient progress has been made to warrant the hope that by July 1861, water will be admitted into the channel for the irrigation of land expected to produce an increase of revenue of upwards of 18,000 Rupees per annum.

Improvements and re-construction of Nát Voikal head-sluice.

344. The second work mentioned was completed in June 1860. Heavy freshes however in the following month severely injured it and rendered extensive repairs necessary. These repairs are nearly finished.

Improvements to the Rutnagudi anicut.

345. At the Rutnagudi anicut, the sluices on the south side have been completed, and materials for those on the north bank are collected.

Perooval channel improvements.

346. The improvements to the Perooval Channel made little progress during the year, owing to water being required up to a late date for irrigation. Arrangements have, however, been made for finishing the work in time for the first freshes of the ensuing season.

Communications.

347. Under the head of Communications, the chief expenditure has been on the following works,

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore.

1*st.*—Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore, Rs. 13,586.

Trunk Road No. 8.

2*nd.*—Trunk Road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras, Rupees 7,319.

Road from Trichinopoly to Salem.

3*rd.*—Road from Trichinopoly to Salem, Rupees 4,670.

Bridges.

348. Three Bridges have also been under construction during the year over the rivers

Kulyar, at an expenditure of Rupees			3,825
Codamurty,	do.	„	496
Iyar,	do.	„	1,246

Kulyar bridge.

349. The piers, wing walls and centrings for three arches have been raised, and the arch-work commenced at the Kulyar bridge.

Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges.

350. For the Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges, the masonry piers have been built to their proper height.

Buildings.

351. Under the head marginally noted, the chief outlay has been on Military buildings, the principal of which are the improvements to the

European Infantry Barracks.

European Infantry Barracks, and the building of a new Ward for females to the Hospital attached to it. On the former work

New Ward for females to the Hospital Europeans.

the expenditure has amounted to Rupees 504, and on the latter Rupees 5,551.

Repairs to Irrigation works.

352. The expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works has been in strengthening embankments, and clearing channels to secure the existing revenue.

Repairs to Roads.

353. Two hundred miles of Road, including 40 miles of Trunk Road No. 6 have been repaired, and the whole of the roads in the District placed in good order, excepting that from Trichinopoly to Dindigul.

MADURA.

Expenditure.

354. During the past year, the expenditure on public works in this District has been Rupees 79,514, viz. :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation.....	4,978	31,925
Communications.....	19,058	8,847
Buildings.....	10,327	4,379
Total...	34,363	45,151

Communications.

355. Of Communications, the chief works undertaken were the repairs to Trunk Road No. 4, and the removal of the inner angle of the reef channel at Paumbem.

Improvements to Trunk Road No. 4.

356. The repairs to the Trunk Road were commenced in October 1860, and since then upwards of 20 miles have been metalled, and the earth-work of about 8¼ miles more raised and levelled, the outlay amounting to Rupees 12,030.

Paumbem reef channel.

357. At the Paumbem reef channel the expenditure has been Rupees 4,655 for blasting and removing rock.

Buildings.

Enlargement of Salt platforms.

358. Under the head of Buildings, Rupees 6,213 have been spent on the enlargement and repairs of certain Salt platforms, for which an estimate of Rupees 8,520 was sanctioned in August 1859.

359. The following works have also been in progress:—

Principal buildings in progress.

	Rs.
Additional room to the Collector's Cutcherry. Completed in March 1861.	299
Church at Paumbem ..... Nearly completed.	579
Moonsiff's Court House at Dindigul ..... Brickwork finished.	858
Talook Cutcherry at Meyloor ..... Completed in March 1861.	317
Traveller's Bungalow at Paumbem ..... Walls completed.	1,573

Irrigation works.

360. The works of Irrigation consisted chiefly of repairs to channels and the construction of calingulas, none of which require special notice. The expenditure on the former description of work has been Rupees 4634, and on the latter Rupees 3,342.

Condition of roads.

361. The roads in the District are represented to be in far from a satisfactory condition. The outlay on repairs during the past year, exclusive of that on Trunk Road No. 4, is notwithstanding, only Rupees 7,359 or a little less than one-fourth of the allowance sanctioned for expenditure on roads not provided with grants, owing to the necessity for Reports, Surveys, Estimates, &c., being forwarded to the Presidency for special sanction before any portion of the grant can be expended, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Review of the Budget of 1859-60.

Cause of small outlay on repairs to roads.

Frequent changes in the District, &c., have also tended to prevent expenditure.

362. This state of things is also to be ascribed to the unfortunate number of changes in the District which circumstances have rendered necessary.

Sand bank channel at Paumbem.

363. The sum of Rupees 5,680, allotted for the maintenance and improvement of the sand bank channel at Paumbem, has not been expended, owing to the Steam Dredge being unserviceable. She was lent to the Ceylon Government, and returned in a very dilapidated

condition. The repairs necessary have not yet been commenced from the want of material and tools, but these have now been despatched.

Number of vessels which passed through the channel.

364. The total number of vessels which passed through the channel during the year was 2,447, having an aggregate amount of 2,05,529 tons, realizing a revenue to Government, of Rupees 13,535.

Amount paid on account of vessels warped through the channel.

365. Upwards of Rupees 7,000 have also been paid by the Commanders of Vessels for warping through the pass. A steam tug is now being put together at Dowlaishwaram for service in this Channel.

Lighthouse at Paumben.

366. The District Engineer reports that the increased height to the Lighthouse in the channel has been found of great benefit.

TINNEVELLY.

Expenditure.

367. The expenditure in this District during the past year has been Rupees 75,314, under the following heads :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation works.....	409	49,228
Communications.....	488	20,899
Buildings.....	1,191	3,099
Total...	2,088	73,226

Cause of outlay being less than the allotment.

368. The outlay is upwards of 20,000 Rupees less than the sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer, owing to certain irrigation works suspended at the commencement of the year, the nature of which did not permit them to be completed at a later period, and to the difficulty experienced on account of the unfavourable weather in obtaining at the proper time assistance from the Ryots.

Frequent changes in the executive charge of ranges.

369. The several changes which necessarily took place in the executive charge of the ranges also tended to retard the operation of the Department, and the late season when the estimates for repairs to the roads were sanctioned further prevented more work from being done under the head of Communications.

Bridge across the Nambeaur.

370. With regard to new works, the approaches to the bridge across the Numbeeaur have been completed at a cost of Rupees 320, and materials are under preparation for the anicut proposed to be constructed across the Varellum river at Casedarmann, on an estimate amounting to Rupees 3,670.

Anicut across the Varellum river.

Minor new works.

371. Some minor new works have been carried out to admit of the Carr cultivation being extended.

Repairs to tanks and channels.

372. The repairs performed to tanks and channels have not been done so efficiently as could be desired. The Sub-Overseers charged with the execution are stated to be grossly inefficient, but considerable trouble has been taken for their instruction and improvement.

Introduction of the Contract system.

373. Efforts are also being made to introduce the system of carrying out works on contract.

374. Upon the several roads in the District there has been an outlay of Rupees 21,387. The condition of these roads was brought to the notice of Government in December last, and sanction obtained for their repair at an estimated cost of Rupees 25,990. Since then the sum above mentioned has been laid out on improvements, but much more is requisite to put them in good order.

Outlay on roads and their condition.

375. The fall of the Ambur subscription bridge during a very heavy fresh is the only instance of any very extensive damage occurring during the past year. Some tanks and channels were, however, breached in April, the most important of which was the Wattrap Periacolum, which burst near its calingula, flooded the country, and caused minor breaches in the tanks below it.

Damage effected during the year.

376. During the last seven or eight years little variation has taken place in the rates of labor; but during the past year a considerable change has been felt, and prices continue to rise steadily, owing to the large emigration of Coolies to Ceylon, and the extensions of the Coffee plantations on the Western Coast.

Rates of labor.

COIMBATORE.

377. The state of affairs in this District has been very unsatisfactory, and the District Engineer was in consequence removed. His successor Captain Goddard is making exertions to restore the efficiency of the Department.

Cause of Report being so unsatisfactory.

378. Owing to the fraud, desertion, and subsequent suicide of the late Serjeant Assistant Overseer W. Wright, and the consequent confusion of the accounts of the Caroor range, the charge of which had been previously entrusted to him, Captain Goddard has not been able to furnish the total amount of expenditure incurred in the District throughout the last year; but exclusive of the Caroor range it has amounted to Rupees 1,42,341 as follows, viz.:—

Actual outlay during the past year cannot be reported.

Expenditure exclusive of outlay in the Caroor range.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works.....	4,283	35,515
Communications.....	24,447	49,689
Buildings.....	24,589	4,118
Total...	53,019	89,322

379. Of Irrigation new Works, the only two in progress were the construction of Groynes in the Cauvery at Vaungal for the preservation of the Neroor Channel, and the formation of a new head to the Nungapugalur Channel. On the former the expenditure in 1860-61 has been Rupees 2,090, and on the latter Rupees 2,080. Both works were commenced in 1859, and owing to the neglect and supineness which had prevailed in the District, are still incomplete.

Irrigation new works.

Groynes in the Cauvery.

Nungapugalur channel.

Communication.

380. The principal new works of Communication undertaken are as follows:—

	Rs.
Trace and improvements to the Coonoor Ghât.	20,000
Improvements to the Hassanur Ghât.....	1,756
Constructing Road from Railway station to Trunk Road No. 5 and the Town of Coimbatore....	4,643
Do. do. at Shomanur to Trunk Road No. 5 near Karoomuthanputty.....	1,729
Do. from Parindoray to Railway station.....	5,826
Metalling Road, and constructing Parapet walls between Coonoor, Wellington and Ootacamund.	10,000

Coonoor Ghât.

381. The improvements to the Coonoor Ghât were commenced in October 1860 on a special grant of Rupees 20,000, and completed by the latter end of March 1861, in a very creditable manner.

Description of improvements to the Coonoor Ghat.

382. The work performed consisted of levelling, and reducing the gradients, and constructing substantial rough-stone parapets, and revetments where required.

Condition of Coonoor Ghât.

383. The Ghât is now practicable for transit Carts, and since the completion of the improvements the traffic has greatly increased.

Hassanur ghât.

384. On the Hassanur Ghât, side-drains have been cut, and twelve miles of road more or less improved; but owing to a want of efficient superintendence, little or nothing has been done since December 1860.

Railway Feeders.

385. The three railway feeders above mentioned are about half completed, and a portion of the metal required has been collected.

Road between Coonoor and Ootacamund.

386. The road between Coonoor and Ootacamund is being metalled throughout, and parapet walls built at the dangerous parts. About one-third of the improvements have been carried out; but the completion of the work has been deferred in consequence of the restriction on expenditure.

Jail at Ootacamund.

387. Of new buildings in progress, the only one requiring special notice, is the Jail at Ootacamund for the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, the total expenditure on which, up to the end of April 1861, amounts to Rupees 46,834, and the expenditure during the past year to Rupees 20,302. The Inspector General of Jails, under whose entire management the whole work has been executed, considers that it will be completed in a comparatively short time.

Repairs to Irrigation Works.

388. The repairs to irrigation works were of the ordinary kind, and call for no particular notice.

Repairs to roads.

389. The repairs to roads generally have been carefully attended to. On the Segoor Ghât and the Ootacamund station roads, the funds were not very judiciously expended by the Executive Officers in charge, the allotment having been too lavishly disbursed at the commencement of the year, without reserving sufficient funds as a maintenance allowance for the rest of the year; but on the whole the roads and Ghâts may be stated to be in good order.

Season of 1860-61.

Rates of wages, and prices of materials.

390. During the past year there has been a great deal of cholera, occasioning the dispersion of the work people, and subsequent difficulty in collecting them again ; and the high price of grain, and the demand for labor at the railway works has had a marked effect in increasing the rates of wages and prices of materials in the Southern and Central parts of the District.

SALEM.

Failure of north east monsoon unfavorable in many ways to the progress of public works.

391. During the past year there was an almost total failure of the north east monsoon in this District, the effect of which on the progress of public works was very unfavorable in many ways.

Expenditure.

392. The total expenditure exclusive of advances made on account of Stores has been Rupees 1,87,340 viz. :—

	New Works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	1,357	30,009
Communications ..	42,283	72,704
Buildings	36,571	4,416
Total ...	80,211	1,07,129

Works performed relate chiefly to Communications.

393. The works carried out relate principally to Communications of which the following are the most prominent :—

RS.

Bridge across the Kullaur at Kaikoondy on Trunk Road No. 1—Completed in December 1860 3,015
Do. across the Vapabuttoor river near Vaniembady—Completed..... 3,547
Do. at the 180th mile on Trunk Road No. 1—abutments completed, and centrings made 2,809
Road connecting the Town and Railway station at Marapoor—completed with the exception of gravelling..... 5,470
Do. do. at Salem—completed..... 8,575
Do. do. at Vaniembady—Completed..... 1,663
Do. from Adamuncottah to Railway station at Mullapooram—completed..... 12,003

Chief buildings in progress.

394. The chief buildings in progress were the new Court House, and Jail at Salem, and the new sick Stables at the Remount Depôt near Oossoor.

Court house and jail at Salem.

395. The Court House and Jail have been under execution since 1857, and are now both nearly completed. Up to the 30th April 1861, the total expenditure on these works amounted to Rupees 32,266 on the former, and Rupees 73,688 on the latter, of which 9,091 and 12,748 Rupees respectively were laid out during the past year.

Sick stables at Oossoor.

396. The sick Stables at Oossoor were completed in March 1861, at a cost of Rupees 12,657.

Rates of material, and price of labor.

397. Rates of material, and the price of labor continue to be very high ; on the whole, however, the general working of the Department has been much more satisfactory than in previous years.

Contractors have ceased to ask for advances.

398. Contractors have left off asking for advances, and Heads of Villages are beginning to understand that it is necessary for their own interests that they should rely upon themselves.

District Road.

In addition to the works abovementioned, the District roads have been repaired and improved, at a cost amounting to Rupees 33,587 defrayed from the local Funds of the District.

NORTH CANARA.

Great activity of the Department during the past year.

399. The operations of the department in this District, during the past year, have been carried out with great activity; existing communications well maintained in general; the more important much improved, and a good commencement made with two additional lines of communications, both leading from the Cotton-growing Districts in the Southern Mahratta country to the proposed new port of Sedashegur, which will tend to develop the advantages of that port, and open up a communication through a mountainous and thickly wooded country hitherto impervious to wheeled conveyances, and shut off from all improvements.

Expenditure.

400. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,25,934, and the whole of the funds allotted for the District would have been spent but for the difficulty in obtaining efficient superintendence.

Expenditure incurred.

401. The following is the expenditure incurred:—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	40,419	78,628
Buildings.....	1,059	5,628
Total...	41,478	84,456

of which the chief outlay has been on Communications, the principal being as follows:—

Kyga Ghât.

Trace of the Kyga ghât, and its extension to the Beitkul Harbour.....Rupees 1,383.

Of this work, 8½ miles of ghât, and 9¼ miles of road near Beitkul have been traced and opened out as a bridle path. Seven miles west of Iddagoonjee have also been opened to four yards in breadth for Cart traffic, and three miles more as a bridle path. Want of adequate superintendence alone has prevented the completion of the trace.

Gairsappa Ghât and Road.

New Gairsappa Ghât and Road ... .Rupees 4,438.

The roadway has been completed throughout to a width of 18 feet, and the surface of the ghât, and crossings of nullahs improved. In December 1860, the entire line was made available for Cart traffic in the dry weather.

Besides the above, bridges on an extension of the line to Talgoppa have been proceeded with on behalf of the Mysore Government, from fund provided by it for the purpose.

Bridges on Talgoppa Line.

Road from Hullial to Sedashegur river.

Road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.....Rupees 15,840.

Twelve miles of this new line, six on each side of Supa have been traced, and six miles from Hullial to Samzorda opened to four yards in width for dry weather Cart traffic. A large bridge near Hullial has also been nearly built up to the springing of the arches, and it is anticipated that the earth-work of the line will have advanced sufficiently by the end of 1861, to permit of Cotton being then brought down from the interior to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.

Bridge near Hullial.

Bridges on the Sirey and Siddapoor road.

402. The bridges on the Sirey and Siddapoor road have been completed at a cost amounting to Rupees 6,001.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett to the Tiny Ghât Rs. 2,100.

The head of the Ghât between Supa and Jugglepett has been traced, and widened to four yards; measures have also been taken for the completion of the line, about six miles in length, from Boroygali to Burrulkode.

403. The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Communications has been very large. On the District roads it amounted to Rupees 22,084, from which sum several masonry drains of different sizes, and minor bridges have been built, and parts of the road previously taken over bad traces, altered, and otherwise improved. A small bridge at Haulcul has also been constructed, and the conservancy of the roads throughout the District properly attended to.

District roads.

Dharwar and Coomptah road.

404. On the Dharwar and Coomptah road by the Sirey and Devamany ghât, Rupees 26,250 have been expended in repairs.

Arbyle road.

405. The expenditure on the Arbyle road amounted to Rupees 27,789. The chief works undertaken were the rebuilding of one large bridge, and the construction of another, together with that of a number of road drains, all of which have been completed. Most of the timber bridges have also been replanked, and several repairs and improvements to the roadway carried out.

Prevalence of fever retarded the progress of work.

406. In some parts of the District fever prevailed, particularly in the Sirey range where the works have in consequence been much retarded.

SOUTH CANARA.

Expenditure has been wholly on Communications and Buildings.

407. Little can be said of the operations of the Department in this District during the past year. The whole expenditure was on Communications and Buildings, and amounted to Rupees 36,674 as follows, or about 19 per cent. more than it was in 1859-60.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	9,766	18,941
Buildings.....	3,495	4,472
Total...	13,261	23,413

Sumpajee ghât.

408. The metalling of the Sumpajee ghât, and the construction of seven bridges on the Maury road were the only important works carried on under the head of Communications.

Expenditure on Sumpajee ghât.

409. Upon the Sumpajee ghât the total expenditure from the commencement of the work by the Mysore authorities has been Rupees 15,734, of which 3,002 Rupees were laid out during the past year. Six and a quarter miles still remain to be metalled.

Maury road.

410. Upon the Maury road, seven bridges and three tunnels were built, and the remainder are nearly finished. The expenditure was Rupees 6,735.

Cross road between Trunk Roads Nos. 2 and 3.....Rupees 6,735

Of the several bridges and tunnels sanctioned for construction on this road, seven of the former and three of the latter have been completed, and the remainder nearly finished.

Sea Custom House at Angarkotta.

411. At Angarkotta, Rupees 634 have been laid out in the construction of a new Sea Custom House. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

Collector's Cutcherry.

412. The Collector's Cutcherry has also been improved, and the outlay on this account amounts to Rupees 1,692.

New Cantonment on the Bolur Maidan.

413. In the new Cantonment on the Bolur Maidan, two wells have been cleared out and partially revetted at an expense of Rupees 1,116. This work was rendered necessary by the slipping of the interior lining of laterite and loose upper soil.

Trunk roads Nos. 2 and 3.

414. Trunk Road Nos. 2 and 3 have been kept in good order with the annual maintenance allowance granted for the purpose.

Salt kotics at Panimangalore.

415. At Panimangalore the Salt kotics have been repaired at an outlay of Rupees 1,545.

Rates of labor.

416. The demand for labor on the Coffee plantations has increased the rates of wages throughout the District, and rendered all classes quite indifferent to Government employment.

MALABAR.

Ill health of Officers and Subordinates to a certain extent retarded the progress of the works.

417. The progress of work in this District has to a certain extent been retarded during the past year, by the sickness which prevailed generally among the members of the Department. All the Executive Officers have suffered from fever, and many of the upper and lower Subordinates were for a time, from the same cause, incapacitated from the performance of their duty.

Sum allotted for expenditure and actual outlay.

418. The actual sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer for the year's outlay was Rupees 1,89,910, and of this amount 1,61,463 Rupees have been expended in the following manner, being an increase of 23¾ per cent. on the preceding year's expenditure.

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	5,755	1,150
Communications.....	99,692	14,887
Buildings.....	25,990	13,989
Total ..	1,31,437	30,026

Principal outlay has been on Communications and Buildings.

419. As usual in this District, the principal outlay has been on Communications, and Military Buildings.

Improvements to the Yennamakul dam.

420. Under the head of Irrigation, the only new work undertaken was the proposed improvements to the Yennamakul Dam, where Rupees 5,755 have been laid out in the collection of materials, and in the construction of a bund across the backwater to admit of the apron of the work being repaired.

Chief works of importance under the head of Communications.

421. The principal new works of importance under the head of Communications requiring notice are as follows:—

Perambady Ghât and Trunk Road No. 4 .....Rupees 25,752.

Trunk Road No. 4.

422. During the past year, fourteen miles in length of road, and four miles of ghât were metalled, eight miles of road have also been gravelled, eight miles cleared of jungle, and eight miles levelled and repaired. In addition to which, the whole distance throughout has been repaired, and side channels formed.

Condition of Road No. 4.

423. For the last few years, the state of this road and ghât has been progressively improving. Owing, however, to the unfavorable soil over which it passes, and the enormous traffic, it will require a large annual outlay particularly at the ghât.

Mundur road.

424. Mundur Road..... Rupees 23,461

During the year, six miles into Malleapoorum have been bridged and gravelled, and the earthwork carried on 32 miles beyond it to Angaddypoorum and Manaur. Sixty-four miles in length of this road are thus nearly completed, 31 of which have been opened for traffic for some months, and it is expected that the line from Calicut to Paulghaut, 84 miles in length, through a thickly populated country, chiefly inhabited by Moplahs, will be completed for wheeled conveyances by the end of 1861-62.

WYNAAD COMMUNICATIONS.

Wynâd communications.

425. The expenditure on these roads has been Rupees 11,995. Between Luckadie and Malleapoorum a new trace has been carried out, and a few miles widened. A new line near Goondalore has also been traced for four miles, and 1,900 yards of new road made. On the line from Malleapoorum to Bahully, several hills impracticable for carts have been turned, and the old bridges on the line, viâ Kalpatti and Panamarum are being put in order.

Tambechari new trace.

426. Tambechari New Trace ..... Rupees 7,438

On this trace, a line for bullocks 5½ miles long has been opened, as well as 1½ mile of new road at foot. The Sappers are engaged on the upper two miles, (the ghât by the new trace being upwards of seven miles long) and of this distance, half a mile is completed. A great deal of rock blasting remains to be done, and it is hoped that with the assistance of the Sappers, the greater part of the road will be finished by the close of the next working season.

		RS.
Kulpatti bridge.	427. Kulpatti Bridge, Paulghât ..... North Abutment and five Piers raised 10 feet high.	6,266
Trunk Road No. 5.	428. Trunk Road No. 5.....	7,330
Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum.	429. Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum.....	3,710

These roads have been put in order throughout their whole length. On the latter eight tunnels have also been built.

Oority truss bridge.	430. Oority Truss Bridge..... Rupees	363
Neerugumpilli bridge.	431. Neerugumpilli Bridge..... ,,	5,790

The first of these bridges has been completed, while the second only requires the road-way and parapets to be built.

Road from Wootipallum to Chetpulcheroo.

432. Road from Wootipallum towards Chetpulcheroo Rupees 3,367

This road has been nearly opened out for four miles, and when completed will act as a feeder to the railway station at Wottipollum.

Military buildings undertaken during the year.

433. As regards new Military buildings undertaken during the past year, the principal outlay has been on the

	Rs.
Apothecary's Quarters at Malleapoorum, which are completed	3,010
The Artillery Horse Stables at Cannanore, where the roofing has been put on, and the other portion of the work nearly completed	3,000
The preparation of materials for the Subalterns' Quarters at Calicut	2,089
And the improvements to the European Quarters at the same Station which have been completed	2,403

Civil buildings.

434. The following are the only two Civil buildings of note undertaken viz.:—

	Rs.
The District Engineer's Office on which have been expended	2,974
And the room for Divine Service at Malleapoorum fitted up for the use of the European Soldiers at that station	2,648

Outlay on account of repairs to roads and bridges.

435. The total outlay on account of repairs to roads and bridges amounted to 14,397 Rupees, the chief portion of which was laid out on Trunk Road No. 5, and on the roads from the Tambrachari ghât to Calicut, and from Paulghât to Polachy. The Periah Cotiaddy, Tambrachari, and Carcoor ghâts, leading from Wynâd, have also been placed in good order.

Repairs to irrigation works.

436. The repairs to irrigation works and buildings do not require any particular notice.

Season 1860-61.

437. The rains extended this season beyond their usual period, and an unusually early flood of 12 feet in depth occurred in the Noreegumpully and Paulghât rivers, but fortunately without causing much disaster to any of the large bridges in the District. The former river is a most dangerous one, and very difficult to deal with.

PRESIDENCY.

Alteration in the administration of the public works at the Presidency.

438. With a view to obviating the inconvenience caused by the division of the original Establishment of the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency into two parts, and to the entire removal of the disadvantages found to attend the maintenance of two executive Establishments in one locality, the appointment of Garrison Engineer was abolished in May 1860; and from the 1st July following, the whole of the public works at the Presidency have been under the charge of the Civil Architect, whose designation was in consequence altered to that of District Engineer, Presidency.

Division of Garrison Engineer's salary between the two Assistants allowed to the District Engineer.

439. At the same time the salary of the Office of Garrison Engineer was divided between two Assistants given to the District Engineer; one of whom, the 1st Assistant was entrusted with the execution of all works within Fort Saint George; and the 2nd Assistant, with the superintendence of works in other parts of the Presidency District.

Advantage attending change.

440. A sufficient period has not yet elapsed to admit of a decided opinion being formed regarding the advantages which have attended these arrangements; but it may be remarked, that the former anomaly of two Government Officers at the Presidency competing for labor and materials, no longer exists, and the change must therefore be considered as having been beneficial and conducive to the interests of Government.

Expenditure.

441. The expenditure during 1860-61, amounts to Rupees 4,15,883 viz :—

	New works.	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	823	45
Communications.....	7,181	4,297
Ports and Harbours.....	3,562	.....
Buildings.....	3,29,066	70,909
Total...	3,40,632	75,251

Operation confined chiefly to construction of works, "Buildings."

442. From this it will be observed that the operations have been confined chiefly to the construction of works in connection with buildings, Military and Civil, the most important of which are as follows :—

MILITARY.

Important works, Military.

		RS.
1.	Re-modelling the Sea-face of the Fortifications, and re-building portion of the counterscarp Walls, and of the North-east demi-Orillon Bastion...	74,855
2.	Saint Thome Caponniere.....	5,294
3.	Do. Ravelin.....	19,535
4.	Improving the drainage of Fort Saint George.....	7,006
5.	Gas Apparatus for lighting the European Barracks.	360
6.	Verandah to ditto.	22,708
7.	Alterations to interior of ditto.	3,578
8.	Laying line of water pipes from the Seven wells to Fort Saint George.....	31,217
9.	Improvements to the Parcherry Barracks.....	2,235
10.	Building for a Nasmyth's Hammer at the Gun Carriage Manufactory.....	5,364
11.	Alterations to the old Pay Office in Fort Saint George for the accommodation of the Regimental Officers.	2,872
12.	Engine House, &c., at the Gunpowder Manufactory.	4,904

Progress made with Military buildings.

443. The first and seventh works are nearly completed. Satisfactory progress has also been made with the second, third and tenth, notwithstanding the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good bricks. The fourth work has been sus-

ponded, pending the sanction of the Supreme Government, just received, to a revised estimate. The fifth, sixth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth works have been completed, the three first affording much comfort to the men occupying the buildings; and with regard to the eighth work, 5,500 feet in length of piping have been laid down, and fair progress is being made with the remaining portion.

444. Under the head of Civil Buildings, the following works comprise the chief operations:—

Civil buildings.

		Rs.
1.	Idiot Asylum.....	2,984
	Completed in August 1860.	
2.	Compound wall to the Royapettah Police Court.	2,522
	Completed in October 1860.	
3.	Arrack Distillery at Tondiarpett.....	15,362
	Nearly completed.	
4.	New wing to the General Hospital.....	35,096
	Walls ready for roofing.	
5.	Cistern and Turbine wheel for Shifting of the Government Press.....	4,666
	Cistern completed.	
6.	Alterations to Chepauk Palace for the Office of the Revenue Board.....	6,524
	Completed in November 1860.	
7.	Upper Story to the Central Office at Chepauk.	13,416
	Nearly completed.	
8.	Additional Rooms and Colonade to Government House.....	2,119
	Completed in May 1860.	
9.	Library and Reading Rooms at the Government Museum.....	4,583
	Completed in January 1861.	
10.	Alterations and Improvements to the Office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.....	2,481
	Completed in July 1860.	
11.	Improvements to the Roof of the College Hall.	2,274
	Nearly completed.	
12.	Re-forming the mouth of the Main Drain from Black Town at the North-east angle of Fort Saint George.....	3,492
	Completed in February 1861.	
13.	Alterations to the Civil Auditor's Office in Fort St. George.....	5,608
	Nearly completed.	
14.	Fitting Duff's Cooking Ranges in the Kitchen at Government House.....	1,324
	Nearly completed.	

Communications.

445. The following works under the head of Communications have also been completed viz :—

		RS.
1.	Raising the Piers to St. Mary's Bridge.....	2,322
2.	Constructing Roads in the Chepauk compound.	1,783
3.	Do. do. south bank of the Cooum river.....	2,063

Groynes on the North Beach.

446. Besides the foregoing, the only works requiring particular notice, are the Groynes constructed on the North Beach for the protection of the road between Clive's Battery and the Sea Custom House, and on which Rupees 3,461 have been expended with advantage, during the past official year.

Repairs to buildings.

447. Of the 70,909 Rupees expended on Repairs to Buildings, 39,414 were spent in Military, and 20,569 in Civil buildings, none of which besides those abovementioned call for special remark.

Prices of material and rates of labor.

448. As in 1859-60 so in 1860-61, much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good material, particularly bricks for the several works under execution. Prices also have continued to rise, and the rates of labor have likewise increased. On the whole, however, it may be considered that satisfactory progress has been made with the works at the Presidency, during 1860-61.

BANGALORE.

Expenditure.

449. The expenditure at this station has as usual been chiefly on Military buildings, and amounted to Rupees 1,83,418, viz.

	New works	*Repairs.*
	RS.	RS.
Communications...	1,134	6,089
Buildings.....	1,67,139	9,056
Total...	1,68,273	15,145

or Rupees 1,296 in excess of the preceding year's outlay.

Difficulty experienced in obtaining timber.

450. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining from the Mysore market a sufficient supply of good Teak timber, and although a quantity was received from Madras, the supply was still inadequate, and the completion of some of the works was consequently delayed.

Improvements, &c., to eight Ranges of the old Dragoon Barracks.

451. The improvements and enlargement of eight ranges of the old Dragoon Barracks have been completed, at a total cost of Rupees 1,60,660, of which Rupees 24,609 were expended during the past year.

Progress made with buildings belonging to the old Dragoon Barracks.

452. Of the following buildings attached to these Barracks, one has been completed, and the others nearly so, viz :—

	RS.
Eighty-four Married Men's Quarters.....	23,031
Eight new Wash Houses with Drainage complete	1,453
Staff Serjeants' Quarters.....	12,235
Improvements to Hospital	10,966

Remaining building of importance.

453. The other Military buildings of importance undertaken by the Executive Engineer are as follows:—

	RS.
Constructing new Dragoon Barracks	68,734
Six Blocks of these Barracks with Out Offices have been nearly completed, and materials collected for the remaining portion of the work.	
Orderly-room to the Horse Artillery Barracks, completed on contract.....	5,138
Married Men's Quarters to ditto.....	12,334
Three-fourths nearly completed.	

Cantonment roads.

454. The Cantonment roads, 18 miles in length, have been maintained in good order, and a new road opened from the Artillery lines to the Race course. The expenditure on the former amounted to Rupees 6,088, and on the latter to Rupees 1,134.

Buildings at Military stations in Mysore.

455. The Buildings under the charge of the Executive Officer at the Military stations, in the Mysore territory, have also been kept in good repair.

Rates of labor.

456. No change has taken place during the year in the rates of labor. Teakwood is the only material which has risen in price. Its present cost is nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was in 1858.

Assistance given by the Native Sappers.

457. The Company of Sappers and Miners sent to the works have afforded much assistance, particularly at that time of the year when it was found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of coolies for the prosecution of certain works connected with the drainage of the Cantonment Bazaar.

Value of material issued from Engineer's Workyard.

458. The value of material prepared, and issued from the Engineer's Workyard, amounted to Rupees 38,202.

WELLINGTON.

Works placed under the control of the District Engineer of Coimbatore.

459. In March 1861 the Special Executive Officer in charge of the Military works at Wellington, was entrusted with the supervision of the Neilgheri range, including the ghâts, and with a view to prevent misunderstanding, it was considered desirable that he should be subordinate to the District Engineer of Coimbatore, both in regard to those works, as well as those at Wellington, and the latter have accordingly since April, been under the general control, of the District Engineer like the other works of the District.

Total outlay.

460. The total outlay on the Barracks and its subsidiary works amounts to Rupees 17,59,966, of which 1,53,313 have been expended during the past year, viz:—

	RS.
New Works.....	1,27,728
Repairs.....	25,585
	1,53,313

461. No. 4, Block of Married men's quarters has been finished, and handed over to the Military authorities for occupation, as have also two temporary Cells, and the School-room and Library.

Works executed during the year.

462. The basements of the Staff quarters of Nos. 1 and 2, and 5 Blocks of Barracks, and Hospital have been plastered, completed, and Wash-houses built in rear of Nos. 3 and 5.

Staff quarters of barracks.

463. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Blocks of Married men's quarters are now nearly ready for occupation, as also eight privies, and wash-houses built in rear of them.

Married men's quarters.

464. The Staff quarters have all been completed, and the water service-pipe laid down to them, as well as to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Blocks of Barracks, and to the Wash-houses attached to the Married men's quarters.

Staff quarters of do.

Market shed.

465. A Market shed has also been built in the Bazar, and the drainage of the Hospital and Barracks improved.

466. The Mudamali Forest, from whence the supply of Timber for the works has been derived was made over to the Forest, Conservancy Department in October 1860.

Transfer of Mudamali Forest to the Conservancy Department.

467. The Cantonment and Forest roads, with all the water courses supplying the Cantonment have been kept in repair; one half of the site selected for the plantation is now planted, and the other half has been made ready for the reception of young trees during the next monsoon.

Cantonment and Forest roads.

Bridge across the Waterloo stream.

468. Across the Waterloo stream a wooden bridge has been built and opened for traffic.

469. The Peat Bog has been worked whenever the weather permitted. During the year 178 tons of fuel were made and conveyed to the Cantonment, besides 94 tons supplied to the Commissariat Department.

Peat bog.

470. No difficulty was exprienced in obtaining laborers and skilled Artificers, and latterly great numbers were discharged in consequence of the reduced expenditure.

Labor.

European labor.

471. European Labor has been invariably accepted when circumstances permitted.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Particularizes works commenced and their subsequent suspension.

472. The operations of the past year have been chiefly confined to the detailed surveying and planning of the several sections of the project. The estimates for the anicut and head works at Kurnool sanctioned in the previous year were commenced, as also the first mile of the main Canal, an estimate for which was sanctioned on the 30th July 1860, No. 1,621. While in progress, however, an orders were received from the Secretary of State so to modify the original scheme as to bring its cost within the guaranteed amount of Capital and upon the submission of the Chief Engineer's reduced and modified scheme, Government determined on suspending all construction, pending the result of an inquiry instituted by them regarding it

Date of suspension and resumption. No. 2,397, and No. 602.

473. The order for suspension was issued on the 20th November 1860; that for resuming operations on the 25th March 1861.

Sketch of the original scheme.

474. The original scheme was intended to commence from a point on the Tumbuddra, which would have allowed the Canal to be taken through the town of Bellary, irrigating a large portion of that District, and thence passing through Kurnool, have been continued along the valleys of the Kundar and Pennair, and passing near the town of Nellore, have terminated in the Eastern Coast Canal at Kistnapatam.

Sketch of reduced scheme.

475. This project at a rough estimate exceeded the guaranteed sum of a million sterling. In order to bring it within that amount, the Chief Engineer submitted a reduced scheme, which, inclusive of the storage of water was to provide for a complete Canal of irrigation and navigation, to commence from Soonkasala, a village on the Tumbuddra eighteen miles above Kurnool, and following the same route, to terminate at the same point, viz., Kistnapatam on the Eastern Coast Canal.

Resolution of Government postponing works already commenced and determining the present limit of the project.

476. Major Orr, the Officer appointed by Government to conduct the inquiry abovementioned, differed from the Consulting Engineer as to the sufficiency of some parts of the Chief Engineer's rough estimates, and as to the expediency of continuing the works already commenced at Kurnool and the Government considered it desirable to stop these last, and placing a temporary limit to the Chief Engineer's scheme; they ordered that for the present the Canal should only be estimated as far as Someswaram, a village situated inland in the gorge on the river Pennair, distant about 85 miles from the proposed coast terminus at Kistnapatam.

Noticing completion of plans and estimates for Nellore, or last section.

477. Meanwhile, however, the surveys for the last portion had been vigorously prosecuted, mapped, and the detailed plans and estimates of the works completed the aggregate estimate falling within the amount allowed by the Chief Engineer.

Work prosecuted subsequent to receipt of Government Resolution ordering resumption of operations

478. Upon the receipt of the Government Orders, the surveys for the Chief Engineer's reduced scheme were proceeded with, commencing at Soonkasala, where an anicut across the Tumbuddra has been planned, and the canal with all the necessary works for drainage and communication has been estimated in detail for a distance of 45 miles.

479. General surveys for the extension of the Canal through the water-shed at Mettakondal, and down the valley of the Kundar have also been carried on during the past year.

Particularizing sites for reservoirs which have been examined.

Sites for reservoirs at the Maury Canava in Mysore, at Mylapore on the Huggry, in the District of Bellary, at Hospett on the Tumbuddra, at Taykoor on the Hindri, and at Paundy on the Pennair have likewise been surveyed.

Progress of Bellary project prior to reduction of scheme.

480. The Bellary project which formed a main feature in the original scheme was discontinued under the order of the Secretary of State limiting the expenditure. The surveys had been carried on from the village of Wullabapoor the highest point on the Tumbuddra, as far as Bellary, near which town a length of ten miles of the Canal had been planned and estimate ready to be commenced.

Plans and estimates for Stores and Workshops at Kurnool, and for the deep cutting at Mettacondal were also finished, but not being applicable to the reduced scheme were not forwarded to Government after the reduction took place.

Quantity of work performed and expenditure incurred.

481. The actual work executed at Kurnool previous to the suspension amounted to

29,000 Tons of rough stone quarried and partly deposited, inclusive of contingencies costing.....Rupees 44,163

1,00,303 Cubic yards of Canal excavated, and 3,000 lineal yards finished to a width of 10 yards, inclusive of superintendence and contingencies at a cost of..... „ 48,540

An Office in connection with the anicut, &c... ..... „ 2,078

——— 94,781

The Establishment maintained during the past year has consisted of 11 Executive Engineers and their Office servants, 14 Surveyors and 22 Subordinates.

No. 672. Scale and cost of Establishment.

482. On the 3rd April 1861, the Government sanctioned a scale of Establishment for the Agent and Chief Engineer, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 24,071-10-8. Of this the Agent's Establishment amounting to Rupees 2,647-10-8, has not been fully entertained, and that of the Chief Engineer will be filled up gradually as the construction of the works progresses.

Expenditure in India.

483. The total expenditure in India during the past year has amounted to Rupees 4,62,707, divided as follows :—

		Rs.	
Construction	Salaries	1,12,375	
	Kurnool work	94,781	
	Miscellaneous	306	
			2,07,462
Agency and General Management.	Agent's Department	45,231	
	Chief Engineer's	45,046	
			90,277
Stores	Purchased in India	1,11,987	
	Manufactured in India	15,099	
	Store charges	41,891	
		1,68,977	
	Deduct expended under Agency...	4,009	
			1,64,968
	Total during the past year.....		4,62,707
	Expended previously in India.....		1,83,982
	Total up to 30th April 1861.....		6,46,689

Besides the above are the expenses which have taken place in England, consisting principally in Stores to the value of 2 lacs, most of which have been received in this country; but the precise value has not been given, owing to the incompleteness of the invoices which accompanied them.

Sanction of a portion of 1st section.

484. The sanction of Government has since been given to the detailed plans and estimates amounting to Rupees 4,60,000 for a portion of the 1st section of the Canal, 17¼ miles in length, or from Soonkasala to Kurnool.

RAILROADS.

485. During the official year 1860-61, the Engineers of the Madras Railway Company have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-west and North-west Lines, and Bangalore Branch; and the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway in the construction of the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly. The average quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the Progress Reports from 1st May to the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, have been:—

Work executed.

Quantities.

	Madras Railway Company's Lines.			Great Southern of India Railway Company's Line.
	South-west Line.	North-west Line.	Bangalore Branch Line.	
	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.
Earth-work	1,55,359	2,09,366	1,84,664	1,19,876
Masonry	8,089	5,049	273	4,326
Ballasting.....	35,518	7,045	4	....
	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.
Permanent Way.	1,958	2,005	....	1,283
Fencing.....	14,730	5,681	3,850	3,329

486. On the 23rd May 1860, the Madras Railway Company opened to the Public the portion of the South-west line between Vaniembaddy and Tripatoor, 14 miles; and on the 1st February 1861, a further length of 70 miles from Tripatoor to Salem, thus completing the communication from Madras to the latter place, a total distance of 207 miles. On the 4th March, they opened a small portion of the North-west line, viz., from Arconum, which is the junction station of the North-west and South-west lines, to Naggery, a distance of 17 miles; and on the 12th March they opened the South-west line from Beypoor, the Western Terminus, to Tiroor, a distance of 18½ miles. The line between Tiroor and Coimbatore, 85½ miles, is so far advanced that it will probably be ready for traffic on the 1st July, with the exception of 8 miles, west of a point 57 miles from Coimbatore, over which the earth-works will require the next monsoon to consolidate them. Between Coimbatore and Salem, 94 miles, all that is required to complete the line are a few small bridges, and the placing of the girders of the Cauvery bridges. The line through, from coast to coast, is likely to be opened by the end of 1861.

Portions of the South-west line open to traffic.

Portions of the North-west line.

Probability of further portions of the South-west line being opened to traffic.

487. The total lengths of line opened to traffic during the official year 1860-61, were as follows:—

Total lengths of the South-west and North-west lines opened to traffic during the year.

To 23rd May 1860.....	123	miles.
From 23rd May to 1st February 1861	137	,,
,, 1st February to 4th March	207	,,
,, 4th March to 12th March	224	,,
,, 12th March to 30th April	242½	,,

488. The fares charged throughout the year have been:—

Passengers, per mile.

Fares for Passengers.

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
1	0	0	6	0	2

Goods, per ton per mile.

For Goods.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
8 pice.	10 pice.	12 pice.

489. The number of Passengers and the quantities of Goods carried, and the Revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows:—

PASSENGERS.

South-west Line.

Number of Passengers carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom.

			RS.	A.	P.
1st Class.....	2,451	.....	14,178	3	2
2nd Class.....	9,555	.....	18,837	12	9
3rd Class,.....	10,01,228	.....	3,86,699	15	11

North-west Line.

* From 4th March to 30th April 1861.

1st Class.....	21*	.....	21	3	0
2nd Class.....	208	.....	97	13	0
3rd Class.....	19,022	.....	2,366	15	2

GOODS.

South-west Line.

Number of maunds of Goods carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom.

	Maunds.				
1st Class.....	21,00,574	.....	2,60,456	9	3
2nd Class.....	7,25,112	.....	1,13,718	12	8
3rd Class.....	1,25,347	.....	25,525	4	2

North-west Line.

† From 4th March to 30th April 1861.

1st Class.....	22,414†	.....	534	10	6
2nd Class.....	35,204	.....	1,059	13	10
3rd Class.....	1,300	.....	63	5	0

Expenditure during the half year ending 31st December 1860.

490. During the half-year ending 31st December 1860, the expenditure has been as follows:—

Passengers, per mile per head.

20-MILE TRAIN.

Per Passenger per mile.

1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
0	1	4	0	1	0·22	0	0	1·19

Goods, per mile per ton.

Per ton of Goods per mile.

RS.	A.	P.
0	0	7·4

491. The principal Officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were :—

Principal Officers employed on the Madras Railway.

1 Agent and Manager.
1 Chief Engineer.
1 Traffic Manager.
1 Assistant do.
1 Chief Accountant.
1 Deputy do.
1 Locomotive Superintendent.
1 Assistant do.
5 First class Engineers.
13 Second class do.
19 Third class do.
2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.
1 General Storekeeper.
1 Accountant, Engineer Department.

492. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were :—

Advances to the Madras Railway Company.

For Construction	Rupees	43,74,452	3	10
„ Stores	„	8,40,000	0	0
„ Sleepers.....	„	2,11,000	0	0
„ Rolling Stock.....	„	1,30,000	0	0

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment.....	Rupees	73,034	5	11
Engineer and Telegraph do.....	„	6,60,359	8	6
Locomotive do.....	„	75,267	5	6
Contingencies do.....	„	6,703	6	1

493. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement, in March 1853, up to 31st December 1860, amounts to Rupees 310,46,768-15-9.

Total Expenditure sanctioned.

The quantity of work executed by the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway has already been given.

494. The whole line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly will in all probability be opened to traffic in October or November of the present year. It is expected that a section, 15 miles in length, from Negapatam to Trivellore will be first opened about the middle of June, and that another portion 34 miles in length from Trivellore to Tanjore will be opened in July or August. There is, however, still some uncertainty about these dates.

Probability of the great Southern of India Railway being opened to traffic.

495. The principal Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were :—

Principal Officers employed on the Railway.

1 Agent.
1 Chief Engineer.
2 Second class Engineers.
3 Third class Engineers.
1 Accountant.
1 General Storekeeper.

496. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were :—

Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway.

For Construction	Rupees	10,60,500	0	0
„ Agency Contingencies	„	2,626	1	5
„ Stores	„	2,70,000	0	0
„ Rolling Stock	„	11,000	0	0
„ Salaries, Agency	„	42,690	6	6
„ Engineer and Telegraph Department	„	1,31,722	10	4
„ Locomotive Department	„	9,366	14	10

Expenditure sanctioned by Government.

497. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in October 1858, amounts to Rupees 15,86,100-14-4.

MARINE.

498. During the past official year, the Marine Department has experienced little change.

499. The Marine Acts passed during the year are two; one to enforce payment at any port in India of a port due which may have been evaded in another port; and, one authorizing the levy of a port due of one Anna per ton on vessels entering the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah.

Act XIX of 1860.
Act IV of 1861.

The first of these Acts was found necessary in consequence of vessels touching at Cochin, landing passengers and goods, and leaving again without payment of the port due, which it was found could not be legally recovered elsewhere. The Act provides a penalty of five times the amount of the due for its evasion.

Section IV of this Act also modifies Section III of Act VII of 1858, which requires a vessel to pay the half due under any circumstances after entering a port subject to the Acts. This rule is relaxed, and a vessel may remain forty-eight hours in port without incurring any charge for dues, provided she does not discharge or take in cargo or passenger during that time.

The other Act is similar to Act VII of 1858, but has reference to the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah in the Ganjam District.

500. The Port Conservancy Act continues to work well. The number of ports under its operation are seventeen, at all of which with one exception, Paumben, dues are raised, varying from 1 to 8 Annas the ton. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Funds, showing that in most cases they are self-supporting, the only one in which there is a serious deficit, being Masulipatam, where a Master Attendant is kept up more for State purposes than for the requirements of trade, as this is still the port of embarkation and disembarkation for troops *en route* to or from Hyderabad.

Port Conservancy Act.

(A.)

	Maximum.	Actual.
Monsoorcottah	1	1
Calingapatam	1	1
Bimlipatam	1	1
Vizagapatam	1	1
Cocanada and Coringa.	3	2
Masulipatam	1	1
Madras	3	3
Cuddalore	1	1
Tranquebar	1	1
Negapatam	1	1
Paumben	0	0
Tuticorin	3	1
Cochin	2	2
Calicut	1	1
Tellicherry	1	1
Cannanore	1	1
Mangalore	1	1

Originally the due at all the ports except at Madras was fixed by Government Notification of 9th April 1858, at 1 Anna per ton; but finding this insufficient to cover

the expenses at Cocanada and Cochin, the rate has been augmented at these ports to 2 Annas the ton, from the 1st February last.

Pilgrim ships.

501. Nothing worthy of note regarding these vessels has transpired, and there are but few that proceed from Madras ports.

Floating Police.

502. This Establishment is efficiently worked, and continues to be favorably viewed by the public.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

503. The Shipping Masters at Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Cochin were, as an experimental measure, allowed to receive the fees leviable under Act I of 1859, and required to provide their own Establishment. The Offices were opened in May 1859, and after a year's trial it has been decided to confirm this arrangement.

Examination of Masters and Mates.

504. The examination of Masters and Mates continues to be conducted by the Master Attendant, as *ex officio* President, and Mr. Crowther, as paid Member of the Committee. The Supreme Government have granted this Officer an allowance of 50 Rupees a month for this duty irrespective of the number of candidates.

The following statement shows the numbers who have passed in the course of the year :—

4	Masters,	Competency,	Foreign trade.
3	Do.	Service,	do.
1	Mate,	Competency,	Home trade.
3	Do.	Service,	Foreign trade.

Native passenger vessels.

505. No complaints have been made this year of the overcrowding of native passenger vessels proceeding from the ports in Tanjore, or of other irregularities in regard to them. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the appointment of a Master Attendant at Negapatam, whose attention was specially directed to this point, has had a favorable result.

The only infringement of the Act brought to light is, the conveyance from Moulmein to Negapatam of 230 native adults and 15 children, in an English vessel of 300 tons without a license. Some misunderstanding, however, appears to have existed at Moulmein as to tha vessel being under the operation of the Act, and an investigation into the circumstances is now taking place.

With a view to check irregularities in vessels carrying Emigrants from Tanjore, those against which well-founded complaints are made, are refused licenses ; and there are now eleven, varying from 70 to 650 tons, not permitted to engage in this trade.

Marine surveys.

506. The survey of the Coast as far as Point Calimere was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, I.N., last season, and the vessels employed, the brig *Mutlah* and schooner *Charlotte*, returned to Calcutta in September 1860. The charts have not yet been received.

The only remaining part of the coast left unsurveyed is, from the Santapillay rocks to the Northern extreme of the Ganjam District.

Packet line of steamers.

507. On the 31st July last, the Agents of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company tendered, according to advertisement, for establishing a line of mail steamers between Madras, the Northern ports and

Rangoon. They were the only tenderers, and submitted their offers in three distinct forms; the one most adapted to the anticipated withdrawal of the Madras troops from Burmah being to the following effect:—

First.—That they should dispatch one steamer of 600 tons and 120 horse-power once a month from Madras to Rangoon, touching at the ports of Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Vizagapatam on the outward and inward voyage.

Second.—That they should receive a subsidy of 4,500 Rupees for each completed voyage, carrying the mails free.

Third.—That they should be guaranteed, Government freight and passage money for each complete trip of 7,500 Rupees.

Fourth.—That the rate of passage from Madras to Rangoon for Europeans and Natives respectively, should be Rupees 87-8-0 and Rupees 30, instead of Rupees 26-10-8 and Rupees 20, as fixed in the advertisement calling for tenders; and

Fifth.—That the passage money for Officers should not include liquors.

They had actually accepted an offer of a subsidy of 3,000 Rupees for each trip without insisting on increased rates of passage; so that this tender which was the most favorable of the three, involved a probable additional outlay of about 50,000 Rupees a year; but, as the first negotiations were conducted privately, and tenders had actually been invited before they had signified their acceptance of the offer made, it was ordered that the result of the tenders should be awaited.

Negotiations were again commenced with a view to obtain more favorable terms; but the Agents were firm in adhering to their tender, and on the 11th January last the *Governor Higginson* of 599 tons and 120 horse-power commenced running, and has subsequently left on the 12th of each month, touching however at Bimlipatam, out and homewards, and accomplishing the trip generally in 24 to 25 days.

Wrecks.

508. The accidents on this Coast and in the Bay have been few, and the weather generally has been exceedingly fine. Few days have passed without free communication between the shore and the shipping, and the sea has been smoother than usual.

(B.)

A list of the Casualties that have occurred during the year is appended, (Table B.)

Movements of Troops.

509. The Supreme Government having resolved to reduce the number of regiments in Burmah, the movements of troops have been inconsiderable during the past year in comparison with former similar periods.

The 52nd had been partly embarked for Rangoon before the 30th April 1860: the remainder proceeded on the 3rd May, and this is the only regiment that has been sent to Burmah this year.

The Regiments brought from Rangoon are:—

23rd N. I., from Rangoon to Madras.
24th Do. Do. Vizagapatam.
41st Do. Do. Madras.
31st Do. Moulmein to Calingapatam, expected to arrive* about 10th May.

* Since arrived.

The 20th have likewise been taken to Penang and Malacca to relieve the 22nd.

Two more Regiments have been directed to return from Rangoon without relief; but as the monsoon was at hand before arrangements for their transport could be effected, they will not be moved till September.

China expedition.

510. The China transports have all been disposed of in the following manner:—

	Tons.	Paid off at Madras.	Brought back.
Hindostan Steamer	2,017	7th June 1860	Paid off at Calcutta.
Oriental Steamer	1,787½	30th May 1860	Paid off in China.
Statesman	874	17th January 1861	Sappers.
Sirius	923	19th do.	Dragoon Guards.
Trimountain	1,235	24th do.	do.
Frank Flint	1,346	27th do.	do.
Henry Moore	1,117	29th do.	do.
Michigan	846	5th February 1861	Artillery.
Euxine	1,082	22nd do.	Details and Stores.
Forerunner	558	Sent from China to Calcutta with 15th Punjaub Infantry.	
Cressy	634	Took 1st Royals to England.	
York	939	Do. 87th Regiment do.	
Rajah of Cochin	1,007	31st December 1860.	paid off at Hongkong.
Eastern Empire	992	do. do.	do. do.
Sir Robert Seppings	628	11th January 1861	do. do.

The whole of the Madras transports, with the exception of the Steamers, were engaged at a uniform rate of 10 Rupees per ton a month. Most were tendered at much higher rates, but this limit was established. The transports engaged at Bombay averaged 11 Rupees a ton a month, and those engaged at Calcutta 11·6 Rupees. The Madras transports therefore cost 1·3 Rupee a ton less than the average at the other Presidencies which, as 12,181 tons were engaged, represents a saving of 15,835 Rupees a month.

The arrangements in the horse transports were well reported upon by Brigadier Pattle, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and out of 369 horses embarked at Madras in April and May 1860, only 17 had died on reaching the Peiho at the end of the following July.

Coals.

511. In consequence of the great demand for steam coals during the past two or three years which rendered it necessary to borrow nearly 2,000 tons from the P. & O. Agent, the Home Authorities were requested to send out 10,000 tons, the greater portion of which has now been received.

The contract price of these coals delivered into store is £2-11-7½ per ton, and some few parcels have been purchased in the country, at 25 Rupees, deliverable at Cochin and Coconada where Coal Depots are kept up.

(C.) In the appendix (Table C) will be found a statement of the receipts and expenditure of coals at the different Depots.

The several ports will now be noticed in the same order they occupied in previous reports, commencing with the Northern one on the Coromandel Coast, and ending with the Northern one in Canara.

(D.) A statement (Table D) exhibiting the trade at each port is appended.

GANJAM.

Ganjam District.

512. Nothing new to report in the Marine Department.

MONSOORCOTTAH.

513. On the 29th September 1860, this port was declared to be under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855; its limits were assigned, and on the 9th February 1861, Act IV. of 1861 was passed, authorizing the levy of a port due of one Anna a ton on vessels entering the port. The Superintendent of Sea Customs was appointed Conservator, and one-third of his salary, or 34 Rupees a month, is charged to the Port Fund.

Two first class bridle-moorings have arrived for this port, but no opportunity has yet occurred for laying them down.

SONAPORE, BARVAH, POONDY, AND BAUPANAPADOO.

Nothing new to report.

CALINGAPATAM.

This port, like Monsoorcottah, was brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, on the 29th September 1860; and the levy of a due of one Anna per ton was authorized by Act IV. of 1861. The Superintendent of Sea Customs is Conservator, and 34 Rupees a month of his salary are debited to the Port Fund.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT-HOUSE.

Vizagapatam District.

514. A frame has been constructed to enclose and protect the lantern, but is not yet finished.

Nothing further to report.

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

Nothing of note to report.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

Godavery District.

515. The shoal extending north of Hope Island is still increasing, and three iron buoys have been moored along its edge to denote its limits.

The small Light-house is still unfinished for want of funds.

The Hope Island light continues to be well attended to, and with a view not to take the keepers from their legitimate duties, sanction has been accorded for the hire of a man, a boy, and a boat, to keep up a supply of fresh water, of which none is to be found on the Island.

NARSAPORE AND MASULIPATAM.—POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT-HOUSES.

Kistna District.
Nellore District.

516. Nothing of note to report.

PULICAT.

Chingleput District.

The column for the light has been completed, but the quarters for the Superintendent have not been commenced, and before these are prepared, it is not considered advisable to exhibit the light.

MADRAS.

Madras.

517. A further increase has been made to the pay of some of the Master Attendant's Establishments, which was rendered necessary from the higher rate of wages obtained now than formerly. The wages of the Catmaran men have been advanced from 7 to 10 Rupees a month, the rate paid to those employed by the Superintendent of Police.

518. For a long time the arrangements for dropping the time ball were defective, and no dependence could be placed on it. Of late these defects have been remedied, and since the 1st April last it has fallen correctly, and may now be considered to be in good working order. From the 1st January 1860, the hour selected for dropping the ball was 3 A.M., G.M.T. This has since been altered to 1 P.M., Madras M.T.

Time ball.

519. The time of evening gun-flash is still recorded and exhibited at the Master Attendant's office, for the use of Mariners.

Evening gun-fire.

520. The Pier progressed rapidly for a time and had been completed to nearly 600 feet, but two circumstances combined to retard its further progress: the "Perimede" with piles and other stores for the work was run ashore in a leaky state in St. Helen's Bay to the west of the Cape of Good Hope, and many of the piles were found to have been embedded less than the contract depth which necessitated their being taken up again.

Pier.

No damage has occurred to the Pier since it has been erected.

521. Four first-class moorings have been received from England, but as yet no opportunity has occurred of laying them down.

Moorings.

522. The diving-bell has been at work, and the frame and raft from which it is worked appear to be more suitable even than a vessel would have been, for the perpendicular motion caused by the heave of the sea is less than if the bell were suspended from either end of a vessel.

Diving-bell.

523. The mails are still landed and shipped in the Government boats, and a buoy has been laid down in 6½ fathoms to indicate the berth the mail steamers should occupy. They still, however, select their own position, and although generally they anchor most conveniently near the shore, it occasionally occurs that they lie very far out.

Mail Boats, &c.

524. Much advantage is derived from the appointment of an Officer, whose special attention is directed to landing and shipping Government stores. A small Establishment has been sanctioned, and all Departments speak favorably of the change. The rules for guidance in shipping stores are in the Appendix.

Landing and shipping Government Cargo.

(Table E.)

Cuddalore and Porto Novo.

South Arcot District.

525. Nothing of note to report.

Tranquebar.

Tanjore District.

526. The old flag-staff having been struck by lightning, a new one is in course of erection at an estimated cost of Rupees 530.

Nagore.

Nothing of note to report.

Negapatam.

This port being now the resort of many English vessels bringing stores for the South of India Railway, the Establishment of the Master Attendant has been put on a slightly better footing, with a view to render the Signalling and the Light Department more efficient.

Point Calimere Beacon.

This remains as it was.

PAUMBEN.

Madura District.

527. Vessels of 11 feet draught freely use the passage now, and the tonnage that has passed through during the last calendar year is considerably larger than it ever has been before. The average size of the square-rigged vessels using the passage has also increased to nearly 105 tons, while that of the donies remains as it was before at about 51 tons. This increase of tonnage has, of course, resulted in a proportionate augmentation in the receipts for pilotage, which, for the same period, amounted to 17,144 Rupees, 12,858 Rupees of which form the Government share.

(F. and G.)

Tables of the trade through Paumben and the fees levied for the last twelve years will be found in the Appendix.

M. Fresnil's catadioptric light, which is exhibited at an elevation of 15 feet higher than the old one, is well reported on, and is said to be seen at twenty-four miles distance. This is probably an exaggeration, as the entire height is only 95 feet above the sea level, but it is evidently visible quite far enough for all purposes.

Steam-tug.

528. The steam-tug, which arrived at Madras in pieces about the end of 1860, has been sent to Cocanada to be put together.

Channel buoys.

529. Seven iron buoys have been sent down to be moored in different parts of the channel and its approaches, and the Officer in charge of the operations reports that the northern or reef channel, is now deepened to 12 feet throughout, and the sand-bank-channel to the south to 11 feet.

KEELAKARRAY.

Remains as before.

TUTICORIN.

Tinnevelly District.

530. Nothing of importance to notice regarding this port, with the exception that a very successful pearl-fishery has taken place, the actual profits of which are over two lacs of Rupees. Particulars will be reported in the Revenue Department.

COCHIN.

Malabar District.

531. During the year a change has been made in regard to the licensed Pilot's remuneration. When the trade to the port was moderate, he was allowed to receive the whole of the fees as his perquisite, notwithstanding that expenses were incurred in buoying off the channel into the inner harbour to facilitate the pilotage. As the trade increased, his emoluments became so high as to render a revision of the arrangements advisable. Two-fifths of the fees were therefore assigned to Government for keeping up the buoys, and the balance paid to the pilot, on the understanding, that if the year's earnings fell short of 1,800 Rupees, the difference should be paid to him out of the Government or port-share.

Nothing of note has occurred at the port with the exception of the Master Attendant having constructed three schooners to be employed as guard vessels over the Pearl bank off Tinnevelly.

(H. and I.)

Tables will be found in the Appendix, showing the vessels built at Cochin and the neighbouring Ports during the year.

CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, COOMPTA, TUDDRI, AND SEDASHEGAR.

Nothing of note to report.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

532. Review of Estimated Results of 1860-61.—The present Financial review is, as in previous years, confined to a comparison of the actual results of the preceding Official year with the estimated results of the year which has just closed, the Actual of which could not, at so early a date, be ascertained. The Regular Estimate, therefore, which was dated 10th December 1860, showing the probable Income and Expenditure of 1860-61, is reviewed in this Report, in comparison with the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of 1859-60.

533. Land Revenue.—The amount expected from this source was Rupees 4,05,64,900.* The Actual collections of the previous year were Rupees 4,08,45,320, being current, Rupees 4,02,86,835, and arrears Rupees 5,58,485. A decrease, therefore, of more than 2¾ lacs or ¾ per cent. was anticipated in 1860-61, the causes of which are entered in the margin.† The season has, however, proved more unfavorable than was anticipated at the time the Regular Estimate was prepared, and consequent on the protracted drought a diminution of revenue is now expected of about 9¾ lacs,—as shown in the margin.‡ The Actual Collections from May 1860 to March 1861 having been ascertained, a margin of 53 lacs has been allowed for April which, judging from the accounts of that month that have come to hand will, it is trusted, be fully realized.

* Current	Rs.	4,00,12,500
Arrears	„	5,52,400
	„	4,05,64,900

† The decrease in the Estimate of 1860-61 of Rupees 2,74,335 below the Actual of 1859-60, is the result of a gross decrease of Rupees 10,52,762, and of a gross increase of Rupees 7,71,427. The gross decrease is owing to drought in certain Districts and to the adoption in two others of a fixed rate in the assessments of lands, in lieu of the system which hitherto prevailed of assessments according to current price of grain. The gross increase is attributed to a larger extent of land having been brought under cultivation in certain Districts, to the commutation of quit rent on certain lands for payment at 20 years' purchase, and to the Coffee plantations of Wynad in Malabar, having been taxed for the first time.

‡ Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861	Rs.	3,42,89,600
Add Estimated collections in April	„	53,00,000
		3,95,89,600
Estimate for 1860-61	„	4,05,64,900
Decrease of Actual	„	9,75,300

534. Salt.—Salt, the next considerable source of revenue, was expected to yield about Rupees 69,22,300 or Rupees 4,51,150, say 7 per cent. above the profits of the previous year. From the note in the margin it will be seen that there is no doubt that the Actual of 1860-61, will be in excess of the Estimate, owing to the price having been raised from one Rupee and two Annas to one Rupee and six Annas, per Indian maund, in April 1861.

Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861,	Rs.	62,76,800.
Add probable for April 1861	„	7,33,000
		70,09,500
Estimate for 1860-61	„	69,22,300
Increase of Actual	„	87,200

Vide Order of Government, dated 3rd April 1861, No. 725.

535. Tribute.—Tribute is a fixed item and will give Rupees 34,46,430 as per margin.

	Rs.
Rajah of Mysore	24,50,000
„ of Travancore	7,83,110
„ of Cochin	2,00,000
„ of Travancore, on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic	13,320
Total..	34,46,430

536. ABKARI.—The collections from this source are assumed at Rupees 30,98,700, or Rupees 1,72,230, say 5¾ per cent. in excess of the Actual results of 1859-60. The Estimate will probably prove correct, as will be seen from the note in the margin.

Actual collections from May 1860 to March 1861	Rs.	28,38,700
Add Estimate for April 1861	„	2,53,800
	„	30,92,500

537. LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.—The receipts from Land and Sea Customs were estimated at Rupees 25,09,600,* being Rupees 27,790 below the actual of the previous year. The amount already collected in 1860-61 up to March 1861, exceeds the Estimate, and adding thereto the probable collections in April, an increase above the Estimate of 4¼† lacs may be looked for. The actual collections for the past four years, including the year under review, from *Sea Customs* alone, are entered in the margin ‡ The large increase observable in the Actual of 1859-60, as compared with the two previous years, is due to the new Tariff Acts No. VII of 1859 and X of 1860. A table is given in the margin, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of Madras, during the past three years.

Land Customs	Rs.	2,40,000
Sea Customs	„	22,69,600
	*	25,09,600
Actual Collections from May 1860 to March 1861		26,75,060
Add Estimate for April		2,60,360
		29,35,420
Estimate for 1860-61		25,09,600
† Excess of Actual		4,25,820

Collections from Sea Customs.			Percentage increase.
‡ In 1857-58	Rs.	12,21,400	
„ 1858-59	„	13,31,636	9
„ 1859-60	„	22,97,836	72¾
„ 1860-61 §	„	26,50,327	15¼

§ Partly estimated.

Import Duties.	Actual of 1858-59.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.	Percentage of net Increase and Decrease of the one previous year.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits and Wines	1,95,064	1,54,913	1,72,592	11¼	
Cotton Twist and Yarn	87,407	1,51,053	3,10,777	105¾	
Cotton Piece Goods	1,24,449	2,28,804	3,07,546	34⅓	
Malt Liquor	18,336	81,886	66,115	....	19¾
Coral	16,565	14,119	15,306	8¼	
Metal	23,006	1,36,266	1,48,190	9	
Total of above Import Duties	4,64,827	7,67,041	10,20,436	33	

Export Duties.	Actual of 1858-59.	Actual of 1859-60.	Actual of 1860-61.		
Indigo	67,324	80,580	47,558	....	41
Cotton Piece Goods	17,075	16,103	19,780	23	
Hides and Skins	29,096	29,832	33,346	12	
Rice	6,793	22,539	3,752	....	83⅓
Seeds	5,413	1,433	1,891	32	
Coffee	3,027	2,927	Free under the present Act.		
Saltpetre	3,226	1,487	12,033	709	
Total Export	1,31,954	1,55,901	1,18,360	....	25¾
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties.	5,96,781	9,22,242	11,38,796	23⅓	

538. MUHTARAFA.—The proposed "License Tax Bill," which is simply a wider application of the "Muhtarafa Tax," was expected to become law in January 1861; the Estimate was therefore reduced, and only 6¾ lacs of Rupees provided under the head of Muhtarafa; while under the head of License Tax, a sum of Rupees 3½ lacs was assumed, making together an aggregate of 10¼ lacs. It must here be remarked that, owing to the operation

		Estimate of 1860-61.
Muhtarafa tax	Rupees	6,75,100
License „	„	3,50,000
		10,25,100
Actual collections of Muhtarafa tax, in 1859-60		10,63,160
Decrease of Estimate		38,060

of the Income Tax Act, the collections of the Muhtarafa Tax in 1860-61, as compared with 1859-60, have declined, as shown in the margin;* the cause being that parties in receipt of Incomes above 200 Rupees per annum, are liable to the former, and exempted from the latter tax. The estimated amount for 1860-61 under the two heads of Muhtarafa and License Tax, compared with the results of that year,‡ exhibits a slight decrease in the latter, of Rupees 14,900.

*Actual of 1859-60	Rupees	10,63,160
Actual of 1860-61 for 11 months.	9,16,200	
Estimate for April	94,000	
		10,10,200
Decrease in 1860-61		52,960
‡ Estimate of 1860-61		10,25,100
Actual for 11 months, and estimates for 1 month		10,10,200
Decrease of Actual		14,900

A small provision, viz., of one lac of Rupees, has also been made on account of the Tobacco Tax; but the Bills on this, and on account of the License Tax, have not as yet become law.

539. INCOME TAX.—The Bill for the collection of this Tax was passed in July 1860. The probable receipt from this source was roughly estimated, (there being no data to go by) at 18 lacs; but the Actual amounts to Rupees 9,74,800 only, being 8¼ lacs below the Estimate.

Act No. XXXII of 1860.

540. STAMPS.—The revenue from this source was assumed, under the new Stamp Act,† at Rupees 11,98,000, which is about 3¼ lacs, or 41 per cent. above the Actual of the previous year. The Actual Collections of 1860-61 which have been fully ascertained, amount to Rupees 14,89,000, showing an increase of nearly 3 lacs above the Estimate.

† Act XXXVI of 1860.

Actual of 1860-61	Rs.	14,89,000
Estimate of 1860-61	„	11,98,000
Excess of Actual	Rs.	2,91,000

541. POSTAL COLLECTIONS.—The receipts from the sales of Postage labels, including Cash collections on "bearing" letters, and Postage on Official letters and packages, were assumed at Rupees 9,92,000, showing an increase in the expected Postal Revenue of 1860-61, compared with the Actual of 1859-60 of Rupees 60,500 which is estimated in the items of "Sale of Labels" and in the "Cash Collections." This increase is owing chiefly to half Anna labels having been used for a time as a substitute for the half Anna Receipt Stamp, and to the expectation that larger collection would be made on bearing letters and Banghy parcels. The item, Postage on Official letters and packages, is shown as a portion of the Postal Revenue under orders from the Home authorities; it is a nominal receipt, the amount being covered by a corresponding proportionate debit to the several Departments of the service.

	Rupees.
Collections in Cash	1,96,000
Sale of Postage Labels	3,01,000
Postage on Official Letters and Packages	4,95,000
	9,92,000
Actual collections of 1859-60	9,31,500
	60,500

542. MISCELLANEOUS.—The receipts from other and minor sources are given in the margin. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

	Rupees.
Mint Seignorage	96,000
Interest Account	26,550
Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares	24,750
Tuition Fees	8,000
Fees and Fines, &c. in the Judicial Department	3,71,100
Port dues, &c.	97,000
Abkari Collections in the Military Department	1,37,400
Local Funds	2,33,200
Extra Revenue	4,82,000
Recovery from the Mysore State on account of Commutation for the Collection of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000
Other Receipts	1,60,000
Total Rupees	16,86,000

543. Aggregate Ordinary Receipts.—The aggregate Ordinary, or usual, Receipts from the several Departments above alluded to, are assumed at Rupees 6,32,42,900, being Rupees 27,37,390, or 4½ per cent. above the Actual of the previous year.

544. Extraordinary Receipts.—These Receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of Provisions, Stores, Horses, escheated Estates and Refund of Charges, were estimated at Rupees 30,29,700, or Rupees 8,69,000, i.e. 22¼ per cent. below the Actual of 1859-60. This estimated decrease is principally in the item of sale proceeds of Military Stores, and is ascribable to Stores to the value of Rupees 7,19,600 having been supplied in 1859-60 on account of the China Expedition, and to the value of Rupees 94,600 to H. H. the Nizam's Contingent, the value of which is exhibited in the Actual accounts of that year as an extraordinary receipt of the Military Department.

545. Profit and Loss.—The gain to be brought to the credit of this head in 1860-61 is Rupees 9,87,600, which consists chiefly of the following items, viz., Difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London—Gain on the coinage of Copper (i.e. the difference between the stamp value of Copper Coins fabricated in the Mint, and the value of the Copper sent out from England as metal) and other sundry items. The Estimate is in excess of the Actual of the previous year by Rupees 49,000 or 5¼ per cent.

546. Total Territorial Income for 1860-61.—The total Territorial Income or Revenue of this Presidency, under the three foregoing divisions, viz. Ordinary, Extraordinary or Casual, and Profit and Loss, is assumed at Rupees 6,72,60,200 or Rupees 19,17,530 above the Actual of the previous year, or equal to 3 per cent.

Years.	Income.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
		on the one previous year.	
1835-36.....	5,09,47,037	3¼	0
1836-37....	5,08,85,713	0	⅛
1837-38.....	5,02,25,538	0	1⅜
1838-39....	5,12,20,809	2	0
1839-40....	5,97,80,914	16½	0
1840-41....	5,21,89,491	0	12⅞
1841-42....	5,21,26,018	0	⅛
1842-43....	5,29,34,259	1½	0
1843-44....	5,39,71,608	2	0
1844-45....	5,22,93,525	0	3
1845-46....	5,31,68,089	1¾	0
1846-47....	5,35,12,884	⅝	0
1847-48....	5,38,16,036	⅝	0
1848-49....	5,32,18,618	0	1¼
1849-50....	5,16,07,106	0	3
1850-51....	6,24,13,799	1½	0
1851-52.....	5,39,15,001	2¾	0
1852-53....	5,48,69,598	1¾	0
1853-54....	5,09,83,383	0	7
1854-55....	5,11,56,415	½	0
1855-56 ...	5,49,66,757	7½	0
1856-57....	5,76,70,497	5	0
1857-58....	5,66,20,366	0	2
1858-59....	6,24,58,384	10¼	0
1859-60....	6,53,42,670	4¾	0

547. Total Territorial Income from 1835-36 to 1859-60.—The Territorial Income for the past 25 years, is tabulated in the margin with the percentage of Increase and Decrease, as compared in each case with the year preceding.

548. General Charges.—The Estimated Charges under this head for the year under review were as follows:—The expenditure in the General Department was assumed at Rupees 1,28,30,000, comprising Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues, and Salaries, Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General Department of the Service, including charges on account of Public Instruction, as shown in the margin. The first item comprehends the Stipends of the Relatives and Dependants of the late Nabob of

	Rupees.
Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues.. ..	52,09,600
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of Officers of the General Department.	76,20,400
Total Rupees....	1,28,30,000

Carnatic and Nabob of Masulipatam, the late Rajahs of Tanjore, the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, the Compensations and Pagoda and Mosque allowances for resumed Lands and Religious endowments, and other Pensions and Charitable allowances chargeable on the Revenues. The second item includes Durba charges, the salaries of the Governor and Civil Members of Council, the Government Secretariat, the Department of Pay Audit and Account, Ecclesiastical Charges, the Post Office, the Educational Department, the Mint and Assay Offices, the Contribution of the Government to the Service and Local Charitable Funds, the Interest payable on the Bonded Capital, and on the surplus Cash of the above Funds in deposit in the General Treasury, the Civil, Medical and Vaccine Establishments, and Superannuation Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants of this Department, &c. The Estimated Charges of 1860-61, as compared with the Actual results of the previous year, exhibit an increase in the Estimate of Rupees 13,77,710—or 12 per cent. This large excess results partly from the estimate providing for the arrears of Stipend, viz. 7¼ lacs of Rupees, which remained undrawn of Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, the uncle of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, of which the sum of Rupees 4,32,539 has been paid, and partly from a much larger quantity of Copper for coinage having been expected to be received from England, to meet increased demands for this currency, both for the use of this Presidency and for supplying other Presidencies. The note in the margin† exhibits the gradual increase in the amount of Copper coined.

Estimate of 1860-61 .. .. Rs.	12,3,30,000
Actual of 1859-60 .. .. „	1,14,52,290
Decrease of Actual .. „	13,77,710

	Percentage increase.
† In 1858-59... .. Rs. 5,64,131	
„ 1859-60... .. „ 9,02,991	60$\frac{1}{16}$
„ 1860-61.. .. „ 10,62,403	17¼

549. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY.—The cost of the Judicial and Magisterial Establishments at the Presidency was estimated at Rupees 6,04,300, being Rupees 18,679 below the Actual charges of the previous year, or 3 per cent. The charges under this head, consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Small Causes, the Law Officers of Government, the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the Sheriff and Coroner's Offices, the Protective, Detective, and the Marine Police, and the Magisterial Courts. The fees and fines both at the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts, as also the tax leviable on Boats under Act XXVIII of 1858, should properly be taken in abatement of the charges. These were estimated to amount to Rupees 1,01,000 or 16¾ per cent., thus leaving a net charge of Rupees 5,03,300. It must, however, be observed, that the estimated cost of the Marine Police for 1860-61 was Rupees 33,800, while the tax, which is supposed to cover the cost of the Establishment, was assumed to yield only Rupees 25,000.

Estimate of 1860-61 .... Rs.	6,04,300
Actual of 1859-60 .... „	6,22,979
Decrease of Estimate... .. „	18,679

550. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES IN THE PROVINCES.—The charges comprised under this head are those of the Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlat, the several Civil and Criminal Courts, including the Police Establishments in the Provinces, all which were assumed at Rupees 59,12,800, whilst the Actual of the previous year amounted to Rupees 41,04,408, showing an increase of Rupees 18,08,392 or 44 & 1-16 per cent.

Estimate of 1860-61 .. .. Rs.	59,12,800
Actual of 1859-60 .. .... „	41,04,408
Excess of Estimate.. .. „	18,08,392

This very large excess is principally due to the expectation that the new Mofussil Police would be organised in most of the Districts in 1860-61, whereas in 1859-60 it was introduced in five Districts only.

551. REVENUAL CHARGES.—The charges of the Revenual Department consist of the cost of the Board of Revenue, the Collectors and their Establishments in the Provinces and at the Presidency, the General Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Inam Commission, the Forest Conservancy, and were assumed at Rupees 69,87,200, being Rupees 12,46,370 or 21¾ per cent. above the Actual charges of the previous year.

Estimate of 1860-61	Rs.	69,87,200
Actual of 1859-60	,,	57,40,830
Increase of Estimate.....	,,	12,46,370

This expected increase is chiefly ascribed to a large quantity of Salt having been ordered to be manufactured in 1860-61 so as to ensure a supply which, with the balance in store at the commencement of the year, would meet the consumption of two years. The increase is also due to the extended operations of the Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Forest Conservancy and the Inam Commission. It will be seen from the note in the margin, that the increase in these four items alone amounts to upwards of 11* lacs of Rupees.

		Increase of Estimate.
Salt Charges.....	Rs.	6,72,433
Revenue Settlement and Survey	,,	2,34,095
Forest Conservancy.....	,,	1,11,045
Inam Commission.....	,,	84,804
	Rupees	11,02,377

In the margin is also shown the estimated cost of collecting each source of revenue, and the percentage of charge on the amount of collections.

HEADS.	Estimated Collections in 1860-61.	Estimated Cost of Collections in 1860-61.	Percentage of charge to the Collections.
Land Revenue..... ..	4,05,64,900	34,11,500	8¼
Salt.....	69,22,300	15,73,600	22¾
Abkarry..... ..	30,98,700	2,39,100	7¾
Muhtarafa.....	6,75,100	5,400	¾
Customs { Land.....	2,40,000	24,000	10
Customs { Sea.....	22,69,600	1,53,800	6¾

552. MARINE CHARGES.—These charges were assumed at Rupees 3,76,600, being Rupees 1,82,940 or 94¼ per cent. above the Actual charges of the previous year 1859-60. The increase is principally ascribable to a larger quantity of Coal having been indented for, and expected to be received, from the Home authorities in 1860-61. The frequent employment of Steamers, in that year, for movement of Troops, and the failure of Stock, having rendered this measure necessary.

553. MILITARY CHARGES.—The Military expenditure was estimated at Rupees 4,11,37,000, being Rupees 82,50,900 or Rupees 16¾ per cent. below the Actual of the previous year. This decrease is principally in Commissariat Charges, and is due to the withdrawal of Troops on Field Service in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and to the large Stock of Horses, Gram, and forage remaining in Store on the 1st May 1860. The decrease is also attributable to reduction of the strength of Native Regiments, and the disbandment of Extra Regiments, to the reduction of Contingent Charges, and to the Indents for supply of Military and Clothing Stores from England having been considerably reduced in consequence of the Stock on hand being large. In the margin are

Estimate of 1860-61 .....Rupees		4,11,37,000
Actual of 1859-60.....	,,	4,93,87,900
Decrease of Estimate.....	,,	82,50,900

	Decrease of Estimate.
Commissariat Charges.....	58,54,000
Native Infantry, including Extra Regiments.....	13,19,000

Contingencies, viz., Freight, Batta, Passage, and Table money, &c.....	8,95,000
Stores from England.....	6,32,000
	87,00,000

entered the principal items which compose the estimated decrease of Rupees 82,50,900, abovementioned. There are a few items of increase which do not, require any special notice.

554. PUBLIC WORKS—ORDINARY.—This head comprises the expenses on account of the repairs, renewal, and maintenance of existing Public Works, and the cost of the permanent Establishment of the Department. The expenditure on the above account was estimated at Rupees 50,77,900, exceeding by Rupees 1,05,450, the expenditure of the previous year. This expected increase is chiefly owing to a larger supply of Machinery and Stores having been indented for and expected to be received from England in 1860-61, and to repairs to Military Buildings having been estimated to be performed to a greater extent, while in the previous year 1859-60 they were limited, owing to the restrictive orders of the Government of India.

Estimate of 1860-61.....	Rupees	50,77,900
Actual of 1859-60.....	,,	49,72,450
Increase of Estimate.....	,,	1,05,450

555. AGGREGATE ORDINARY CHARGES—The total expected Ordinary expenditure in the several Departments abovementioned, amounts to Rupees 7,29,25,800*, and compared with the Actual expenditure of 1859-60, which was Rupees 7,64,74,517, exhibits an estimated decrease of Rupees 35,48,717, or 4¾ per cent.

* Little more than 7¼ millions Sterling.

556. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.—The Extraordinary Charges of the several Departments exclusive of Public Works, were assumed at Rupees 7,29,300, or Rupees 4,35,670, *i.e.* 148½ per cent. above the Actual of the previous year. This increase is attributable to the following causes:—Provision has been made in the Estimate for the payment of 2½ lacs of Rupees to the Zemindar of the Nidadavol Estate in the Godavery District, being his admitted claim on account of surplus collections due to him from August 1852, when the Estate was purchased by Government, to February 1860, the time of its restoration. Provision has also been made for the payment of Rupees 1,08,300 awarded to the Zemindar of the Devaracottah Estate in the Kishna District, as compensation, in consequence of the abolition in 1820, by Order of Government, of certain fees formerly collected in his Estate, known as "Desmuk Rusums," or "Durbar Charges," and a third large sum of Rupees 1,62,400 is the amount estimated for payment of admitted claims of individuals on His late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

Estimate of 1860-61.....	Rupees	7,29,300
Actual of 1859-60.....	,,	2,93,630
Excess of Estimate.....	,,	4,35,670

557. PUBLIC WORKS—EXTRAORDINARY.—The sum estimated to be appropriated from the General Revenues, for the construction of Public buildings for State purposes, and of works for the general improvement of the country, viz., Harbours, Communications, and Irrigation works, amounts to Rupees 23,27,400 or Rupees 5,48,430 below the actual expenditure of the previous year. This decrease is principally owing to the purchase by Government, in 1859-60, of the Sepakkam Palace and Grounds attached thereto, the property of the late Nabob of the Carnatic for the accommodation of Public Offices. The price paid for the Palace, viz., 5½ lacs, having been disbursed in 1859-60, tended to increase the actual expenditure of that year. If to the outlay on acccount of Construction, &c., be added the estimated expenditure on account of Repairs and Establishment, viz.,

Rupees 50,77,900, the total estimated expenditure will be Rupees 74,05,300, or about 11 per cent. of the Territorial Income of this Presidency.

558. PROFIT AND LOSS.—The expected losses to be written off to this head, were assumed at Rupees 9,95,500, or Rupees 2,77,470 above the Actual of 1859-60. This increase is owing to larger advances having been expected to be made on account of the Madras Railway and Great Southern of India Railway Companies; and hence a larger amount was provided to be adjusted in that year, as the difference in the rates of exchange between 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.* per Company's Rupee agreeably to the Orders of the Home Government.

559. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FOR 1860-61.—The total Territorial Charges under the three foregoing divisions, viz., Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, are estimated at Rupees 7,69,78,000, or less than the Actual of 1859-60, by Rupees 33,84,006, *i.e.* by 4¼ per cent.

Actual of 1859-60..... Rs	8,03,62,006
Estimate of 1860-61..... „	7,69,78,000
Decrease of Estimate .... „	33,84,006

560. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FROM 1835-36 to 1859-60.—In the margin are given the Territorial Charges for the last twenty-five years, or from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1860, with the percentage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case, with the year preceding.

YEARS.	INCOME.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
		on the one previous year.	
1835-36	3,46,20,326	0	4¼
1836-37	5,33,44,884	19¼	0
1837-38	4,59,40,578	0	14
1838-39	4,74,30,024	3¼	0
1839-40	5,82,34,963	1¾	0
1840-41	5,11,13,359	0	12¼
1841-42	5,04,08,699	0	1½
1842-43	5,13,27,381	10¾	0
1843-44	5,17,26,688	¾	0
1844-45	5,28,96,849	2¼	0
1845-46	5,42,59,249	2¾	0
1846-47	5,20,20,519	0	4¼
1847-48	5,31,43,084	2¼	0
1848-49	5,04,36,208	0	5¼
1849-50	4,90,57,643	0	2¾
1850-51	4,87,50,388	0	¾
1851-52	4,92,84,343	1	0
1852-53	5,04,33,053	2¼	0
1853-54	5,36,07,601	5¾	0
1854-55	5,66,78,772	5¾	0
1855-56	5,85,69,008	3¼	0
1856-57	5,66,54,248	0	3¼
1857-58	6,61,01,114	16¾	0
1858-59	7,49,72,479	13¾	0
1859-60	8,03,62,006	7¼	0

561. RESULT OF THE TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The total expected Territorial Income has been shown to be Rupees 6,72,60,200, and the Charges, 7,69,78,000. The total Expenditure above Income stands, therefore, at Rupees 97,17,800, or 14½ per cent. The excess of charge, inclusive of the outlay on Public Works Extraordinary abovementioned, viz., Rupees 97,17,800, will have to be met from the Cash balance at the beginning of the year, which was Rupees 2,42,46,953.

562. The following Statement exhibits the Estimated Revenues and Charges of the several Departments of the Administration for the year ended 30th April 1861, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the Charges of each Department bear to the total Income.

Statement of Estimated Revenue and Charge for 1860-61, showing the proportions which the Charges of each Department bear to the aggregate Income.

STATEMENT.

Income.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, *i.e.*, the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	Charge.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, *i.e.*, proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
			Political Disbursements, viz.,			
Land Revenue	4,05,64,900	60¼	Carnatic and Tanjore Stipends	27,41,200	4	A.
			Compensations, Pensions, &c.	24,68,400	3¼	
			A Total, Rs. 52,09,600 or 7¾ per cent			
			General Charges.			
Salt	69,22,300	10¼				
			Salaries and Establishments in the General Department	57,70,200	8½	B.
Tribute	34,46,400	5	Public Instruction	5,49,500	¾	
			Charitable Contributions	13,00,700	2	
Abkarry	30,98,700	4¼	B Total, Rs. 76,20,400 or 11¼ per cent.			
			Judicial Charges.			
			Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c.	3,24,900	½	
Land and Sea Customs	25,09,600	3¾	Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adaulat	2,49,200	⅜	C.
			Judicial Charges in the Provinces	21,19,800	3¼	
Income Tax	18,00,000	2¾	Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency	2,79,400	1½	
			Do. in the Provinces	35,43,800	5¼	
License Tax	3,50,000	½	C Total, Rs. 65,17,100 or 10 per cent			
			Revenue Charges.			
			Board of Revenue	2,29,000	¼	D.
Muhtarafa	6,75,100	1	Other charges of collecting the Revenue	67,58,200	10	
			D Total, Rs. 69,87,200 or 10¼ per cent.			
			Marine Charges.			
Postal Collections	9,92,000	1½				
			Establishment, &c., of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal, Establishment at the Out-Ports, &c.	3,76,600	½	
Stamps	11,97,900	1¾				
			Military Charges.			
			European Force	76,16,000	11¼	E.
			Native Force	1,24,16,300	18½	
			Staff of the Army and Military Offices	31,96,600	4¾	
Miscellaneous, *i.e.*, Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkarry collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seignorage, Local Fund, &c. &c.	16,66,000	2½	Commissariat Charges	67,01,300	10	
			Stores	27,22,300	4	
			Contingencies	84,84,000	12⅝	
			E Total, Rs. 4,11,37,000 or 61 per cent.			
			Extraordinary Charges	7,29,300	1	
			Public Works Ordinary.			
Extraordinary Receipts, *i.e.*, Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of Charges, &c.	30,29,700	4½	Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies	17,62,900	2⅝	F.
			Repairs of various works	33,15,000	5	
			F Total, Rs. 50,77,900 or 7½ per cent.			
Profit and Loss	9,87,600	1½	*Public Works Extraordinary.*			
			Charges for construction of Works	23,27,400	3½	
	6,72,60,200	100	Total Public Works Rs. 74,05,300 or 11¼ per cent.			
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand	97,17,800	14½	Profit and Loss—*i.e.* Loss sustained in the rates of Exchange, &c.	9,95,500	1½	
Rupees	7,69,78,000	114½	Rupees	7,69,78,000	114½	

	Rupees.
Actual Cash balance on the 30th April 1861,	2,16,53,399
Estimated do. do	1,67,94,853
Difference	48,58,546

563. The Actual Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, amounted to Rupees 2,16,53,399, being nearly 26 lacs less than the balance on the 30th April 1860, but in excess of the estimated balance by Rupees 48,58,546. This increase is chiefly owing to advances not having been taken up, to the extent anticipated in the Estimate, by the Madras and Great Southern of India Railway Companies, and also by the Irrigation and Canal Company; it is also owing to the Cash Balance of the Treasuries* noted in the margin, the accounts of which have been transferred to this Office from the 1st May, as also the value of Copper for coinage in Store being included in the Actual, but not in the estimated Cash Balance; and to the instructions for including the invoice value of Copper for coinage in the Cash balance not having been received till April 1861.

* Hyderabad.
East Berar.
West Berar.†
Coorg.

564. The following Statement exhibits in one view the actual balance of Cash which remained in the different Public Treasuries under this Presidency at the beginning and termination of each official year for the past five years.

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL BALANCE OF CASH.

YEARS.	Actual Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1856-57.....	2,46,54,587	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	....	13
1857-58.....	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	...	40,61,390	16¾
1858-59.....	2,42,98,867	2,52,04,890	9,06,023	....	3¾
1859-60.....	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	..	9,57,937	4
1860-61.....	2,42,46,953	2,16,53,399	...	25,93,554	12
Total of the five years	12,67,65,554	12,37,64,366	46,11,693	76,12,881	
	Deduct—Total Increase at the end of the year.....			46,11,693	
			Net Decrease.....	30,01,188	

From the note in the margin it will be seen that of the Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, viz., Rupees 216½ lacs, a sum of upwards of 26 lacs was not generally available for immediate disbursement, as it consisted of Bullion, Copper intended for coinage, and small Coins, &c. The above balance of 216½ lacs is scattered over a number of Civil and Military Treasuries, and the Provincial Hoozoor or principal Revenual

	Rupees.
Silver Bullion...	5,33,454
Small Coins, Silver, and Copper	12,85,070
Bank Notes in the Provincial Treasuries	27,490
Copper for coinage in the Mint..	4,64,290
Remittance in transit to other Presidencies—now included in the Cash Balance....	3,00,000
	26,10,304
Available for general circulation..	1,90,43,095
	2,16,53,399

† The Cash Balance Report of this Treasury was not received in due time, and is not therefore included in the general Balance.

Treasuries, which number twenty in this Presidency, have attached to each of them a number of Subordinate Treasuries.

	Amount sent to the Interior.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55	3,28,500	2,08,000
„ 1855-56	4,03,500	84,300
„ 1856-57	3,35,300	1,68,450
„ 1857-58	3,19,500	2,60,600
„ 1858-59	6,12,000	3,48,600
„ 1859-60	4,53,000	2,31,700
„ 1860-61	13,11,000	2,61,000
	15,70,800	15,62,050

	Amount supplied to other Presidencies.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55	....	1,10,000
„ 1855-56	....	10,000
„ 1856-57	....	....
„ 1857-58	1,40,000	2,33,413
„ 1858-59	....	1,06,805
„ 1859-60	1,00,000	3,00,000
„ 1860-61	....	5,00,000
	2,40,000	17,60,218

565. Circulation of Small Coin.—The fabricating powers of the Mint having been greatly improved of late years, a large quantity of small coin has been put in circulation in the Provinces, and also supplied to other Presidencies. The note in the margin shows the value of Silver and Copper Coins thus put in circulation during the past seven years. In the past year 1860-61 an unprecedented amount of small Silver Coin was supplied to Collectors to meet the increased demands made by the Railway authorities, and by the Engineers of the Department of Public Works.

566. Commissariat Treasure Chests and Treasure Guards Abolished.—With the view of dispensing with a number of separate Commissariat Treasure Chests and Treasure Guards, Commissariat Officers were directed in July 1860, under the orders of Government, to conduct their monetary transactions from the 1st July 1860, by banking with the Government Civil Treasuries; and, as a general rule, those Officers were prohibited from keeping more than 200 Rupees in cash. All payments of sums of 20 Rupees and upwards are now made by means of cheques upon the Collector's Treasury in favor of the parties entitled. These cheques are made payable to the Contractors in the body of the Draft and not by endorsement thereof, and they pass direct to the Contractor or Supplier without the intervention of any member of the Establishment of the Executive Commissariat. The above cheques are drawn on Collectors against the monthly Letters of credit which are issued in favor of the Divisional Commissariat Officers.

567. Separation of the Military Department of the Accountant General's Office.—Major S. Gompertz having been appointed Military Accountant at Madras, agreeably to the Orders of the Government of India, dated 1st February 1861, the Military Account Department, hitherto under the control of the Accountant General, was made over to that Officer on the 1st March 1861.

TREASURY.

568. The statements included in Appendix No. VII show the operations of the Treasury during the past year. The first statement exhibits the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury for the last year; the other contains a Comparative Statement of the transactions for the last three years.

CIVIL AUDITOR.

Changes of superintendence.

569. It may be said that the Civil Audit Office has been in a state of transition during the past year, no less than five changes having taken place in the head of the Department within twelve months.

570. Notwithstanding, the period has not been unmarked by progress. Reforms have been introduced, though not yet completed, tending to greater efficiency in superintendence, to reduction of the number of bills, to simplification of correspondence, and to ensuring a Departmental check on all items of contingent and fluctuating expenditure, &c.

Improvements of procedure.

571. These are still to be carried out to their full extent, and many other most important changes are entailed by the new system, which renders the duties and responsibilities of the Civil Paymaster far heavier than those of the Civil Auditor. But these, as they only came into operation from the 1st May, will find their place more properly in the Report of the year 1861-62.

Changes under the new system of Account.

572. The arrears of the Post Audit system have been nearly worked up.

Post audit arrears.

573. The usual statement of increase and decrease in the fixed and temporary Establishments of the Civil Department is annexed, as Appendix No. VII.

Statement of increase and decrease.

MILITARY AUDIT.

574. The Administrative and Executive duties of the Department have been in all respects similar to those detailed in the last Report. They appertain chiefly to those of audit which is current and up to date.

Duties similar to those detailed in previous Report of the 11th June 1860.

575. During the past year, the Pay Code has undergone an entire revision, and is now ready for publication; the duty of revision was performed by Mr. Greenfield, one of the Assistants in the Department. The code was subsequently revised by a Committee composed as per margin. It was a work of great labor, and has been most satisfactorily performed.

Revision of the Pay Code.
Colonel Macdonald, Presidency Paymaster.
Captain Roberts, 1st Assistant Adjutant General.
T. E. Greenfield, Esq., Acting 2nd Assistant Military Auditor General.

576. The resolutions of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 6th July and 16th November 1860, have materially changed the constitution of the Department; but as the changes have only come into operation since the 1st May 1861, the Financial effects which they are calculated to produce do not properly belong to the operations of the year now under report. Inasmuch, however, as the preliminary steps for carrying them out had to be made during that period, the present report will notice briefly what the changes are, and what preliminary steps were taken to bring them into operation.

The constitution of the Department materially affected by the introduction of the annual Budget system.

577. Heretofore, the administrative duties of the Military Finance Department have been carried on in two separate Offices; the Accounting portion in that of the Accountant General; the Auditing in that of the Military Auditor General, each having co-ordinate and independent jurisdiction as regards their specific duties.

The nature of the duties heretofore performed by the Military Auditor General.

578. The resolution of the 6th July 1860 developed an entirely new system of audit and account, while the resolution of the 16th November provided for the agency by means of which the new system was to be carried out. Under the latter resolution, the Military Auditor General became Controller with enlarged administrative powers; the Deputy and 1st Assistant Military Auditor General became 1st and 2nd Examiners in the Pay Department; the 2nd Assistant, "Compiler;" while an Officer, designated the Military Accountant was nominated for the performance of the duties hitherto done in the Accountant General's Office. The Auditors in the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments have had their appellations changed to Examiners. These Offices form the Military Finance Department of this Presidency, and have been called into existence during the year under report. The Officers who preside over these several divisions of the Department, are each individually answerable for the duties entrusted to him, under the direct control of the Military Auditor General.

Details of the alterations in the Military Finance Department.

579. To correspond with these changes, it became necessary to divide the Establishment of the Military Auditor General into four distinct offices; viz., the "Controller's," the "1st Examiner's," the "2nd Examiner's," and the "Compiler's," and this has been effected without any additional aid; but as the first and last are entirely new offices, it is probable that it will be found necessary to put them on a more efficient footing than they now are. This can be better done hereafter, when their wants have undergone the test of a short experience in the working of these new offices.

The divisions of the Military Auditor General's Establishment into four separate Offices.

580. In addition to the arrangements necessary for these alterations, changes have also been introduced in the form and manner of keeping and rendering the Paymaster's accounts. The object has been to simplify and get rid of much re-duplication of work rendered unnecessary by the institution of a Compiler's Department. Eventually this will admit of reductions in the Establishments of Paymasters; but it would be premature and unadvisable to reduce until the new system is in full operation, and well understood.

Alterations in the Pay Department.

581. The preparation of the Budget for 1861-62 formed part of the operations of the Department for the year 1860-61. It was no ordinary undertaking, whether viewed with reference to its novelty, its magnitude or its importance. Its successful preparation has been admitted and acknowledged.

Preparation of the Budget for 1861-62.

582. During the year 1860-61, great reductions were carried out in the Native Army; and it became the duty of the Department to bring the financial results of these reductions under the review of Government. Much time and care were bestowed in the preparation of the necessary statements, as also in the preparation of similar documents for the Military Finance Department.

Reductions in the Native Army in 1860-61.

MINT.

583. During the year 1860-61, which has just closed, the receipt of Bullion for coinage at the Mint has been lower than in any of the past six years, notwithstanding the favorable price at which silver has been quoted in the English market.

The receipt of Bullion not increased.

The deliveries compared with those of former years.

584. The deliveries in each month of the year, compared with the previous six years, are shown in the following statement :—

	1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
May	2,91,716	11	0	9,73,831	12	6	13,62,652	14	2	2,59,820	10	2	10,60,480	1	11	4,29,403	11	4
June	8,08,031	10	6	5,39,389	11	1	10,28,079	10	6	5,23,324	13	5	3,12,900	8	10	8,19,406	13	7
July..	6,13,504	3	8	7,84,001	1	2	6,81,176	1	7	1,58,802	14	11	5,70,548	11	1	5,75,206	3	8
August	5,20,368	2	3	5,71,466	13	3	4,95,187	7	2	4,00,282	0	3	6,18,534	15	2	1,86,244	15	11
September ..	4,83,675	6	3	8,61,503	14	1	8,10,292	1	11	2,82,496	10	2	3,23,142	11	8	3,11,678	6	6
October.. ..	5,97,648	10	2	4,21,320	3	3	10,59,167	0	10	3,73,871	7	4	1,98,382	2	1	1,33,605	13	3
November ..	4,86,157	2	9	5,39,388	10	5	8,18,266	3	2	2,90,014	7	5	1,54,806	11	10	2,47,656	8	5
December ..	2,64,100	6	3	3,79,401	4	3	8,64,453	8	6	5,33,254	4	9	2,30,479	14	10	6,59,861	5	7
January	8,24,731	6	10	6,46,862	6	10	1,31,843	11	3	7,27,476	8	8	4,69,528	2	7	1,12,276	4	4
February ..	6,72,324	5	4	2,58,564	5	11	2,98,936	9	2	4,86,849	10	10	3,04,501	9	3	1,38,824	13	11
March	6,47,075	11	2	9,24,834	6	10	2,38,363	14	5	3,62,019	1	2	5,17,201	1	1	4,23,104	5	1
April	5,92,156	12	10	10,89,369	0	6	2,06,333	14	6	4,19,162	15	2	5,42,292	3	8	4,79,393	10	4
Total..	68,01,490	9	0	79,89,933	10	1	80,44,753	1	2	48,17,375	8	3	53,02,798	14	0	45,16,662	15	11

585. The silver coined and remitted to the General Treasury during the year, amounted in value to Rupees 51,34,638; the number of pieces of each denomination, and their respective values being :—

The value and number of the pieces coined.

	No.	Value, Rs.
Of Single Rupees.....	45,64,937	45,64,937
Of Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,529
Of Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,234½
Of Double Annas	1,99,500	24,937½
Total...	66,18,433	51,34,638

586. The Treasury having been well supplied with small coins, a smaller proportion of them was struck than during previous years, and consequently the tale of pieces reached only 66,18,433 against 1,10,78,847 in 1859-60, although the difference in value between the out-turn of the two years was only about five lacs.

The proportion the small coin bear to the larger less than in former years.

587. The result of the manipulation of the Bullion must be considered very favorable, as the excess of silver delivered above the amount with which the Mint was debited, was Rupees 8,267, which is at the rate of 160 Rupees per lac of the coin issued from the Mint.

The result of coinage operations, favorable—the gross excess being 160 per lac.

Receipts and remittances.

588. The receipts and remittances were as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on hand on the 1st May 1860	10,21,346	0	11			
Merchants' Silver Bullion, purchased...	45,16,662	15	11			
Amount of Public Bullion received during the year...	54,550	1	11			
				55,92,559	2	9
Amount of silver coin remitted to the General Treasury.	51,34,699	5	0			
Balance remaining in the Mint...	4,66,127	1	0			
				56,00,826	6	0
Excess.....				8,267	3	3

589. In the following statement is given the particulars of this excess, showing the Gain and Loss in each Department of the Mint. Deducting from the gross excess of tolas 8,267, first, the recoveries in the premelting room, tolas 789, and secondly, tolas 554 the amount by which the coinage according to the local trial assays fell in the aggregate

The particulars of the excess explained, and the gain by unreported fractions shown to be Rupes 135 per lac.

below standard fineness, there remain tolas 6,924 as the actual value of the unreported fractions, or a gain of tolas 135 per lac of the out-turn by the trifling excess in fineness of the Bullion beyond the quality assigned to it in the trade assays.

Excess:	Tolas.	A.	P.	Wastage.	Tolas.	A.	P.
Melting room	7,244	14	7⅝	Milling room	177	0	0
Laminating room	4,261	12	5½	Cleaning room	3,764	12	11¼
				Stamping room	88	8	0
	11,506	11	1⅛		4,030	4	11¼
Excess of the Laminating and Melting rooms					11,506	11	1⅛
Do. of the Bullion melting room	789	6	1⅛				
Do. of the Mint Treasury	1	7	0				
					790	13	1⅛
					12,297	8	2¼
Deduct wastage of the Milling, Cleaning, and Stamping rooms					4,030	4	11¼
					8,267	3	3
Deduct depreciation of coinage below standard	553	13	0				
Deduct Bullion recovered in the Premelting Department	789	6	1				
					1,343	3	1
Excess by unreported fractions					6,924	0	2

	Pieces.	Tolas.	B. 1.	B. ½.	Stand.	W. ½.	W. 1.		Tolas.		Tolas.	A.	P.
11/12 Single Rupees.	45,64,937	45,64,941 1/16	1	30	382	43	2	458 or	1,49,506	W ½	339	12	7
8/12 Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,606 1/16	0	3	21	9	0	33 or	29,564	W ½	67	3	0⅜
20/11 Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,204 ¾	2	7	98	31	3	141 or	70,477	W ½	160	2	9½
											567	2	5½
5/12 Double Annas.	1,99,500	24,947 1/10	0	8	26	0	0	34 or	5,869	B ½	13	5	5
									Deficiency at W. ½ Company's Rupees		553	13	0½

590. It is satisfactory that the above favorable result of the conversion of the Bullion into coin was attained at the same time that increased care and attention were given to the interests of the Merchants in the premelting of their tenders, the apparent wastage, as shown in the following statement having been reduced on the average below that of any previous year.

The above gain coincident with increased attention being paid to premelting.

25th Settlement	64,54,656	64,35,798	10,543	8 314	1	4 ... ...
26th do.	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317	7 052	0	15 1976 11
27th do.	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490	5 214	0	10 929 8
28th do. / 29th do.	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809	3, 815	0	11 708 9
30th do. / 31st do.	51,70,817	51,59,889	6,757	4,171	0	12¾ 679 10¾
32nd do. / 33rd do.	45,53,345	45,45,120	5,055	2,434	0	8½ 736 5⅞

591. The Copper coinage was far more extensive than in any preceding year, the pieces remitted having numbered 7,23,50,400, and those stamped and retained in the Mint Treasury, for want of room in the General Treasury, 31,87,200, or a total 755,37,600, or more than seventy-five and a half millions; in value, Rupees 10,68,140 or £106,814. The weight of copper converted was of straps 628§ tons, and of ingots 166 tons, total 794§ tons.

The Copper coinage more extensive than in any previous year, and a larger proportion of it from the remelting of scissel.

592. The supply of slips from England was regularly maintained throughout the twelve months, and the receipt amounted to 750 tons, at prices so much below those of previous deliveries as to leave a considerably larger margin of profit on the coinage.

Supply of slips from England regular, and at favorable rates.

593. The total out-turn of Coin, as shown below, both of silver and copper, was (8,21,56,033) eighty-two millions, one hundred and fifty-six thousand pieces; in value Rupees 62,02,778 or £620,277. The average out-turn of pieces per working day was therefore 2,87,000.

The total out-turn of Silver and Copper.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver single Rupees...	45,64,937		
Do. Half do.	3,25,058		
Do. Quarter do.	15,28,938		
Do. Double Annas...	1,99,500		
		66,18,433	51,34,638
Copper Half-Annas.	1,23,86,880		
Do. Quarter do.	3,38,05,440		
Do. Single Pice....	2,93,45,280		
		7,55,37,600	10,68,140
	Total	8,21,56,033	62,02,778

594. The expenses of the Mint amounted to Rupees 2,11,639, (£21,163,) exclusive of the Assay Office charges, and the salaries of the Pattern-maker and Moulder attached to the Foundry. From this the cost of the coinage may be deduced as follows:—

The expenses of the Mint, and the cost of the coinage.

Single Rupees	45,64,937	45,64,937	at trifle above 1 ½ per cent.			53,342	11	3			
Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,529	at	2	do.	3,250	9	3			
Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,234½	at	4	do.	15,289	6	0			
Double Annas	1,99,500	24,937½	at	6	do.	1,496	4	0			
									73,378	14	6
Half Annas.	1,23,86,880	at 313	Rupees	per lac.....		38,770	14	11			
Quarter do.	3,38,05,440	at 191	Do.	do.	.....	64,568	6	2			
Single Pice.	2,93,45,280	at 119	Do.	do.	.....	34,920	14	1			
									1,38,260	3	2
								Total...	2,11,639	1	8

595. The statement below of the receipts and disbursements of the Mint shows a clear profit during the year of Rupees 3,69,462-0-10.

The profit of the year.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts.						
Seignorage, and Refining charges on Silver Bullion	92,752	0	5			
Gain on Copper coin after deducting value of the Copper	5,28,364	6	0			
Excess of Silver found in different Departments	8,267	3	3			
Amount of acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint	10,019	2	6			
				6,39,402	12	2
Disbursements.						
Mint Master's salary	19,220	0	0			
Mint Establishment	47,855	10	11			
Contingent Servants	69,421	6	11			
Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c	14,893	12	9			
Coal	27,700	0	0			
Coke	12,889	14	11			
Store articles	36,107	6	8			
Total Assay Office expenses	27,602	3	2			
Loss on copper scissel	14,150	4	0			
				2,69,940	1	4
Net Gain as exhibited by the Mint books				3,69,462	0	10

596. In the Laminating room, cattle-power has been altogether dispensed with, as the two steam Engines, planned by Colonel Smith and finished in the Mint, can reduce about three hundred ingots a day, weighing 1,00,000 tolas, and producing sixty thousand single Rupee pieces. A new weighing machine has been finished for this Department to assort forty thousand pieces per day in addition to the old one for twenty thousand, and these combined numbers may therefore be considered the maximum out-turn of single Rupee pieces of which the Mint is capable, working ordinary time.

Cattle power totally dispensed with, and the Engines substituted for it, capable of a daily out-turn of 60,000 single Rupee pieces.

597. The Copper Department has been enlarged and considerably improved. Seven furnaces have been added, and the daily meltings have been increased to 1½ ton. The means of rolling down so large a quantity were however wanting and, as shown above, the proportion of ingots to slips worked up during the year was only as 166 tons to 628½. This was an improvement on the previous year, when only 92¾ tons of ingots could be worked up with every effort; and it is hoped that with the aid of the Engine of 12 horse-power lately purchased and set up, better results will be obtained. The nominal steam power in this Department is now 22 horses, and shafting for working, cutting, and milling tables having been put up and connected with one of the Engines, a reduction of the number of hands employed for the operations of cutting out and milling has been made; while, at the same time, an out-turn of about four lacs of pieces per diem has been ensured, or about one hundred and fifteen millions of pieces annually, should there be a demand for so great a quantity.

The Copper-melting, and Coining Departments—enlarged and improved.

598. The labor of recovering from the worn-out iron pots in which public Bullion was melted, the particles of silver which during their use had penetrated into the pores of the metal, led to a trial of crucibles made within the Mint, of plumbago obtained from Ceylon; but it was soon found that, owing to the difficulty of making them

A trial of plumbago crucibles for melting silver having failed, iron pots again used.

fire-proof, or to the timidity of the workmen in handling them, the breakage was so excessive as to increase the expenses of the Melting Department; first, by the cost of the crucibles; and secondly, by the great augmentation in the bulk of the drosses. It was necessary, therefore, to return to the employment of cast-iron pots, which are, however, now made of a superior quality, imbibing less precious metal, and lasting longer.

Cash remitted on account of sales and loss by copper scissel.

599. The Cash remitted to the General Treasury on the sale of articles at the Mint, amounted to Rupees 1,73,925-4-11.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For Gold..	29,390	9	0
Do. Scissel, copper	1,30,939	11	3
Do. Articles sold from the Store...	2,869	14	2
Do. Articles rendered unserviceable by use, viz., Dies, Copper annealing tubes, &c....	9,811	10	6
Do. Acid, nitric	730	0	0
Do. do. hydrochloric	2	0	0
Do. do. sulphuric	181	8	0
Total...	1,73,925	4	11

An attempt to dispose of a quantity of waste Copper by public competition failed, in consequence of an evident combination of the would-be purchasers to keep down bids. The loss on copper scissel, &c., sold, amounted to Rupees 14,084; and it would have been greater, had not the means of converting so large a proportion of the scissel from the English slips been available.

Rooms above central range of Mint buildings completed and most advantageously occupied by Die and Assorting Departments.

600. The rooms above the central range of the Mint building having been completed, the Die-cutters were removed into one of them from the low, dark rooms, which they formerly occupied; and having more space and light they have been better able to meet the demand for Peon's badges, silver, steel and brass seals for Offices, gold and silver medals, which the orders of Government that everything of this kindshould be executed at the Mint, have transferred to them. The other is appropriated to the use of the assorters, leaving the room below, formerly occupied by them, available for the Copper coinage. A lettering machine has been received from England for impressing inscriptions on Army medals, and this and other works formerly done by private contract have been transferred to this Department.

Scales with weights made for weighing Copper coin in Districts.

601. A number of scales with sets of weights have been in course of manufacture. Ten sets have been sent to their destination and the others will soon follow. The weights accompanying the scales are adjusted for weighing, as shown below:—

	lbs.	oz.	½ Annas.	¼ Annas.	$\frac{1}{21}$ Annas.
For 10 Rupees....	9	2	320	640	1,920
„ 5 do.	4	9	160	320	960
„ 3 do.	2	11	96	192	576
„ 2 do.	1	13	64	128	384
„ 1 do.	0	14	32	64	192

602. The Mint Foundry has increased its out-turn of work, but its operations, though useful both to the Public Departments and to the public generally, have not been so extensive as might have been anticipated. The new cupola and apparatus received from England have not been brought into use for want of the necessary building to contain them. The estimate was included in the Budget of 1860-61. The principal articles turned out were, pivots for 68-pounder gun platforms, water pipes, turning lathe beds, &c., sets of weights for Railway Company, gas retorts, parts of steam engines, stamping and cutting presses, ingot moulds, floor plates, &c., &c., weighing in the aggregate 170 tons. The coinage of the past fourteen years is shown in the Appendix.

Foundry usefully employed.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

603. Death of the Rajah of Travancore, and succession of his Nephew to the Musnud.—On the 18th August 1860, His Highness Martanda Vurmah, Rajah of Travancore, died. He had just completed his forty-sixth year, and had reigned since the 26th February 1847, or thirteen and a half years.

The next in the regular line of succession to the Musnud was His Highness Carelah Vurmah, the Elliah Rajah, eldest nephew of the late Rajah; but as this Prince continued in the same state of hopeless imbecility under which he had long labored, the next heir, his brother, the first Prince Rama Vurmah, was acknowledged as Rajah of Travancore. The character of His Highness is represented by the Resident to be such as to afford good promise that he will be an enlightened ruler, and do justice to his high station. The installation of His Highness Rama Vurmah as Maha Rajah of Travancore took place on the 19th October 1860.

In consequence of the mental imbecility of the second Prince Ravi Vurmah, next brother to the present Rajah, His Highness and the principal members of the family expressed a desire that although the Prince should be invested with the rank and title of Elliah Rajah, his younger brother Rama Vurmah should take the position at public Durbars usually occupied by the Elliah Rajah, and be nominated to succeed to the Musnud. This arrangement was accordingly authorized, on the understanding that it would be open to reconsideration if any marked improvement should manifest itself in the mental condition of the Prince Ravi Vurmah.

604. Abolition of the Pepper Monopoly.—The important measure of abolishing the Pepper Monopoly was carried out this year in the territories of both States, Travancore and Cochin, under Proclamations issued by the two Rajahs, thus giving freedom of trade throughout those countries to one of the chief staples: and an Act (No. III. of 1861) was passed by the Legislative Council of India for the levy of a duty of 15 Rupees a candy on all Pepper exported by sea from the British Port of Cochin. The proceeds, after deducting all expenses of collection, will be paid by the British authorities to the Travancore and Cochin Sarcars, in such proportions as may be ordered by the Government of Madras.

605. Works of public utility.—The following is a sketch of the works of public utility undertaken or projected by the two Sarcars for the improvement of their territories:—

1st.—The construction of a Light-house at the port of Allepey in the Travancore State, the extension of the canal from the backwater to the Town, and the laying down of a line of Railway from the canal to the sea side, all of which are in progress.

2nd.—The construction of a bridge over the Ponany river in order to bring the northern portion of the State of Cochin into connection with the Madras Railway, and of a road thence to Trichoor, an important trading place at the head of the navigation of the Trichoor lake; the expense of which His Highness the Rajah of Cochin has expressed his readiness to sanction.

3rd.—The construction of a canal, to be called Victoria Canal, from Cape Comorin to within seven miles of Trevandrum. This canal has been commenced by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

4th.—It is in contemplation to overcome, as far as possible, the only interruption in the inland navigation between Trevandrum and Trichoor, viâ Quilon, Allepey, and Cochin, or that at the Vurkullay Hill, by extending the present canals for one mile on each side of it, cutting down the hill to the extent of 80 feet for the intervening two miles, and having a portage for that distance.

5th.—The roads striking off from the backwater to open out the interior of the country; these are:

1st.—From Trevandrum to the mountains due east and so to Papanassum.

2nd.—A road from Cotyam over the mountains to Dindigul. These two have just been commenced.

3rd.—A road from the Cochin backwater to join that under construction from Polachy to the Anamullay Forests.

4th.—The southern road from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly, about to be thoroughly repaired.

6th.—The erection of a series of columns with lights to guide the craft to the entrances of the rivers and canals, and the improvement of the drainage of the land in the Trichoor lake.

606. THE RAJAHS ALLOWED A GREATER INFLUENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THEIR STATES.—Measures have been adopted by the Resident, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Government, for giving the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore a greater amount of influence in the Administration of their countries than had formerly been conceded to those Princes, and especially to the former of them. These measures have been judicious and have been attended with much success.

607. REFORMS IN THE JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The state of the Judicial Institutions both in Travancore and Cochin being most unsatisfactory, certain remedial measures have been recommended by the Resident and approved by Government, these are mainly:—

First.—To raise the salaries of the Judges to a respectable amount.

Second.—To reduce the number of classes of Courts, and shorten and simplify their procedure, Civil and Criminal.

Third.—To constitute the highest or Appeal Court in such a manner that its judgments shall command respect, and to provide for all charges against its decisions or the character of its members being fully and publicly investigated by responsible parties of weight and position.

This last course was resorted to on a recent occasion with the best effect.

608. FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.—There was a dearth in the South of Travancore, and relief was disbursed to the suffering population through the Protestant Missionaries, whose aid was called in on the occasion by His Highness the Rajah, and through others. Assistance has also been afforded from Madras out of the subscriptions raised there for the relief of the famine in the North West Provinces and in Travancore.

609. SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In this year several steps in social improvement have been made. The Pepper Monopoly has been abolished, as already stated. Lands have been registered in the names of Christian converts, and will henceforth go by direct descent, instead of to sisters' sons. Pulliars (or slaves) have, for the first time, been employed on the Public Works. An important movement is going on towards the promulgation of a law empowering families who choose to adopt direct descent in preference to descent to sisters' sons, to make amicable arrangements to this effect.

610. The results, as exhibited in the Financial Statements of the Travancore and Cochin Sarcars for the year 1859-60 ending in August of the past year, were satisfactory; particularly so in the former, when contrasted with the state of the Travancore finances a few years back. After providing for the disbursements of the year, which included an outlay of Rupees 1,75,000 on Public Works and the price of a quantity of salt still on hand, there was a balance in favor of the Sarcar of very nearly five lacs of Rupees.

TRAVANCORE.		Rs.
Total Revenue.	1857-58....	42,11,698
Do.	1858-59....	42,77,119
Do.	1859-60....	51,41,918
Disbursements.	1859-60....	46,40,784
COCHIN.		
Total Revenue.	1858-59....	9,06,657
Do.	1859-60....	9,26,945

More detailed information, will be found in the Report from the Dewan of Travancore and the letter from the Resident, which are published in the Appendix.

TANJORE.

611. DEBTS OF THE LATE RAJAH OF TANJORE.—The Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore, having completed its inquiries, was closed on the 14th of August 1860. The total number of claims, including those for arrears of wages due to the servants of the Rajah's various Establishments, was 3,957, and the aggregate of the sums claimed was Rupees 9,71,684. The total amount awarded was Rupees 1,86 332, of which Rupees 1,41,122 was awarded by the Commissioner, and Rupees 45,210 has been added by Government. The Commissioner has paid awards to the amount of Rupees 15,066, being for the most part those of petty sums which he was himself authorized to adjudicate. The awards on the heavier claims, amounting to Rupees 1,52,336, which form the major part of what remains for payment, have been referred for the sanction of the Government of India. The remainder of the awards is in course of liquidation by the Government Agent at Tanjore.

612. DISPOSAL OF THE JEWELS, &c., OF THE TANJORE RAJ.—There are several questions connected with the affairs of the Tanjore Raj remaining unsettled, being still under the consideration of the Government of India. These relate to the mode of disposing of the jewels of the late Rajah, the contents of the Armoury, the Library, Menagerie, Raj Hospital, Buildings, and the Palace Establishment of His Highness.

CARNATIC.

613. DEBTS OF THE LATE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.—The number of claims filed in the Supreme Court at Madras, against the Estate of His Highness the late Nawab

of the Carnatic, under the provisions of Act XXX. of 1858, was 413; and the amount claimed, including interest to the day when each claim was finally disposed of, was in round numbers Rupees (1,22,08,500) one crore, twenty-two lacs, eight thousand and five hundred.

All these claims, with the exception of one,* have been settled for about Rupees 32,91,610† or in round numbers 33 lacs of Rupees; being less than the aggregate amount claimed by 89 lacs of Rupees, and being also little more than one-fourth of that aggregate amount. Only 21, of the 412 cases settled, were tried in the Supreme Court; the remaining 391 were disposed of out of Court. In 43 of these, the claimants consented to their claims, amounting to Rupees 4,79,822, being wholly dismissed, on the Law Officers agreeing to forego all claims to costs against them. Others accepted Rupees 25,40,067 in full of claims, amounting, with interest, to Rupees 70,39,076; the total amount abandoned by these two classes of claimants being Rupees 49,78,831.

* That of Rajah Ruggoonada Ram Bahadoor of Hyderabad, for the sum of Rupees 1,23,414, inclusive of interest to the 10th April 1861.

† This sum includes the award amount, Rupees 1,10,664, in the case of Damoodra Doss andothers now under appeal to the Privy Council.

POODOOCOTTAH.

614. ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.—The affairs of the Poodoocottah State continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the Political Agent, whose interference is confined to watching the receipts and expenditure and to urging activity in the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases. The interference now exercised was sanctioned in 1854, and is considered to act as a very good check on both the Rajah and Minister.

615. CONDUCT AND DEBTS OF THE RAJAH.—There has been some amendment in the conduct of the Rajah; but he still continues to indulge in extravagance and to incur debts. The debts registered in 1854 have been completely liquidated; but the Rajah has since contracted other debts. The Rajah has recently, 12th April 1861, solicited that the present control of the Regent may be withdrawn; and that his title of Excellency may be restored to him; but the Government have not seen fit to comply with either of those requests.

616. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The year 1859-60 being the last that has been reported on, was an average one. The revenue from Land and Extra sources amounted to Rupees 2,88,890, and showed an increase above that of the preceding year of Rupees 5,115. The total actual receipts from all sources, together with the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,44,695, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 4,77,593; thus leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rs. 2,67,002.

617. WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS.—The working of the Civil Courts did not show to better advantage than in previous years. But it is hoped that the substitution of the procedure laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms hitherto observed, and other changes proposed by the Political Agent, will bring about an improvement in the administration of justice.

MILITARY.

618. REDUCTIONS.—The most important measures which have engaged the attention of Government in this Department during the past year, were those connected with the reductions in its Military expenditure.

619. Native Infantry.—Prior to the 1st May 1860, the strength of Regiments of Native Infantry had been ordered to be reduced from an Establishment of 1,000, to that of 700 Privates each, with an organization of ten Companies, having each one Subadar, five Havildars and five Naigues. The course followed by Government towards effecting this measure, was the pensioning of all unfit, and discharging all men of less than three years' service, with a donation of one month's pay for each year of service. The reduction of the Native Army effected under these orders up to the abovementioned date was 4,886 men, which was followed by a further reduction, whereby the strength of each Native Infantry Regiment was fixed at 600 privates, formed into eight Companies instead of ten. To reduce the Regiments to this Establishment, a donation of one month's pay for each full year's service was offered to all non-commissioned rank and file willing to take their discharge, and it was directed that, in the event of the above measure failing to effect the required reduction, Medical Invaliding Committees should be convened for the examination of all remaining supernumeraries who were considered unfit for further service. Such of these as had completed thirty-nine years' Service were admitted to the superior pension, without exacting the condition of forty years' actual service required by regulation, and those who had served fourteen years were admitted to the ordinary rate of pension, as after fifteen years' service. These concessions were made in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government that the "reductions should be" carried out in a spirit of liberality and consideration for the claims both of the "Native Officers and men." The result was that from a total effective strength of 48,543 combatants on the 1st May 1860, the number, according to the latest returns, was reduced to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, which leaves only 2,140 of *all ranks* in excess of the total revised Establishment of the Native Infantry of this Army.

620. Cavalry.—Simultaneously with the re-organization of the Infantry, the Native Cavalry was reduced to four Regiments, by the breaking up of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, and by the 31st of December following this measure had been fully effected.

621. Sapper Militia Regiment.—The Sapper Militia Regiment was disbanded in the month of May 1860.

622. Native Artillery and Karkhanahs.—Another inconsiderable reduction was that effected in the Native Artillery. The option of discharge with donation was granted to the men of the Golundauze Battalion, and of the Karkhanah and Native Horse Field Battery Establishment, which resulted in a reduction of 79 men of the former and 472 of the latter establishment. The two supplemental Compaines of the Golundauze Battalion were also abolished.

623. Native Veteran Battalions.—The reduction of the two Native Veteran Battalions which had been ordered previous to the commencement of the official year 1860-61, was finally carried out in the months of July and October of that year respectively.

624. Good Conduct of the Native Troops.—The whole of these measures were carried into effect without a single instance of insubordination; a fact highly creditable to the discipline of the Madras Army.

625. Breeding Establishment of Cattle at Hoonsoor.—Consequent upon the horsing of the Field Batteries of Artillery, and the reductions effected in the Public Cattle Establishment, it was considered expedient to discontinue the Cattle Breeding Establishment also, which had heretofore been maintained in Mysore, for the supply of Bullocks for the Artil-

lery, and carriage for the Army. The Hoonsoor Training Depôt for Cattle was also abolished. The requirements of the service in respect to draught cattle will henceforth be met from the ordinary resources of the country.

These measures resulted in the realization of a considerable sum from the sale of the surplus cattle, and a saving* in Establishments amounting to Rupees 22,211 per annum.

*Rupees 1,91,571.

626. SALE OF SURPLUS HORSES.—As a further measure of economy, Government directed the sale of all horses at the Remount Depôt at Oossoor, surplus to the estimated requirements for Remounts for the ensuing season. The number sold up to 30th April 1861 was 676, realizing Rupees 1,63,075. This was irrespective of the sale of about 193 horses transferred from one of the reduced Cavalry Regiments, which realized Rupees 17,072, making an aggregate sum of Rupees 1,80,147.

627. PAY OFFICES OF VELLORE AND MASULIPATAM.—By a re-distribution of the duties of the Pay Department, the Pay Offices at Vellore and Masulipatam were abolished and incorporated with those of the Presidency and Vizagapatam respectively, from the 30th November 1860.

628. BRIGADE MAJOR, HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH TROOPS.—The appointment of Brigade Major to Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, was also discontinued from the 31st January 1861, the duties being transferred to the Fort Adjutant of Fort Saint George.

629. ORDNANCE, COMMISSARIAT, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—Extensive reductions were also effected in the Establishments of Tent Lascars, Public Cattle, Bearers, and in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, and a further saving of expense is expected to accrue from the reduction of the Troops serving in the Pegu Division, and the consequent withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Madras Troops and Establishments from that Province. It may be observed that the Honorable Mr. Laing in his review of the Madras Estimate of Military expenditure for the year 1861-62, observed that "it shows "the gratifying result of a reduction from a total of 424 lacs in the regular Estimate of "1860-61, to 324 lacs or even lower."

East Indian Artillery Drivers.

630. It was reported by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief that the experiment of employing East Indians as Artillery Drivers, which promised well at first, had failed. The failure was attributed to the fact that only men of an inferior class would present themselves for enlistment; men in short unfitted for and unable to obtain better employment. The Secretary of State for India, considering the importance of diminishing as far as possible the demand on England for Recruits, expressed a desire that the experiment should not be hastily abandoned. On a full review of the subject, however, this Government concurred with the Commander-in-Chief in considering that any further measures for carrying out the object would not be productive of good.

Conservancy of Military Cantonments.

631. The repairs of minor roads, bridges, and drains, &c., in Military Bazars were heretofore provided for by funds derived from fines levied in Military Police Courts, and from the rental of grass lands, and other similar sources. The practice has been discontinued, and all monies derived from these sources have been ordered to be paid into the local Treasuries. In substitution of the above mode, it was determined to adopt the system

of a fixed monthly allowance, and the following grants have accordingly been sanctioned, to meet the requirements of the several Cantonments, for Conservancy purposes, the supervision of the duties devolving on the Department of the Quarter Master General.

		Annually.
Berhampore...	Rupees	732
Vizianagram	„	812
Samulcottah	„	140
Masulipatam	„	341
Dowlaishweram	„	264
St. Thomas' Mount	„	2,400
Palaveram	„	384
Poonamallee	„	360
Vellore	„	670
Quilon..	„	288
Palamcottah...	„	420
Trichinopoly	„	3,090
Hurryhur	„	480
Mangalore...	„	672
Bellary	„	1,980
Cannanore..	„	1,930
Mercara	„	456
French Rocks	„	528

The following Stations are provided for as indicated opposite to each:—

632. KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JAULNAH.—By the Commissioner of Nagpore and Resident of Hyderabad respectively.

633. WALTAIR, VIZAGAPATAM.—In the Civil Department.

634. BANGALORE.—Under the Mysore Government.

635. STATIONS IN THE PEGU DIVISION.—By the Government of India.

Sanitaria for European Troops.

636. MOOTHOOR HILLS.—Adverting to the notice in the last annual Report of the Moothoor Hills near Kamptee, a Committee which was appointed to examine and report upon their capabilities as a sanitarium, considered that a spot which had been selected, appeared to offer great advantages for Invalids during several months in the year. In concurrence with the Committee and the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, the Commander-in-Chief recommended that arrangements should be made for providing accommodation for a party of thirty or forty Soldiers during the hot-weather in 1861, in order to test the advantages of the place. The Government of India, however, were precluded on financial grounds from sanctioning any expenditure upon this object.

"Grant's Range."

637. HARRIS VALLEY.—The last annual Report contained a full report of the experiment of establishing a sanitarium for European Troops at "Harris Valley" in the Gallee Kondah Hills in the Northern Division of the Army. The result was not encouraging. The site did not prove to be beyond what is termed Fever range, and it was finally directed to be abandoned. Subsequently, another position designated "Grant's Range" was represented to afford an eligible site, above the reach of the malarious influences to which "Harris Valley" was reported to be subject, its elevation being about 700 or 800 feet above the latter. A Committee

which assembled to inspect the proposed sites reported favorably upon one within the range. Prior, however, to orders being issued for its experimental occupation, Government have deemed it expedient to call for an estimate of the probable expenditure required to give it a fair trial.

Soldiers' Gardens.

638. Rangoon.—The Soldiers' Garden at Rangoon was reported to have progressed most favorably under the supervision of Captain Harris, the Commissariat Officer there. The produce of European vegetables was nearly double that of the previous year, the out-turn being 21,582 lbs. About fifty men from the Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th Regiment availed themselves of plots of ground for cultivation; and every encouragement was afforded to the men, to resort to the healthy occupation of gardening. As an additional means of recreation, an American Bowling Alley was erected on the grounds, and the Home Government were requested to send out drawings and descriptions of apparatus especially recommended for Calisthenic exercises, to complete a Gymnasium for the men; an application with which the Secretary of State has promised to comply.

639. Ramandroog.—At Ramandroog, a garden tastefully laid out by Colonel Archer, and extensively stocked with fruit trees of various kinds, has been purchased by Government and appropriated as a Soldiers' Garden for the Convalescent Depot at that sanitarium.

Capture of Elephants.

640. In May 1860, Government approved a plan proposed by Captain Loudon of the Commissariat Department, for capturing elephants from the forests of Mysore and Coorg, with a view to supply casualties in the fixed Establishment of these animals, whereby a considerable saving would accrue to the State. Some trifling Establishments were sanctioned for this object, and a report, received in February 1861 of the result of the first year's experiment appeared sufficiently satisfactory to warrant its continuance.

Field Services.

641. During the past official year, only a small portion of the Army was actively employed. In the Administration Report for 1859-60, the embarkation of the Troops of this Presidency for service in China was noticed. Peace with China having been concluded the Troops specified below returned to the Presidency—

One Wing King's Dragoon Guards.
Two Companies Sappers and Miners.
Two do. Golundauze Battalion of Artillery.
21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Desborough's Battery of Royal Artillery, and Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot remained in China. The services rendered by the Companies of Madras Artillery and Sappers on this Expedition were noticed by His Excellency Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., in the following terms:—

"The two Companies of Madras Artillery under Captain Hicks, and the "Companies of Madras Sappers under Captain Shaw Stewart, rendered good and useful "services in the operations which preceded and led to the fall of the Taku Forts. The "latter Corps was most energetic in working without relief at the construction of the "Batteries, and have always shown themselves to be cheerful and willing workmen. A "detachment of the former Corps under Captain MacIntyre was summoned from its

"station at Chusan to the assistance of Shanghai, and was fortunate enough to reach "that City on the day it was attacked by the Rebels, and to assist in repelling their attacks."

642. The last subject for notice in this report is the re-publication in Madras General Orders of the 30th April 1861, of the Order by the Government of India, No. 332, dated 10th idem, promulgating the important measure of "the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces."

Amalgamation of H. M.'s British and Indian Forces.

The details of these transactions having still to be worked out, the results will form matter for the Administration Report at the close of the current official year. It is sufficient now to notice that the call for Volunteers for general service has been nearly universally responded to by the European Artillery and Infantry of this Presidency. The return of the European Officers belonging to the Native Branches of the Service is still incomplete.

EDUCATIONAL.

643. DIRECTING AGENCY.—During the first two months of the year under review, the direction of the Department of Public Instruction was conducted by Mr. Powell, the Principal of the Presidency College, who acted as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave. Mr. Arbuthnot resumed charge of the Department at the end of June. Two of the Inspectors of Schools were absent in England on medical certificate during the earlier part of the year, Captain Macdonald to the beginning of August, and Mr. Caldwell to the beginning of November. During Captain Macdonald's absence his place was filled by Sir Alexander Grant, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, who, on being relieved from the Inspectorship was transferred to a Professorship in the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay. The loss of Sir Alexander Grant's services, so soon after his arrival, was a matter of great regret to the Director of Public Instruction and to the Government of this Presidency. During the absence of Mr. Caldwell, the inspection of the Districts, which then formed his Division, was divided between Colonel Pears and Mr. Fowler; and on Mr. Caldwell's return, it being considered desirable that the Superintendence of the Tinnevelly District should be permanently entrusted to Colonel Pears, a change was made in the distribution of the Districts forming the 4th and 5th Divisions. Madura and Tinnevelly were placed under Colonel Pears, and Salem and South Arcot were transferred to Mr. Caldwell. The directing and inspecting agency, as now constituted, consists of a Director of Public Instruction, five Inspectors of Schools, one Deputy Inspector for the Districts of North and South Canara and Malabar, and eleven Deputy Inspectors of a lower grade. The Deputy Inspector in Malabar and Canara corresponds direct with the Head of the Department, and performs all the duties of an Inspector in those Districts, except the inspection of the Provincial School at Calicut, which is entrusted to Colonel Pears. The other Deputy Inspectors act under the orders of the Inspectors of their respective Divisions, and are employed principally as organizing and inspecting Masters of Taluk Schools. In the Godavery and Tinnevelly Districts, where the number of elementary schools under inspection is considerable, the duties of the Deputy Inspectors correspond more closely with their official designation,

644. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT.—The number of Schools connected with the Department at the close of the official year was 579, with an attendance of 23,965 pupils.

The following tables show the distribution of the Schools in the several Districts.

1st. With reference to the Agency by which they are managed.

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which are in the receipt of or have received grants-in-aid.					Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants.	Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Remarks.
					Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives combined.	Others.	Pupils.					
Ganjam	27	871	...	..	..	..	...	1	37	1	63	29	973	
Vizagapatam	4	130	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	217	6	347	
Godavery	14	708	102	1,957	1	..	..	..	53	..	..	117	2,718	
Kistna	1	22	..	..	2	1	..	..	300	2	61	6	473	
Kurnool	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	120	
Bellary	3	322	...	..	4	..	..	..	211	..	..	7	533	
Cuddapah	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	70	
Nellore	8	83	...	..	4	..	1	..	240	..	..	13	* 323	
North Arcot	9	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	2	61	...	...	11	*1,356	
Madras	17	2,136	..	..	20	4	...	1	3,142	..	..	42	5,278	
South Arcot	9	560	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	9	560	
Salem	5	344	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	5	344	
Tanjore	9	645	..	..	65	...	...	..	1337	..	..	74	1,982	
Coimbatore	8	274	..	..	10	...	1	..	251	13	273	32	798	
Trichinopoly	1	30	..	..	14	..	...	..	316	...	..	15	396	
Madura	4	87	..	..	6	...	..	..	146	1	44	11	507	
Tinnevelly	0	10	..	..	175	1	..	...	5,842	..	..	176	5,842	
North Canara	1	57	..	..	...	1	..	..	110	..	..	2	167	
South Canara	4	121	..	..	5	3	..	..	355	..	..	12	476	
Malabar	6	387	..	...	1	..	..	3	316	...	..	10	702	
Total	132	8,542	102	1,957	307	10	2	7	12,806	19	660	579	23,965	

* These numbers include 722 Pupils in Vernian Schools which are entered because the cost of maintaining them is debited to the Department, but which cannot be called useful schools.

2nd. With reference to the standard of instruction.

Name of District.	Number of Schools professing to educate up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination.	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools of the grade of Taluk Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of special or professional Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Remarks.
Ganjam...	2	169	7	251	20	533	...	...	29	973	
Vizagapatam... ...	2	217	4	130	...	...	...	...	6	347	
Godavery	3	252	13	629	101	1,837	...	...	117	2,718	
Kistna	2	329	3	105	1	39	...	...	6	473	
Kurnool...	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	
Bellary...	3	430	4	103	...	...	...	...	7	533	
Cuddapah... ...	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	
Nellore...	1	107	5	153	7	63	...	...	13	* 323	
North Arcot... ...	1	199	6	498	4	659	...	...	11	* 1,356	
Madras...	13	3,177	10	700	15	831	4	570	42	5,278	
South Arcot... ...	1	205	8	355	...	...	...	...	9	560	
Salem...	1	184	4	160	...	...	...	...	5	344	
Tanjore...	5	743	9	556	60	683	...	...	74	1,982	
Coimbatore... ...	1	129	8	274	23	395	...	...	32	798	
Trichinopoly... ...	...	...	1	80	14	316	...	...	15	396	
Madura...	1	200	7	260	3	47	...	...	11	507	
Tinnevelly... ...	3	336	32	1,263	141	4,243	...	...	176	5,842	
North Canara ...	...	...	2	167	...	...	...	...	2	167	
South Canara ...	1	98	4	121	7	257	...	...	12	476	
Malabar	2	358	5	125	3	219	...	...	10	702	
Total...	44	7,323	132	5,930	399	10,142	4	570	579	23,965	

* See remark in the preceding statement.

Of the 23,965 pupils entered in the foregoing tables

267 were Europeans.

872 „ East Indians.

5,441 „ Native Christians.

15,667 „ Hindus.

1,718 „ Mahomedans.

Of the entire number 1,083 were Girls, of whom

42 were Europeans.

12 „ East Indians.

398 „ Native Christians.

610 „ Hindus.

21 „ Mahomedans.

The following table shows the number of Pupils who received instruction in each of the several languages taught in this Presidency.

Language.	English.	Greek.	Latin.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Uriya.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.
Number of Pupils instructed in it.	10,350	24	62	29	4	817*	792	4994	12,560	439	638	421

645. UNIVERSITY.—The University held three examinations in February last, one for the Matriculation, one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

646. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—At the Matriculation examination eighty candidates presented themselves, of whom forty-eight passed, seven in the first class and forty-one in the second. One candidate was compelled by illness to retire from the examination, and thirty-one failed.

The passed candidates came from the following Institutions :—

Name of Institution.	Ranked in	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Presidency College	2	21
Doveton College	1	0
Government Normal School at Madras	2	4
Government Provincial School at Calicut	1	0
Government Provincial School at Bellary	0	3
Government Zillah School at Chittoor	0	2
Government Zillah School at Madura	0	1
Patchappah's School	1	2
Wesleyan Mission School at Madras	0	4
Wesleyan Mission School at Trichinopoly	0	1
Private tuition...	0	3

There were ten candidates for the degree of B. A., of whom nine had received their education in the Presidency College, and the other at the American Mission Seminary at Madura. Six candidates, all Presidency College Students, passed, two in the first class and four in the second. The results of the examination were creditable to the Institution in which the successful candidates were educated, the lowest obtaining more than five-twelfths of the maximum number of marks; but the Examiners again noticed that the Arithmetic of the successful candidates was by no means commensurate with their other attainments.

647. B. L. EXAMINATION.—Five candidates went into the B. L. examination, of whom four† passed; the Examiners reporting very favorably as to their attainments.

* Of these Pupils 722 are put down as studying in Yeomiah schools.

† One of the four passed candidates not having passed the Matriculation examination has not yet received his Degree.

All the candidates had received their legal education in the Law class attached to the Presidency College.

Several questions connected with the working of the University examinations have been under the consideration of the Syndicate and the Senate, during the year under review. One, which was brought forward by the Examiners who conducted the examination in Arts last year, had reference to the extent to which a knowledge of the matter of the books taken up in languages should be demanded from the candidates. It appeared that one of the candidates upon being requested to give the substance of one of Bacon's Essays, had objected to the question as being of a kind he had not been led to anticipate with reference to the wording of the University regulations. The Examiners were of opinion that such a separation between the words and matter of a book as would be established by admitting the validity of the objection, would tend to encourage a false habit of study. The Senate concurring in this opinion, so far altered the regulations, as to provide for the Examiners putting "such questions on the subject matter as might be requisite to test the candidate's intelligent study of the author."

The Senate also resolved, with the view of encouraging a sound knowledge of Arithmetic, that a separate paper should be set in that subject, both for the Matriculation and the B. A. examinations.

Another proposition for a change in the rules, which, however, did not emanate from the Examiners, viz., that candidates for Matriculation and for the B. A. degree should be allowed to take up two optional languages, instead of one, and that candidates for the B. A. degree should be permitted to take up more than one of the three optional subjects, was negatived by the Senate; it being considered that the change proposed would lead to superficiality in the study of the subjects generally.

The regulations for the degree in the faculty of Civil Engineering and for the degree of M. A. are under review.

648. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR CONNECTING THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS WITH THE EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—The comparatively small number of candidates who resort to the Matriculation examinations, and the still smaller number of schools which have sent successful candidates to these examinations, have for some time past engaged the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. He is of opinion that this is in a great measure attributable to the operation of the rules passed in this Presidency in 1858, for testing the attainments of candidates for admission into the Uncovenanted Civil Service; the examinations held under these rules having been hitherto open to all comers without the payment of any fee, while in the case of the University examinations, a fee is demanded, and the standard of the latter is higher than that of the Uncovenanted Service examination. On the Director's recommendation, the rules for regulating admission into the public service have been revised. The higher service test, which, under the former rules, had to be passed in order to render a candidate eligible for appointment or promotion to any situation on a salary exceeding Rupees 50 per mensem, has been abolished, and in its stead, it has been determined that the University Matriculation examination shall be held at the same time and place as the examination of candidates for employment in the public service, and that the University Graduates and Matriculated Students shall be registered in the lists of candidates eligible for employment, but in separate classes, the candidates who merely pass the service-test being ranked in the third or lowest class. The University examinations will thus be more closely and more obviously

connected with the examinations for admission to the public service. The University Graduates and Matriculated Students will be brought under the special notice of Heads of Departments desiring to employ well-educated young men, and by this means a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them. Separate provision is to be made for testing what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for particular Departments or Offices, for which peculiar qualifications are required. These tests are to be settled by the Controlling Boards or Heads of Departments in communication with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Service examination, and in order to the harmonious working of the two systems, viz., the University examination system and the Uncovenanted Service examination system, the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Arbuthnot, has been appointed Commissioner for the direction of the latter.

Before these changes were made, the Government, with the view of checking the resort of candidates to the Uncovenanted Service examination, who were quite unfit to pass, and diminishing the labor of the Examiners, had announced that an entrance fee of Rupees 3-8-0 would be demanded from all candidates, and limited the application of the rules to appointments of which the salaries exceed Rupees 25 per mensem. A copy of the new rules and the correspondence relating to them will be found in the Appendix.

649. Presidency College.—The Presidency College continues to maintain its position as the most advanced educational institution in this Presidency. All the Graduates in Arts and in Law, and twenty-three out of the forty-eight candidates who passed the University Matriculation this year, were Presidency College Students. The course of instruction both in the senior and in the junior departments is rather more extensive than that required for the B. A. degree and Matriculation examinations. In the senior department, the senior students last year passed a highly creditable examination in Spherical Trigonometry, which is not included in the B. A. course. They also studied Astronomy in a more mathematical form than is required for the B. A. degree, and they studied two instead of one of the optional subjects prescribed for that degree, viz., Logic and Natural Philosophy. In the junior department the mathematical studies of the junior pupils are higher than those demanded for the Matriculation examination.

The number of students in the general branch of the College at the close of the year was 254, of whom thirty-nine belonged to the senior department. In the legal branch there were thirty-nine students. The entire cost of the Institution to Government during the year under review was Rupees 54,836-9-4.

The Principal bears favorable testimony to the manner in which Mr. Bowers, the Professor of English Literature, who officiated as Principal during his employment as Acting Director, conducted the Institution. The work of Gopála Rau, a Graduate of the University, who officiated as Professor of Mathematics during the same period, is also favorably mentioned. The zeal and efficiency of the Principal, Mr. Powell, have been frequently noticed by this Government.

The Government Normal school at Madras has lately received two important accessions in the appointment of a Second Assistant Training Master, and of a Master for one of the two Elementary schools attached to the Institution, the instruction of which has hitherto been conducted entirely by the Normal students, with such supervision as the Principal could afford them. In future, the Normal students, when teaching in

the Practising school, will have the advantage of being constantly superintended by a trained Master. The appointment of a Second Training Master has enabled the Director to form a class of European Military students, who are being qualified for employment as Schoolmasters in the schools attached to the European Regiments, where the services of trained Masters are much needed. The school as now constituted consists of the following Departments :—

	No. of Students or Pupils.	
I.—English Normal Class...	26	77 Students under training.
II.—Preparatory Normal Class.	25	
III.—Military Students' Class	13	
IV.—Vernacular Normal Class...	13	
V.—Model School...	...	341 Pupils.
VI.—Practising School	...	
VII.—Vernacular Practising School..... ...	...	25 do.

The results of the year, as shown by the examination of candidates for certificates, were not so satisfactory as those of former years. The number of students belonging to the English Normal class who obtained certificates was only seven; two of the 4th class, four of the 6th, and one of the 7th. The Principal considers that the senior students last year were inferior to their predecessors, as well as those who have succeeded them at the head of the school. In the Vernacular Normal class, five students passed, one in the 8th class and four in the 9th.

650. Provincial Normal Schools.—In the Provincial Normal schools at Vellore, Mayaveram and Cheyur, there was a considerable falling off in the number of students who passed for certificates, only ten candidates having qualified against thirty-three in the previous year. This, however, is in a great measure attributable to several students having deferred their examination with the view of qualifying for certificates of a higher grade. The Vellore school is the best of the three. That at Cheyur will shortly be transferred to Trichinopoly.

651. Establishment of Normal School at Vizagapatam.—Since the close of the year, a Normal school has been opened at Vizagapatam for the benefit of the schools in the Telugu country. Mr. Bickle, lately Assistant Training Master in the Normal school at Madras, has been appointed Head Master, with a trained student from the Madras school, who holds a certificate of the 4th grade, as his Assistant.

652. Establishment of Normal School at Cannanore.—Arrangements have also been made for the establishment of a similar school at Cannanore on the Western Coast to supply the wants of the Malabar and Canara Districts. This school is to be placed as a temporary measure under Mr. Garthwaite, the able and active Deputy Inspector of those Districts; no other trained Master acquainted with the languages of the Western Coast being at present available. Mr. Garthwaite will be aided by two Assistants, one of them a trained Teacher who left the Madras Normal school at the end of 1859.

653. Madrasa-i-azam.—The progress of the Madrasa-i-azam has been extremely satisfactory and is very creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Joyes. The attendance has steadily risen to 280, and in point of regularity it already contrasts very favorably with many other Government and private schools. The pupils are all Mahomedans, and the success of the school as an English school proves that in the town of Madras the distaste to English education, which was formerly a marked characteristic of the Mahomedan

community, is rapidly dying out. Every pupil is required to learn Hindustani, English, and one Hindu language. Attendance at the Arabic and Persian classes is optional, and at the close of the year the number of pupils in the Arabic class was only four, and in the Persian class twenty-five. Four of the senior pupils have been admitted into the Normal school to be trained as Teachers.

654. PROVINCIAL AND ZILLA SCHOOLS.—The Provincial and Zilla Schools are generally doing well. Tested by the results of the University examinations, and taking into account the number of pupils in attendance, those at Calicut, Bellary, Chittoor and Madura, stand at the head of the list, but the schools at Combaconum, Rajahmundry, Salem and Cuddapah, are favorably noticed in the Inspectors' reports.

Names of Schools.	No. of pupils remaining on the roll on the 30th April 1861.
Bellary	227
Combaconum..	214
Calicut	262
Berhampore	104
Rajahmundry	144
Cuddapah	70
Chittoor	199
Cuddalore	265
Salem..	182
Madura	200
Total...	1,867

655. CUDDAPAH SCHOOL.—At Cuddapah, the smallness of the attendance is attributed by the Inspector to the unhealthiness of the station, which appears to have increased of late years. Four boys in the highest class died of fever during the last six months of the official year.

656. CUDDALORE SCHOOL.—The report on the Cuddalore school is somewhat more favorable than the previous one.

657. BERHAMPORE SCHOOL.—The progress of that at Berhampore has not been satisfactory.

658. ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—Of the Anglo Vernacular schools which form an intermediate grade between the Zilla schools and the Taluk schools, those at Kurnool and Anantipur, both under Head Masters trained in the Madras Normal school, are making very satisfactory progress.

The Adoni school has suffered from the want of an efficient Head Master, and in that at Malapuram the attendance has fallen off, partly owing to the removal of the head quarters of the Malabar Police Corps, and partly in consequence of a school having been established in connection with the European Detachment quartered there, which has drawn away the East Indian and Camp followers who used to resort to the Anglo Vernacular School, and who prefer a school in which English is the only language taught. This school was established with a special reference to the Moplah community on the basis of one which had been previously set on foot by the European Officers of the Malabar Police Corps. It was hoped that it would prove the means of creating a desire for English education among the Moplahs, but in this respect it has failed. The Master will shortly join the Normal school at Cannanore as Assistant to Mr. Garthwaite, and the school, if continued, will be maintained on the footing of a Taluk school.

Name of School.	No of Pupils on the roll on the 30th April 1861.
Chicacole	90
Narsapur	55
Kurnool	113
Adoni	18
Anantipur	75
Malapuram	16
Total...	367

659. PROJECTED ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—An Anglo Vernacular school is now being formed at Chowghaut in the same District where there is every prospect of such a school succeeding, and it is proposed to establish schools of this grade at Dowleshwaram in the

Godavery, at Guntoor in the Kristna District, and at Pennaconda in the Bellary District, as soon as trained Masters are available. The Taluk schools at Wallajahpetta and Srirangam are also to be raised to the grade of Anglo Vernacular schools.

660. Taluk Schools.—Of seventy-one Taluk schools in operation on the 30th April 1860, nine schools were abolished in the course of the year, in consequence of the smallness of the attendance, and one (the Central school at Narsapur) has been transferred to the list of Anglo Vernacular schools. Six new schools were established and two others will be opened very shortly. The number of pupils under instruction in the sixty-seven Taluk schools which were at work at the close of the year was 2,944.

The reports on the schools in the Districts of Ganjam, Godavery, Madras, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara, are generally favorable. In Malabar and Canara, although the attendance is small, there has been a considerable improvement in the teaching, which is mainly attributable to the unremitting exertions of the Deputy Inspector Mr. Garthwaite.

Two questions of some importance bearing upon the regulations in force for the management of the schools maintained by Government in the Provinces, which were mooted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, formed the subject of correspondence during the year under review. The first had reference to the rules relating to schooling fees, under which a higher rate of fee is charged in the higher classes of each school than in the lower. Sir Charles Trevelyan considered this rule, which he described as enforcing "an additional fee when "a boy begins to learn English," to be objectionable, on the ground that "it opposes an "unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at school long enough to profit by their "education." Mr. Powell, who was then in charge of the Department, concurred in this opinion, and it was ordered that the graduated scale of fees should be superseded by a uniform scale; but when it came to be determined what uniform rate should be adopted in the several grades of schools, the Inspectors and Masters who were consulted were almost unanimous in recommending that the order should be re-considered, and that the system of a graduated scale of fees should be retained. The main argument urged by them in favour of its retention was that the funds of the schools would suffer if a uniform rate were established, and would prove insufficient to bear the contingent charges of the schools, which at present are defrayed from this source. It was also urged that the system of a graduated scale of fees was more equitable and better adapted to teach the people the value of education. The Director of Public Instruction concurred for the most part in the objections raised against the proposed change, and on his recommendation it was determined that the plan of a uniform rate of schooling fee, instead of being generally carried out, should be tried as an experiment in one or two localities. With reference to Sir Charles Trevelyan's remark that "a higher fee was charged for learning English than the Native languages," Mr. Arbuthnot showed that the scale of fee was determined, not with reference to the language taught, but with reference to the character generally of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

The other question had reference to the relations of the English and Vernacular languages in our system of instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan was of opinion that of late years an undue preference had been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English instruction, and that the rule under which in the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools and throughout the Taluk schools, "Geography and such like science is "taught from Vernacular books and the explanations are ordered to be given in the

"vernacular language," ought to be annulled. Mr. Powell, the Acting Director, expressed similar views, and he pronounced an unfavourable opinion on the Taluk schools. He recommended that the number of these schools should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of Anglo Vernacular Zillah schools. Mr. Arbuthnot, to whom the entire question was referred on his return from England, deprecated any radical changes in the existing system. He repeated the arguments previously urged by him in support of his opinion that the Vernacular languages should be largely made use of in schools of all grades, and that in the Taluk schools and in the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools, the whole of the substantive instruction given should be imparted through their medium. He also deprecated the abolition of the Taluk schools, observing that these schools formed an intermediate grade which could not be omitted or overlooked in any comprehensive scheme of national education. "They are," he remarked, "of the class which is "referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational despatch of 1854 as schools "whose object should be, not to train highly a few youths, but to provide more "opportunities than now exist for the acquisition of such an improved education as "will make those who possess it more useful members of society in every condition of life! "They are essentially *Middle schools*, corresponding to the middle class schools of "England, which, in all countries, are resorted to by those classes who are able to go "through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually imparted in primary "schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which its acqui-"sition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands." He did not "overlook the fact that the English language which in most Indian schools takes the place "which is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of "Europe, being a spoken language, and as the language of the Government being largely "used in the transaction of business, has practical claims in this country, which cannot be "asserted in Europe in favor of the ancient language of Greece and Rome;" and on this ground he would teach it as a language in all schools "for which it is possible to obtain "Masters at all competent to teach it;" but he would not "place it as a barrier against "the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those, who, either from "inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language or from want of time, are unable to "obtain that mastery over it, which is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge "through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except "the vernacular language." It appeared to him that "the existence of such schools as "those now under consideration is essential as a connecting link between the highly "educated classes and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning, and "that instead of, on the one hand abolishing them, or on the other raising the standard "of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve "them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable "books." "Both these objects," he stated, "were being gradually attained and several "of the schools were in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases doubtless the locality "was ill-selected and in others the Masters were ill-qualified, and owing to these causes a "few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished, but "these are matters of administrative detail which though requiring much care and consi-"deration" did not in his judgment "call for any radical changes in the system now in "operation." The Government concurred in the Director's views. They were of opinion

that the system prescribed for the Government schools was sound and should be maintained, and that the Taluk schools should be preserved on their present basis. The correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

661. Elementary Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam.—The progress of the elementary schools maintained by Government in the hill tracts of Ganjam has been very satisfactory. The number of pupils in attendance when they were inspected in February last was 521, of whom 170 were in the 3rd or highest class. The instruction is given entirely in the Uriya language. It embraces reading, writing, the grammatical study of that language, arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions, the outlines of geography, and the history of Orissa; and in the upper division of the 3rd class, the elements of astronomy are added. The best schools are those at Brahmanapad, Shankerkhol and Purnagar. They contain about 50 boys each, and viewed as vernacular schools are quite equal, if not superior, to the Uriya Taluk schools in the lowlands of Ganjam. The others are less advanced. The Khonds and Vanoes who form the majority of pupils in some of the schools have great difficulty in apprehending abstract ideas. They cannot readily apply the rules or definitions of grammar, seem hardly capable of understanding the didactic portions of the Hitopodesh, or the explanations of natural phenomena given in Dr. Sutton's Catechism of Astronomy, and they make little or no real progress in history. Reading fluently, writing neatly, and with tolerable correctness from dictation, and a certain degree of proficiency in geography are as much as has been accomplished in schools of this class. A Normal class has been formed at Russelcondah, in which fourteen of the most advanced pupils of the hill schools are being trained as teachers.

662. Godavery Village Schools.—The schools in the Delta Taluks of the Godavery District, which are supported by a rate, collected with the revenue assessment, have been continued during the year under review. The number of these schools on the 30th April last was 101, with an attendance of 1,928 pupils. The Inspector reports favorably on their condition. A question was raised some time ago as to the true character of the rate by which the schools have been maintained, and which was established as a voluntary rate. The Acting Sub-Collector, Mr. Davidson, represented that the rate was not a voluntary one, and that there was great difficulty in collecting it, and the Director of Public Instruction, being of opinion that the voluntary character of the rate was disappearing, if indeed it ever had been really voluntary, which he deemed questionable, recommended with reference to the suggestion made in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 7th April 1859, as to the expediency of providing for elementary education throughout the country by means of an educational rate, that the rate in question should be converted into a compulsory tax, for the imposition of which the survey and assessment, then proceeding in the District, appeared to present facilities. The Government were opposed to this measure. They objected in principle to a tax for educational purposes as being calculated to excite suspicion and distrust in the minds of the Native community. The Inspector of Schools who has lately visited the District, reports that "in many of the villages the ryots stated that "their payments were made cheerfully and the accounts showed that there were no arrears "worth mentioning. In others, the villagers maintained, either that they had never volun-"tarily agreed to the subscriptions at all, or that they had agreed to them on the under-"standing that they would only last for one year. In these cases, the ryots appeared to have "been all along resisting the payments of the rate and often successfully." Captain Macdonald is of opinion that the schools do not cost the people more than their own indigenous schools did, and that they have done and are doing a vast amount of good.

He apprehends however, that in consequence of the assessment having been raised, the collection of the rate will be attended by more opposition than has been yet experienced, and in this view he is supported by the Board of Revenue, who in a recent report on the assessment of the District, remark with reference to this rate that the "assessment is not of "that light character that will admit of cesses being superadded for every special object." The entire question is still under consideration.

663. GRANTS-IN-AID.—The sum available under the orders of the Government of India and of the Home Government for expenditure in grants-in-aid of private schools during the year under review was, in round numbers, Rupees 37,000. The whole of this sum was appropriated, but a part of it was not drawn until after the close of the year. Owing to delay in some of the Collectors' Offices the returns of the actual expenditure are not yet complete. The number of private schools under inspection is 326, containing 12,806 pupils.

Among those of the higher grade, the Church Mission school at Masulipatam, under the Reverend R. T. Noble, the Wesleyan Mission school in Madras, the Tanjore Mission school, the Central school supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission at Madras, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school at Masulipatam, the Sawyerpuram Seminary, the Native English school maintained by the Church Missonary Society at Pallamcottah, the Wesleyan Mission school at Negapatam, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore, and the German Mission school at Tellicherry, are all favorably mentioned in the Inspector's reports. In most of them, however, the standard is lower than in the Government schools of the same grade, and judging from the results of the University and Uncovenanted Service examinations, the instruction is less efficient. The Doveton College and the Wesleyan Mission school were the only aided schools that sent up successful candidates to the last University Matriculation examination, and Mr. Noble's school at Masulipatam was the only aided school whose pupils passed according to the higher standard of the Uncovenanted Service examination. The chief defects are, want of exactness, arising in a great measure from the examinations in writing not being sufficiently frequent, insufficient attention to parsing both in English and the Vernacular languages, neglect of translation, and in arithmetic insufficient practice in applying the rules to practical cases. The neglect of map drawing is also very common, and in many of the schools too much is attempted to be taught through the medium of English to boys whose knowledge of the language is very slight. As an illustration of the evil of teaching arithmetic, by means of the English language exclusively, to boys who have but a very limited knowledge of that language, Colonel Pears mentions that on his directing one of the classes in the Church Mission School at Palamcottah in English, to find the greatest common measure of two numbers, they did so readily, but on his asking them to explain in Tamil what was the meaning of the English word "measure," not one of them could answer. It must not be supposed that the deficiencies above adverted to are not to be found in the Government schools. In these, as in the private schools, they are more or less common, and in one subject especially, viz., reciprocal translation, the reports show that in several instances, the Director's instructions have not been attended to as they should have been. The Managers of the private schools are generally very ready to adopt the suggestions made to them by the Officers of the Department, and to employ good teachers wherever they are able to procure them, and in several of these schools the improvement which has been shown by the inspections of the past year has been very considerable.

664. Tinnevelly Mission Schools.—The Mission schools in the Tinnevelly District, which form the great bulk of those entered under the head of Village schools, do not call for any special notice. At the examination held in July last, thirty-four of their teachers qualified for certificates.

665. Schools for the Badagas on the Neilgherry Hills.—In the Badaga schools, under the charge of the German Mission on the Neilgherry Hills, the number of pupils under instruction has diminished nearly by one-half,* which the Inspector attributes to the absence, owing to ill health during a great part of the year, of the Missionary who was specially entrusted with the superintendence of these schools. But in all other respects, the schools have improved. All but two are now provided with Badaga teachers, and though the numbers have diminished, the attendance is more regular. The Inspector states that the boys do their work with far more interest and intelligence than they ever showed before; and as a proof of the increasing estimation in which the schools are held, he mentions that at two places the head man of the village is endeavouring to prepare his own son for the appointment of Schoolmaster

* Number on the Rolls.

On 30th April 1860.	On 30th April 1861.
210	122

666. Anglo-Vernacular Schools established by the Natives of Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly.—Two important schools established by leading Native residents in the towns o Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly were placed under inspection during the year. That at Vizagapatam was organized in the previous year. They are both designed to educate up to the University Matriculation standard, and are to be maintained on the grant-in-aid principle.

667. Primary instruction for the rural population.—In the matter of primary education for the rural population but little progress has been made in this Presidency. The rate schools of the Godavery District and the Mission schools of Tinnevelly are the only agencies on any large scale which have as yet been organized for this purpose. When the proposal to establish State schools throughout the country for the instruction of the rural population by means of a compulsory educational rate was mooted in 1859, this Government objected to it on the ground that such a measure was unsuited to the present state of India; that being founded on a principle of compulsion, it would excite suspicion and dislike, and would obstruct instead of promoting the object in view. On this ground they were opposed to the suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction, that the experiment of a compulsory rate should be tried in two Districts, considering that although the immediate scene of operations would be limited, the public mind would be disturbed by it, and it would justly be regarded as the precursor of a general measure. Their opinion is that, however slow it may be in its operation, the voluntary or grant-in-aid system is the true system for India, and that free scope should be given to it. They see every reason to anticipate that if this principle shall be fully carried out and adequate funds shall be made available for the purpose from the general revenues, education, to use the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, "will "proceed with the smallest practical liability to check or re-action. We shall feel sure of "the ground we have gained. We shall work according to the natural process which all "experience dictates, and shall carry the upper and middle classes with us in our attempts "to penetrate the lower strata of society."

668. Plan for the improvement of the indigenous Village Schools.—In the last Administration Report mention was made of an experiment which was being tried in the

Coimbatore District, for the improvement of the indigenous Schools by the employment of organizing Masters, whose business it is to conciliate the Village School Masters, to supply them with useful books and instruct them how to use them and how to classify their pupils. The Inspector has been authorized to give further extension to this measure, to make small periodical grants to such of the Village Masters as place their schools under inspection and manifest a desire to follow as far as they can the advice tendered to them, and use the books in use in the Government Schools. The grants are to depend on the number of pupils able to read intelligently, to write fairly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic. If this plan should prove successful in Coimbatore it will be extended to other Districts.

669. Education of Minor Proprietors.—The arrangements sanctioned early last year for the instruction of the Minor Proprietors of Estates under the control of the Court of Wards, have been carried out as far as circumstances would admit. Most of the Minors are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Provinces; but it appears from the reports of the Inspectors that in many cases their attendance is very irregular, and that as a rule they are very deficient in application. As they are necessarily day-scholars, the Master of the school can exert little or no influence out of school hours over the conduct of the boys, who are without those incentives to industry and regularity of attendance which usually operate with Native pupils in a lower rank of life. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that in the case of those Minors whose estates will afford it, the arrangement determined on by Lord Harris' Government for placing them under the care of a tutor at the Presidency, should be no longer deferred.

670. Education of Female Minors.—The question of educating female Minors is encompassed by many difficulties. Mr. Arbuthnot has recently recommended that the plan of employing Governesses, either European, East Indian or Native, to give them instruction in their own homes should be adopted, wherever it may be feasible.

671. Medical College.—The Medical College has been re-organized during the past year. It now consists of three Departments: a Senior Department for the instruction of Candidates for the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or for a Degree in Medicine; a second Department for candidates for the appointment of Assistant Apothecary, and a third or Junior Department in which candidates are prepared for the grade of Hospital Assistant. In all the Departments, candidates are admitted on the result of a competitive examination, and candidates for admission into the Senior Department are required to pass the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The Primary Medical School has been transferred to the College and forms the third Department.

The distinctions on the score of birth, which formerly obtained in the Subordinate Medical Department, have been done away with, and the several Departments of the College are now open to all comers who are able to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. The Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence as a separate Chair has been recently abolished, and the several branches of that subject are in future to be taught by the other Professors with the subjects to which they are naturally connected. The Professor of Chemistry will lecture on mineral and gaseous poisons; the Professor of Materia Medica on vegetable poisons; the Professor of Surgery on wounds, violent deaths, &c.; the Professor of Medicine on insanity, sudden deaths and hygiene; and the Professor of Midwifery on infanticide, pregnancy, and all the allied subjects. The annual report of the Principal, and the report of the Committee by whom the annual examination was conducted, are both favorable. Eighteen students passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary and twenty-five for that of

Hospital Assistant. None of the students in the Senior Department had completed their course.

672. Civil Engineering College.—The Civil Engineering College has been efficiently conducted. It is still confined to the training of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Overseer and 1st class Sub-Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and at the annual examination held at the close of the session, fifteen Students were found qualified for these appointments. A Senior Department for the purpose of training candidates for the appointment of Assistant Engineer and for the Degree in Civil Engineering will be formed shortly.

673. School of Industrial Arts.—The Committee which was appointed last year to look into the working of the School of Industrial Arts and report on the expediency of maintaining it, has not yet furnished its report.

674. School of Ordnance Artificers.—With the view of improving the teaching in the School of Ordnance Artificers, two of the Teachers have been sent to the Government Normal School, and are now going through a course of training.

675. Army Schools.—A Superintendent of Army Schools having been appointed, the European Army Schools are no longer inspected by the Inspectors attached to the Department of Public Instruction. Such of the Native Regimental Schools as are located in the Districts subject to this Presidency are still inspected by these Officers, and in some of them good school books have been substituted for the trash previously in use. A plan for the complete re-organization of this School is now under consideration.

676. Lawrence Asylum.—The projected amalgamation of the Madras Military Orphan Asylums and the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums is still in abeyance, pending the receipt of orders from the Secretary of State. The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum have recently addressed the Government with reference to the present state of the Institution. They observe that their position in regard to it for the last eighteen months has been very unsatisfactory and anomalous, that since the correspondence which took place between the Committee and the Government in January 1860, they have considered themselves merely as conducting the Institution on behalf of Government. "The know-"ledge that the Government have agreed to maintain it, has led to a great decrease in "the subscriptions of the public, and in the expectation from month to month of being "relieved of their charge, the Committee have not felt themselves at liberty to take such "steps as they otherwise would have done for improving the funds and extending the "usefulness of the Institutions."

677. Orphan Asylums at Madras and Bangalore.—The Orphan Asylums at Madras and Bangalore, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are in a very satisfactory condition. In all of these, the Orphans are well cared for and the instruction is generally efficient.

678. Expenditure.—The returns of the year's expediture are not complete; but the following may be taken as a tolerably correct estimate of the expense incurred by Government in connection with the Department:—

	Rupees.
Salary and Office charges of the Director of Public Instruction....	45,200
Salary, Office charges and travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors	86,000
University of Madras, ...	7,500
Government Colleges and Schools,...	3,20,900

		Rupees.
Grants-in-aid...		35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society.		2,000
Preparation of School Books...		26,000
Educational Buildings...		38,300
	Total Rupees...	5,60,900
Deduct.		
School fees	7,000	
Proceeds of sale of books	27,900	34,900
		5,26,000

Donations amounting to Rupees 32,000 were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of School houses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Vacancy of the See.

679. The loss which the Diocese sustained during the year in the death of the late Bishop, has already been noticed in the opening paragraph of the Report. The testimony of the Government, the Clergy and the Christian community at large has been concurrent as to the respect and love in which he was held. He had reached the 66th year of his age and the 12th of his Episcopate.

Statement regarding the Clergy, supported or subsidized by the Government.

680. Appended are two tabular statements—the one marked A, showing the stations for which Chaplains are sanctioned, with the names of the Chaplains severally appointed to them—the other marked B, showing the stations supplied with Clergymen, not Chaplains, receiving grants from Government.

List A shows that of the forty Chaplains, the recognized strength of the Establishment, but twenty-six are actually engaged on duty. Of the remainder, nine are on leave on sick certificate, (seven in England, two on the Neilgherry Hills.) One is in England on furlough, and one on private affairs. Three vacancies reckoning the retirement already gazetted, of the Reverend Mr. Kilvert, make up the number of forty. The proportion of absentees at the present moment, owing to a variety of causes, is larger than usual. But the full strength of Establishment can never at any one time be at work in India, so that some of the forty posts where a Chaplain is required must always be vacant. The most pressing claims now are those of Kamptee, united with Seetabuldee for a second, and Secunderabad for a third Chaplain.

Famine Relief Fund.

681. Shortly before the Bishop's death, a Circular was sent to the Clergy, requesting them to call the attention of their flocks to the subject of the famine which prevailed in the Districts of the North West Provinces, the Punjab and Travancore, and to urge upon them the duty of affording relief.

The appeal was liberally responded to; and the Commissary of the Diocese transmitted to the Secretary of the Relief Fund, nearly Rupees 9,000, the result of collections made by the Clergy.

Churches used by Presbyterian Chaplains.

682. In two Military Cantonments, viz. Bellary and Secunderabad, the Churches of the Church of England have been placed at the disposal (subject to the specified conditions) of Chaplains of the Established Church of Scotland. No representation of any inconvenience arising from the arrangement has been made.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

683. Attention has been lately drawn to the subject of the education of the poorer classes of Eurasians and Europeans in civil employ at the various stations of this Presidency. The Commissary is preparing a set of questions for the Clergy in order to glean all the information that can be obtained regarding the existing means and deficiencies of the Diocese in this respect, in view to furnishing the new Bishop on his arrival with the requisite data to enable His Lordship to frame a scheme for improving the education of the poorer classes of Protestant Christians. It is believed, however, that there are few Chaplaincies in the Madras Presidency in which a District or Parochial school more or less efficient is not supported in connection with the Church of England.

Voluntary Societies supplying Clergymen for English speaking congregations.

684. It is due to the Colonial Church and Additional Clergy Societies to testify to the benefits they have conferred and are conferring on this Diocese. The late Bishop recently expressed his conviction "that there is no part "of the Ecclesiastical Establishment that has worked in a more satis- "factory manner. There is scarcely a place where the Clergy of these Societies have been "located in which they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations and giving "cause for gratitude to the people committed to their charge." The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has lately manifested his appreciation of the labours of these voluntary Societies, by recruiting the ranks of the Chaplains from among their agents.

Missions.

685. During the eleven years of the late Bishop's episcopate, there has been marked, though perhaps not rapid, progress in the Missions, both of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Church Missionary Society. Above 10,000 have been added to the number of Native Christians and about 3,000 to the habitual communicants in connection with the Church of England. The total number of persons confirmed during the same period is 22,202, of which 17,379 were Natives and 4,823 Europeans and East Indians, giving an average of more than 2,000 each year. The proportion of Candidates confirmed to the Christian community will bear comparison with that of most Dioceses in England.

The late Bishop held 24 Ordinations, at which 53 persons were admitted to Deacons, and 71 to Priests', Orders, giving a total of 124, a considerable number being Natives. The fact that above 20,000 Rupees are annually subscribed by Native Christians towards benevolent and charitable purposes, is a gratifying result of Christian teaching.

Education in the Missions.

686. The two Missionary Societies are affording very large assistance to the cause of education. They have in the Diocese 730 schools, with an aggregate of 17,840 scholars. They gladly avail themselves of the grant-in-aid system, so far as practicable, and endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, while they thankfully acknowledge the aid which his Department renders to them.

A tabular Statement of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

A.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Outstations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains.	Remarks.
St. George's Cathedral....	1 Church. ...	Chingleput, Nellore, Pulicat...	1 Church..... 1 Chapel	Revd. C. D. Gibson, M.A. ... Revd. R. Murphy, L.L.D. ...	2	...	
Saint Mary's, Fort St. George... ...	1 Church.....	None...	.....	Revd. F. G. Lugard, acting for Revd. A. H. Alcock, absent on S. C. (Europe)	1	...	
Black-town.....	1 Church and 2 Chapels of Ease	None	.....	Revd. C. R. Drury.....	2	1	A new Church approaching completion.
Vepery.....	1 Church.....	None...	.....	Revd. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, acting for J. T. D. Kidd, absent on S. C. (Europe.)	2	1	
St. Thomé	1 Church.....	None	.....	Revd. T. Dealtry	1	...	
St. Thomas' Mount.	1 Church.....	None	.....	Revd. J. Richards.....	1	...	
Palaveram	1 Chapel...	None	.....	Supplied by the Revd. J. Richards	1	1	

Stations in the Provinces or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Outstations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	No. of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Arcot.....	1 Church.....	None	.....	Revd. A. Pearson, absent on private affairs (Europe.)...	1	1	
Bangalore	3 Churches and 1 Chapel of Ease	Hurryhur, Toomkoor, Shemogah, Cossoor, Royacottah, Remount Depôt.	None.	Revd. A. J. Rogers..... „ E. G. Morris..... „ J. V. Bull.....	3	...	The Revd. Mr. Morris is acting for the Revd. Mr. Gorton, now on his tour of duty for two years at Wellington.
Bellary.....	1 Church.....	Gooty, Kurnool, Ramanully, Cuddapah, Lingasagoor.	1 Church nearly finished. 1 Church.	Revd. B. O'M. Deane.....	1	...	
Berhampore.....	.....	Chatterpoor, Russelcondah, Aska, Ganjam, Gopaulpore, Munsoorcottah.	.....	Revd. W. B. Ottley absent on tour of duty at Ootacamund.....	1	1	
Calicut.....	1 Church.....	Maliapooram.....	.....	Revd. J. McKee.....	1	...	
Cannanore.....	1 Church.....	Tellicherry.....	.....	Revd. C. Rhenius.....	1	...	
Coonoor.....	1 Church.....	Coimbatore..... ..... Paulghaut..	1 Church... ...	Revd. M. N. Stone.....	1	...	

Cuddalore	1 Church	Pondicherry and Porto Novo.	1 Chapel.	Revd. J. Griffiths	1	...	
Jaulnah	1 Church	Aurungabad, Mominabad, Hongolee.	.....	Revd. E. Kilvert, retires on the 18th June 1861 ...	1	1	
Kamptee	1 Church	Ellichpore, Hussingabad.	.....	Revd. S. T. Pettigrew	1	...	
Masulipatam	1 Church	Ellore, Condapillay, Guntoor, Ongole.	.....	Revd. C. English	1	...	
Mercara	1 Church	Mangalore, Pootoor, Honawer, Sedasheghur, Sircy, Hoonsoor, Fraserpett.	1 Church	Revd. A. Fennell	1	...	
Mysore	1 Church	French Rocks	1 Chapel	.....	1	1	
Ootacamund	1 Church	None	.....	Revd. W. B. Ottley	1	...	
Palamcottah	1 Church	Tuticorin Courtallum	1 Church 1 Church	.....	1	1	
Poonamallee	1 Church	Tripassore	1 Chapel	Revd. R. C. Baily	1	...	
Quilon	1 Church	Cochin Trevandrum	1 Church 1 Church	Revd. G. B. Howard, absent on S. C., Neilgherry Hills	1	1	
Rajahmundry	1 Church	Samulcottah, Cocanada, Coringa, Dowlaishweram.	1 Church	Revd. W. Capel, absent on S. C., Neilgherry Hills	1	1	
Secunderabad	1 Church	Bolaram, Hyderabad.	1 Church	Revd. T. A. C. Pratt Revd. H. Pigot James Revd. J. D. Ostrehan, absent on S. C. (Europe.)	3	1	

Stations in the Provinces or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

A.

(Continued).

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Out-stations.	Out-stations, Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Seetabuldee or Nagpoor.	1 Church...	Racpore, Chandah, Chundromah, Rhuddromah.	.....	.....	1	1	
Tranquebar.....	1 Church ...	Negapatam.....	1 Church.....	Revd. R. P. Little.....	1	...	
		Combaconum	1 Church.....				
Trichinopoly.....	2 Churches....	Madura.....	1 Church.....	Revd. O. Dene.....	2	..	
Vellore.....	1 Church.....	Chittoor...	1 Church..... ...	....	1	1	
Vizagapatam.....	1 Church....	Waltair, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Calingapatam.	1 Church... 1 Church... 1 Church..	Revd. J. Wynch.....	1	...	
Wellington.....	.....	.....	None. ..	Revd. J. Gorton.....	1	...	

B.

Out-stations where uncovenanted Ministers of the Church of England are supplying spiritual wants, receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong, and allowances granted.	Remarks.
Shevaroy Hills and Salem.	Cuddalore.....	Revd. T. H. Wilkinson.	Additional Clergy Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Cochin.....	Quilon.....	Revd. J. Collins.....	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Nellore.....	The Cathedral, Madras.			Usually supplied by the Colonial Church Society but now vacant in consequence of the appointment of the Revd. G. English to an Assistant Chaplainey.
The Fort, Toomkoor, Hurryhur, Shemogah.	Bangalore.....	Revd. P. Webber.....	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Cuddapah, Gooty, Kurnool, Lingasagoor.	Bellary.....	Revd. P. Jelly.....	Belongs to no Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Tanjore.....	Trichinopoly.....	Revd. A. Cammerer.....	Gospel Society; Rupees 80 per mensem.	
French Rocks and Mysore.	Mysore.....	Revd. S. T. Godfrey..	Belongs to no Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Tuticorin.....	Palamcottah.....	Revd. J. Kearns.....	Gospel Society; Rupees 93 per mensem.	
Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras.	Cathedral District.....	Revd. J. Murphy. L.L.D.	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 200 per mensem.	The Revd. Dr. J. Murphy is about to be admitted an Assistant Chaplain on the Establishment
Pulicat.....	Cathedral.....	Revd. C. C. Shutie.....	Colonial Church Society.	

MEDICAL.

690. The sanitary condition of this Presidency has not been altogether favorable during the past year, especially in regard to the civi population of large and wide-spread tracts of country. The hot season of 1860 was peculiar, and the average temperature higher than has been noticed for many years past. The hot season was followed by a partial and generally deficient supply of rain, and during the months of June, July, August, and September epidemic cholera was severe and fatal in most parts of Southern India. During the months of April, May, and June, as before noticed, the atmospheric conditions were peculiar, giving rise, especially in European Soldiers at most of the large Military stations, to attacks of insolation and ardent remittent fever. The rain-fall throughout the period was very scanty, and the N. E. monsoon, generally, was a failure. In the months of January, February, March, and April the public health appears to have been more satisfactory, although cholera and small-pox in certain Districts continued to destroy large numbers of the population. The District of Nellore suffered much from cholera during the period in question.

Health of the Country.

691. There has been a slight decrease* in the total number of sick treated at these Institutions, as compared with the previous year. The Dispensaries continue, however, to be popular with the Native community. In the past year, definite rules have been laid down by Government with regard to the amount of aid to be furnished to them. In future, Government will provide European medicines, the services of a Medical Officer and Subordinate, and a fixed allowance of 50 Rupees per mensen towards the dieting of pauper patients. The inhabitants will now be required to assist their destitute fellow countrymen, in providing whatever funds may be required beyond the amount sanctioned by Government. The immediate effect of this arrangement will probably be a slight falling off in the numbers of sick treated; but when it is thoroughly understood by the native community, it is hoped that more real interest will be evinced by them in the working of these charities, and that habits of independence, in regard to medical relief, will be fostered and encouraged, while the saving to Government will be considerable.

Civil Dispensaries.

* 10,701.

692. Under the arrangement above referred to, a new Dispensary has been sanctioned at Tranquebar in the Tanjore District. At Cuddalore, a branch Dispensary has been in operation to meet the convenience of a large portion of the population residing at a distance from the old Dispensary. The rent of the building, servants' pay, &c., is defrayed by the persons interested, and no additional expense is caused to the State.

Table showing the admissions and Deaths of In and Out Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

Division.	In-Patients.				Out-Patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Presidency	4,805	350	333	7·2	1,21,892	229	1,606	0·1	1,26,357	579	1,939	0·4
Southern	3,973	311	203	7·8	84,253	147	1,252	0·1	88,223	458	1,455	0·5
Mysore	98	14	6	14·2	1,519	...	18	...	1,617	14	24	0·8
Malabar and Canara	933	51	76	5·6	18,830	9	315	0·04	19,763	60	333	0·3
Ceded Districts	551	41	25	7·4	19,654	20	242	0·1	20,205	61	289	0·3
Northern	3,541	87	8	3·6	19,641	30	55	0·1	21,182	117	69	0·5
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	427	47	30	11·0	2,324	2	53	0·06	2,761	49	83	1·2
Nagpore Force	271	37	28	13·6	2,294	2	33	0·03	2,565	39	61	1·5
Total	12,599	938	672	7·4	2,71,099	439	3,596	0·1	2,83,698	1,377	4,295	0·4
								Total of 1859-60	2,94,399			
								Decrease in 1860-61	10,701			

693. There has been again a slight decrease in the number of operations, amounting to 4,918. The failures have been at the rate of 85·3 per thousand. The delay in the re-organization of the Subordinate Medical Department has prevented any improvement in the qualifications of the staff of Vaccinators, who have not been under satisfactory control during the past year.

Vaccination Department.

The following table exhibits the work performed, contrasted with that of the previous year. Small-pox has been prevalent in many of the Districts, and at the Presidency a large number of persons have suffered from it.

Statement showing the number of Vaccinations performed in the year 1860-61, *contrasted with* 1859-60, *with the increase or decrease in each Division.*

Division.	1859-60.				1860-61.					
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency	55,760	51,497	4,263	76·4	52,948	48,829	4,114	77·7	..	2,817
Southern	92,567	84,702	7,865	84·9	94,047	86,102	7,945	84·4	1,480	..
Mysore	99,529	95,096	4,433	44·5	100,514	95,748	4,766	47·4	985	..
Malabar and Canara	31,050	25,107	5,952	191·6	30,249	25,052	5,197	171·8	..	810
Ceded Districts	23,204	20,717	2,487	107·1	21,057	19,009	2,048	97·2	..	2,147
Northern	38,318	33,070	5,248	136·9	36,241	31,916	4,325	119·3	..	2,077
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	2,907	2,585	322	110·7	2,996	2,706	290	96·7	89	..
Nagpore Force	277	106	171	617·3	656	421	235	358·2	379	..
Total..	3,43,621	3,12,880	30,741	89·4	338,703	309,783	28,920	85·3		4,918

694. There has been a slight improvement in the sanitary condition of prisoners in this Presidency. The death-rate has diminished from 7·7 to 6·4 per cent. of average strength. The jails of the Centre and Northern Divisions have been the most unhealthy, the former from cholera, and the latter from cholera and beriberi. The new jail at Salem has been partially occupied during the past year, and with manifest advantage as regards the health of the prisoners of this District. The great evils of many of the jails in this Presidency are overcrowding and deficient ventilation, and many them are so badly constructed that improvement in these particulars is impossible.

Jails.

Comparative Statement of sickness and mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails, for the official years 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

Year.	Division.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of		
						Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1859-60.	Presidency	352	19	335	13	160·2	3·6	3·6
	Centre	1,566	41	1,353	63	86·3	4·02	4·6
	Southern	2,411	135	3,830	195	158·8	8·08	5·09
	Mysore	57	3	68	2	119·2	3·5	2·9
	Malabar and Canara	997	72	2,057	167	206·3	16·7	8·1
	Ceded Districts	939	23	779	48	82·9	5·1	6·1
	Northern	847	40	922	69	108·8	8·1	7·4
	Total...	7,167	333	9,364	557	130·6	7·7	5·9
1860-61.	Presidency / Centre	1,932	78	2,084	151	105·2	7·6	7·2
	Southern	1,900	118	3,440	121	182·1	6·6	3·6
	Mysore	38	4	82	2	215·7	5·2	2·4
	Malabar and Canara	934	69	1,625	37	195·3	3·9	2·02
	Ceded Districts	851	26	787	41	92·4	4·8	5·2
	Northern	621	2	846	52	136·2	8·3	6·1
	Total...	6,326	297	9,094	410	192·6	6·4	4·5

Military.

695. The Madras Army has not been called upon for any unusual exertion in the field during the past year, and consequently the general sanitary condition, both of the European and Native branches, has been much more satisfactory than in the two preceding years, when large bodies of troops were exposed to the vicissitudes of field service during the hot and rainy seasons. It will be seen that the European and Native troops in the Presidency Proper have been very healthy. The death-rate in the European Army has been only 16 per thousand of mean strength, and of the Native Army, 13 per thousand.

696. With regard to the European Army, nothing perhaps could better illustrate the improved condition of the Soldier, as to the care bestowed in arrangements for his health and comfort, than the low death-rate which has obtained during the past year. The population generally have suffered severely from epidemic disease, and although the year was a remarkable one as regards the tendency to sun-stroke and cholera, yet the general result as regards sickness and mortality has never been more satisfactory. In the severe epidemic of cholera which visited Madras in 1860, the European troops in the Fort escaped almost entirely. The recent improvements as regards Barrack accommodation, ventilation, and space, no doubt contributed in a marked degree to the immunity enjoyed by the men.

697. Large reductions have been effected in the strength of Corps of Native Infantry, and 3 Cavalry Corps have been broken up during the year. The pensioning of a large number of men of long service, has probably had some influence upon the low death-rate amongst Native troops.

Abstract Return of sickness and deaths amongst the European and Native troops serving under the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the official year 1860-61.

Division.	Europeans.							Natives.						
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of			Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency.....	1,948	4,169	61	169	214·01	3·1	1·4	3,784	4,111	86	263	108 6	2·2	2.09
Southern.....	1,632	1,951	28	86	119 5	1·7	1.4	2,761	2,164	59	72	78·3	2·1	2·7
Mysore.....	1,531	2,230	30	128	151·5	1·9	1·2	4,610	3,202	59	121	69·4	1·2	1·8
Malabar and Canara.....	1,072	1,066	7	55	99·3	0·6	0·6	2,965	1,983	25	88	66·8	0·8	1·2
Ceded Districts.	1,090	1,291	10	49	129·1	1·0	0·8	2,671	1,375	16	53	51·4	0·5	1·1
Hyderabad Suby Force.....	3,507	6,540	63	244	186·4	1·7	0·9	4,402	4,186	51	155	95·07	1·1	1·2
Nagpore Force.	1,075	1,854	20	67	172·4	1 8	1·07	3,273	3,169	41	132	83·9	1·08	1·2
Northern.....	140	420	3	1	247·05	1 7	0·7	6,500	5,666	69	75	87·1	1·06	1·2
Pegu.....	2,500	3,280	15	152	131·2	0·6	0·4	7,488	9,701	124	457	120·1	1·6	1·2
Total..	14,435	22,890	237	951	158·5	1·6	1·03	39,154	35,556	530	1,366	90·8	1·3	1·4

EMIGRATION.

698. During the year 1860-61, the number of Emigrants embarked for the Colonies has been considerably less than in the last few previous years. The people have come forward less freely than before, and the Agent has been unable to supply the number demanded.

Number of Emigrants embarked.

In 1859-60 the number of souls embarked was 14,057, while during the year under review they did not exceed 6,479, of which 984 proceeded to Natal and 259 to St. Vincent.

699. The emigration from Madras has as usual been conducted with very little loss of life on the voyage. A table will be found in the Appendix, showing the number of deaths in each ship, from which it will be seen that out of 3,446 souls embarked for the Mauritius in eleven ships, only twenty-four deaths occurred, which is an average of 0·7 per cent. Four ships reached the Colony without a single casualty, and in the "Thracian" there was only one. Reports have not been received of the three last vessels, but doubtless their returns will be equally favorable.

Mortality during the passage.

700. A few months back Mr. Beyts, the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius, was sent to India by his Government to inquire into, and report upon, the mode adopted at each of the Presidencies in recruiting and despatching emigrants. He expressed himself highly gratified with the care and attention that was bestowed on them at Madras, from the time of their leaving their villages to their being embarked on board ship, and considered that this was one main cause that conduced to so favorable a result in the operations of this Presidency. Having examined the system in its various bearings, he recommended that it should be adopted at Calcutta.

Commissioner from the Mauritius Government, to inquire into emigration.

701. The Depôts have been generally healthy during the year. Sporadic cases of cholera have from time to time occurred, and eighteen deaths have taken place in the Mauritius Depôt; but the disease never showed itself in a very virulent form. In the West India Depôt, which was situated in Royapettah, it broke out in the early part of the present year with much malignity and carried off ten persons in two or three days. The cause of this was traced in a great measure to inattention to cleanliness, which is so essential to the preservation of health where large bodies of men are congregated together. The people were removed to an airy locality some miles away, where the disease entirely left them and the Depôt has since been abandoned.

Depôts.

702. No accidents have happened to any of the Madras ships, which have all arrived safely at their destination. No epidemic has broken out in any of them with the exception of the "Mermaid," on which the Emigrants were embarked on the 7th August last. A few cases of cholera occurred before she left the port, two of which were fatal. The people were therefore landed and not re-embarked till the 31st of the same month.

All emigrant ships have made the passage without accident.

703. Four Acts have been passed during the year, relating to emigration. The first was Act XII of 1860, extending the privilege to the Colony of St. Vincent, and one ship, the "Travancore" has been despatched under its operation with 259 souls.

Emigrant Acts.
St. Vincent.

704. The second Act is XXXIII of 1860, permitting emigration to the Colony of Natal. Mr. Collins, the Postmaster General of that Colony, was accredited to the Governments of Madras and Calcutta to arrange for its commencement; preliminaries were satisfactorily settled; and three ships left Madras with 984 souls, all of which have arrived without accident and with, it is believed, an aggregate loss of only four or five persons, and those chiefly of advanced age. The conditions of service are about the same as those obtaining in the Mauritius, with the exception that, if the emigrant remain in the Colony for 5 years over and above his industrial term of 5 years, he will be entitled to a free passage back to India.

Natal.

705. The third Act XLI of 1860, adds St. Kitts to the Colonies permitted to draw labor from India, but it has not yet been taken advantage of.

St. Kitts.

706. The last in the catalogue is Act XLVI of 1860, legalizing emigration to the French Colonies, which likewise has not yet been brought into operation at Madras, although ships have been despatched from Calcutta to Réunion.

French Colonies.

707. This last Act is based on a convention between the British and French Governments wherein the proportion of women to accompany the men is fixed at one-quarter the number of the latter for the first three years. This attracted the attention of the English Colonists, and representations were made to the Colonial Office on the subject, which have resulted in a similar relaxation in the proportions of the sexes embarked for the British Colonies, with the proviso, however, that the full number of 50 per cent. shall be despatched if procurable.

Proportion of women.

708. Another advantage which this convention gives to French Colonies is that the space between decks to be assigned to each adult emigrant is 60 cubical feet, whereas to British Colonies it is 72 such feet, the superficial area of lower deck not being less than 12 square feet for each. A vessel having a lower deck 7 feet high will, therefore, be allowed legally to carry 117 adults to each 1,000 superficial feet of lower deck, if proceeding to a French Colony, while in the case of a British Colony she would be restricted to 83½.

Space.

709. No ships have returned from the West Indies with emigrants during the past year, and only five from the Mauritius with 758 souls.

No return emigrants from West Indies
Five ships from Mauritius.

710. The only remaining subject worthy of note is the establishment from the 1st of January last of a fee-fund, wherefrom to defray the expenses of the Protectorship. The several Emigration Acts authorize the levy of one Rupee on each emigrant embarked, and the Supreme Government have ruled that this sum should be paid on every male adult embarked for each Colony up to 5,000 in each year, and that thereafter the fee should be reduced to one-half. The sum raised at Madras up to the 30th April, is Rupees 1,214.

Fee on embarkation of emigrants.

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

711. The balance on the 31st December 1859, as shown in the statement attached to the last annual Report, and carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows :—

Balance of 1859.

Cash with the Bank of Madras and in suspense...	Rs.	19,315	10	2
Invested in Government Securities.	„	1,54,800	0	0
Arrears of Rates and Taxes outstanding...	„	57,214	5	2
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others. ...	„	28,679	5	8
Office premises	„	24,000	0	0
Lamp posts, &c.	„	2,200	0	0
	„	2,83,209	5	0
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries....	„	153	7	4
	„	2,83,055	13	8

Income 1860.

The Income of the past year was as follows :—

Assessment 1860.....	Rupees	1,39,351	14	0			
Wheel Tax 1859.....	„	13,544	0	0			
Do. 1860.....	„	41,658	12	0			
Warrant fees.....	„	866	5	7			
License fees	„	1,257	0	0			
Slaughter-house fees.....	„	2,190	10	6			
Fines, &c...	„	1,060	12	3			
Interest...	„	2,349	5	3			
		2,02,278	11	7			
Less Remission and Refunds...		7,368	1	0			
						1,94,910	10	7
Total Income...					Rs.	4,77,966	8	3

712. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment aggregating Rupees 1,89,226-7-2, as shown in Statement B, the collections during the past year were as follow :—

Assessment.

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current or 1860.	Total.
5,614-11-7	33,195-1-4	1,03,383-0-2	1,42,192-13-1

being Rupees 9,690-8-8 less than the collections of 1859. This difference is owing to the much larger amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of 1859 than at that of 1860, viz., Rupees 66,988-14-0 against Rupees 49,874-9-2. The collection of the current assessment was larger in 1860 than in 1859, viz., Rupees 1,03,383-0-2 against Rupees 99,548-0-7.

713. These amounted to Rupees 4,968-12-11 against Rupees 2,342-1-8 in 1859, owing to the old irrecoverable arrears from 1842 to 1851 having been written off agreeably to the recommendation of Government given in paragraph 2 of their Orders, dated 20th October 1860, No. 1,529.

Remissions of Assessment.

Balance of Assessment.

714. The outstandings on the 31st December 1860, were as follow :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
3,674-6-8	2,421-8-8	35,968-13-10	42,064-13-2

being Rupees 7,809-12-0 below the balance on 31st December 1859; and, of these arrears, Rupees 17,786-11-8 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

Wheel Tax.

715. The collections of this tax during the past year were as follow :—

	Arrears of 1857-58.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
On spring Vehicles and animals...	95 4 0	13,012 0 0	27,902 3 0	41,009 7 0
On Carts.....	96 0 0	3,031 4 0	5,115 0 0	8,242 4 0
	191 4 0	16,043 4 0	33,017 3 0	49,251 11 0
Against 1859.....	175 15 8	15,914 6 0	35,305 4 0	51,395 9 8

The aggregate was less by Rupees 2,143-14-8 in 1860 than in the previous year, owing to the delay that occurred in getting in the Schedules for the 3rd Quarter, which was only effected by issuing a notice that the provisions of Section 15, Act XXV of 1856, would be carried into effect *without respect of persons*, unless the Schedules were returned within a given date.

Remissions of Wheel Tax.

716. These were as follow :—

On spring Vehicles and animals...	Rs. 1,869 3 0	against	1,247 2 0 in 1859.
On Carts...	„ 522 0 0	„	51 12 0 „
	Rs. 2,391 3 0		1,298 14 0

showing an excess of Rupees 1,092-5-0 in last year, owing to the irrecoverable arrears of 1857 having been written off.

Balance of Wheel Tax.

717. The outstandings on 31st December 1860 were as follow :—

	Arrears of 1858.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
On spring Vehicles and animals.....	810 0 0	730 8 0	5,328 10 0	6,869 2 0
On Carts...	890 4 0	678 0 0	2,462 4 0	4,030 8 0
	1,700 4 0	1,408 8 0	7,790 14 0	10899 10 0

Of these balances Rupees 5,454-6-0 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

718. The other items of Income do not call for especial remark; and the Board now proceed to notice the *expenditure* under its several heads as compared with that of the previous year.

Expenditure.

	1860.				1859.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Assessment Department	8,654	6	0		7,958	3	9
Assessors do.	1,993	7	10		1,992	7	9
Books, Maps, &c	60	11	2		190	15	8
Burial and Burning grounds	160	7	1		664	9	10
Civil Engineer's Department	7,092	10	0		7,469	4	0
Compensations, Law and other charges	117	8	0		77	8	0
Conservancy Department	4,335	12	2		4,160	7	10
Flushing Drains	177	3	3		...	...	...
Income Tax and Stamp duty	135	7	2		...	...	...
Lighting	5,007	7	0		3,285	5	2
Mortuary Department	891	2	0		1,023	0	0
Municipal do.	26,659	7	8		22,047	4	8
Office furniture	59	3	4		...	...	...
Office premises	2,476	5	7		75	12	1
Plant ..... Rs. 4,208 1 0	...	...	...		3,356	1	0
Less sales of Lamp posts, &c. 437 1 2	3,770	15	10		...	...	...
Road Department	4,748	8	0		4,421	7	10
Road work	1,01,840	8	11		78,570	0	3
Do. (advances)	11,521	3	8		5,712	11	2
Petty advances	4,337	7	9		868	3	9
Scavenging Department ..... Rs. 59,015 1 7	...	...	...	Against.	...	...	...
Less rubbish 3,641 12 11	55,373	4	8		53,572	7	11
Slaughter-house charges	1,353	8	10		14	7	4
Stationery	1,015	15	11		976	14	10
Trevelyan Water-works	21,122	6	1		...	...	...
Advances on account of ditto	39,790	10	9		...	...	...
Watering	1,276	0	0		1,235	15	5
Wheel Tax Department	5,481	4	5		5,468	5	0
Works, Drain and other	49,970	7	4		18,033	9	1
Advances on account of ditto	7,959	12	6		19,298	6	9
	3,67,383	4	11		2,40,474	3	1
DEDUCT.							
Government contributions for Roads, &c	25,746	5	10		32,396	13	1
Proceeds of Houses and Land sold	6,050	4	2		12,397	3	3
	31,796	10	0		44,794	0	4
	3,35,586	10	11		1,95,680	2	9

The increase under the head of "Assessment Department" is owing to a charge of Rupees 840, for branding and repainting street boards debited to the minor heading of Petty Expenses.

The increase under the head of "Lighting" is owing to the larger number of lights kept up in last year, viz., 431 against 344 in 1859, and the higher rates paid for oil.

The increase under the head of "Municipal Department" is owing to the payment of Colonel Boulderson's salary, as President of the Board, in arrears from the 31st January 1857

to 31st December 1860, at the rate of Rupees 100 per mensem, in accordance with the Order of Government, Public Department, dated 8th December last, No. 1,772.

The increase under the head of "Office Premises" is owing to the larger amount of repairs and improvements made in last year, as compared with those of 1859.

Roads. 719. The particulars of the expenditure under the head of Roads are as follow :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
"New Roads."						
Between Popham's Broadway and Thada Mootheapen street, Black Town	2,989	0	0			
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street, Black Town	2,110	2	10			
Between Theerooputty street and Wall-tax (West) Road, Black Town	180	14	0			
Others of minor importance	410	6	0			
	5,700	6	10			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	1,256	10	0			
				4,443	12	10
"Improvement of Roads."						
Widening Hunter's Road, Vepery	2,164	13	6			
Connecting Aggraharam and Vencataramier streets, Black Town	1,801	3	5			
Widening Cutcherry Road, Mylapore	1,047	15	3			
Widening Vencatasa Moodelly street (Pycroft's Road,) Triplicane	984	8	4			
Widening Condey Chetty street, Black Town	880	0	0			
Widening Annah Pillay street, Black Town	745	0	0			
Widening Odacal street, Black Town	550	0	0			
Widening the turn into Waller's Road, Narrasingapoorum	425	0	0			
Others of minor importance	840	10	10			
	9,439	3	4			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased	4,376	9	2			
				5,062	10	2
"Repair of Roads"	86,700	14	9			
Advances	7,521	3	8			
				94,222	2	5
				1,03,728	9	5

New Roads. 720. The construction of new roads between Popham's Broadway and Thada Mootheapen street, and between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street, has been long desired, both on sanitary grounds and for the public convenience; they run east and west, thereby opening up a central portion of the Town to the sea breeze, and also securing to inhabitants a more direct communication with the adjacent neighbourhood.

Improvements to Roads. 721. The widening of Hunter's road, Vepery, has considerably improved a most important thoroughfare, the entire traffic between Choolay, Vepery, and Pursewaukum passing by this route.

The connection of Aggraharam and Venkataramier streets, Black Town, is of much convenience to the inhabitants of the Northern portion of the town. The widening of Cutcherry road, Mylapore, is completed.

The Board have not yet succeeded in arranging for the removal of the Mahomedan tomb, which forms so unsightly a projection into Pycroft's road, Triplicane.

On the 16th November last, the Board submitted to Government a proposal to continue the improvement of this important thoroughfare from Triplicane to White's road, Royapettah, the cost of the land and buildings required to be purchased, (estimated at Rupees 43,000) to be defrayed from the one per cent. Income tax, and the charge of metalling the road and constructing side drains to be borne by the Municipal Fund.

Government in reply (24th November 1860) deemed this improvement to be of the greatest importance both on sanitary and other considerations, and resolved to include the cost of the land in the Budget, 1861-62, the expenditure for the year being Rupees 20,000, to be charged as may be hereafter arranged either against the general Budget Fund, or against that part of the Income Tax devoted to Public Works, under Section 193, Act XXXII of 1860.

Various improvements have been made in Condey Chetty, Annah Pillay, and Odaeall streets, Black Town, at no very great outlay and yet of much benefit as regards traffic and ventilation.

Repair of Roads and Advances.

722. The outlay under these heads during the past year has been unusually large, aggregating Rupees 98,222-2-5, against Rupees 53,780-0-8 in 1859, Rupees 48,647-7-2 in 1858, and Rupees 39,106-8-0 in 1857.

In their last Report the Board mentioned that they had been obliged to allow their Contractors a considerable increase on their original rates, both for Road and Drain work, owing to the rise in prices of material and labor; and that, coupled with a constantly increasing amount of traffic, they feared the expenditure would be a very heavy one in the then current year 1860.

How far this fear has been realized, the above figures show, and the Board regret to say that on renewing their contracts at the commencement of the present year 1861, they had to consent to even somewhat higher terms, viz:—

Laterite	Roads	5	inches	thick,	Rupees	2	9	2	₱ square of 100 feet.
Do.	do.	4	do.	„		2	4	1½	do. do.
Do.	do.	3	do.	„		1	11	3½	do. do.
Granite	do.	4	do.	„		3	3	3	do. do.
Do.	do.	3	do.	„		2	4	8	do. do.

A memorandum from the Board's Civil Engineer giving full details of the Road and Drain work executed by his Department last year, is appended to this Report.

Masonry Works, Drain and other.

723. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follow:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Centre and secondary Drains.	From Wall-tax street to the Canal	5,027	10	7			
	In Black Town	2,316	3	1			
	„ Royapooram	1,986	6	3			
	„ Choolay	1,328	3	6			
	„ the Mount Road	403	1	2			
	„ Chintadrepettah	261	14	3			
	„ Royapettah	142	8	4			
	„ Other localities	383	4	0			
					11,849	3	2
	Carried forward...				11,849	3	2

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Brought forward.....		.....	...	...	11,849	3	2			
Side Channels.	In Triplicane...	4,510	4	10						
	„ Mylapore	661	13	10						
	„ Jendrapettah	580	11	4						
	„ Chintadrepettah	552	7	6						
	„ Narasingapoorum	293	7	4						
	„ Egmore...	167	2	8						
	„ Other localities...	230	9	2						
					6,996	8	8			
Slaughter yards.	„ Choolay.	5,227	6	5						
	„ Triplicane	623	12	0						
					5,851	2	5			
Latrines.	Completion of 29 sanctioned by Government.	1,684	3	1						
	On the North Beach.	696	12	4						
	In Pursewaukum.	455	7	6						
	Cossapettah and Egmore. ...	156	2	9						
					2,992	9	8			
Excavating Channel, and constructing foot bridge at Cochrane's Canal...		.....	...	...	2,530	4	0			
Support or retaining walls.	In Chintadrepettah.... ...	1,677	0	8						
	„ Mylapore...	401	1	2						
	„ Black Town...	268	8	0						
					2,346	9	10			
Wells, Cisterns, &c.	In Chintadrepettah, ...	323	12	8						
	„ Black Town...	299	3	0						
	„ Royapooram	250	3	0						
	„ Other localities	130	13	9						
					1,004	0	5			
Dust Boxes in Black Town...		.....	...	...	616	12	1			
Works for flushing Drains in Black Town and Chintadrepettah...		.....	...	...	497	5	3			
Miscellaneous works		.....	...	...	2,219	5	6			
Advances for Sundry works, viz:—										
Government works near the Band Stand...		2,959	12	6						
Latrines...		850	0	0						
Wells, Cisterns, &c.		600	0	0						
Dust boxes.		250	0	0						
Drains...		150	0	0						
					4,809	12	6			
					41,713	9	6			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of Houses &c., purchased.					27	1	0	41,686	8	6
Improvements of works					9,516	14	3			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of Houses &c., purchased...					390	0	0	9,126	14	3
Repair of works...					3,549	12	1			
Advances for repairs					1,350	0	0	4,899	12	1
								55,713	2	10

The aggregate amount is nearly double that expended under the same head in 1859.

Full particulars of the several works and improvements will be found in the Civil Engineer's memorandum, before referred to,

The first item of the above statement, viz., the secondary Drains from Wall-tax street to the Canal, amounting to Rupees 5,027-10-7, will eventually be recovered from the Peoples' Park Fund, as the Drains were constructed with the view of adding to the value of the land, between the Town wall and the Canal, which was sold by auction in September 1859. It is proposed to construct similar Drains across the remaining portion of the ground, lying between the Hospital and Elephant Gates, which is also to be sold for the benefit of the Peoples' Park Fund, the expense to be defrayed from the proceeds of the land.

On this last mentioned piece of ground stand seven Latrines for the use of the inhabitants of Black Town, and prior to consenting to their removal, the Board obtained from Government four of the bastions of the Town wall, which are now being gutted in view to their being converted into places of accommodation for the public.

Slaughter Yards.

A new Slaughter yard has been completed and opened for use at Choolay. The yard near the Monegar Choultry has been enlarged, and that at Perambore put in repair.

Band Stand.

724. The new Band Stand on the South Beach has been completed, and its cost is now under adjustment by Government. At the solicitation of the inhabitants of Black Town the Board submitted to Government a plan for constructing a Band Stand and Promenade on the Monument Esplanade of Black Town at a cost of Rupees 3,000, which met the approval of Government and was included in the last Budget. This improvement will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Black Town.

Trevelyan Water Works.

725. In paragraphs 27 to 35 of the last Report, the Board gave a brief description of the nature and object of these works, together with an estimate of their probable cost. They are now rapidly drawing to a completion, and would have been at work by this time, had the pumping engine, promised by Government, arrived from England. Finding that much uncertainty existed as to the date of its being despatched from that country, the Board availed themselves of the offer of a 12-horse engine actually on the voyage out, and since received, for the sum of Rupees 3,600; but as it was not fitted with the necessary pumping apparatus, they ordered the same to be supplied by the makers of the engine.

The iron water-pipes commissioned from Glasgow have arrived, and are of the best description; their cost, with cocks and other accessories, is, however, much higher than was originally estimated.

Scavenging Department.

726. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wages of Establishment.....	27,208	12	4
Hire of Bullocks.....	29,199	3	9
Extra work.....	1,812	2	5
Repair of Carts	794	15	1
	59,015	1	7
Less proceeds of rubbish sales.....	3,641	12	11
Total.....	55,373	4	8

An Extra Establishment, costing Rupees 294-8-0 per mensem, was organized when the cholera broke out in last year, and was maintained up to the beginning of February of the present year, when it was dispensed with; and some further reductions have, subsequently, been made in this Department.

The hire of bullocks is now a very heavy charge, as the Board have to pay the high rate of Rupees 15 per pair per mensem, including the services of a driver, or nearly 50 per cent. over the rate paid by their predecessors the Justices in Session, and they see little prospect of obtaining any reduction, so long as gram and fodder continue so extravagantly dear.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

727. Further progress has been made in the removal of these places of sepulture and incremation from amongst the dwellings of the living.

An urgent representation was made to the Board in the latter part of last year by the European and East Indian inhabitants of Royapooram, backed by the testimony of the Medical Officer of the District, of the intolerable nuisance they were subjected to by the existence of several Burial and Burning Grounds in close proximity to their dwellings; and the Board resolved, in communication with Government, to prohibit the further use of the same, and to allot a second portion of the Mint esplanade for the purpose; the expense of raising and enclosing the ground, estimated at about Rupees 4,000, being equally shared between the State and the Municipal Fund.

Government at the same time caused a pamphlet both in English and the Vernaculars to be published, showing the evils that result from the practice of burying and burning the dead in the vicinity of the abodes of the living, with the view of rendering this step more acceptable to the Native community.

The Board have also been in communication with Government on the subject of appropriating the site of the Veteran Battalion Lines at Washerpett as a Burial Ground for all those classes who now have cemeteries within the walls of Black Town, the removal of which has long engaged their attention, and they trust that action will be taken in the matter during the current year.

The Protestant Burial Ground at Mylapore has been closed, and a new site allotted for the purpose in the vicinity of the "Barber's Bridge;" to which it is also proposed to remove the numerous Roman Catholic cemeteries in the same neighborhood.

Mortuary Registration.

728. The past year was a very sickly one, and was marked by one of the severest visitations of cholera that has occurred at Madras for a considerable period.

All possible precautions were taken, in concert with the Medical authorities, to prevent the disease from spreading; notwithstanding which, the number of victims was extremely heavy, and among them was our late Governor Sir Henry Ward, at the very outset of his career.

The number of deaths reported was:—

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	
3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498	
against 3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266	in 1859—

of the above, 2,576 were cholera cases, against 1,861 in 1859; 2,047 in 1858 and 1,776 in 1857.

Financial Retrospect.

729. The expenditure last year was exceedingly heavy, viz., Rupees 2,71,977-8-3, against Rupees 1,69,800 in 1859; Rupees 2,22,379-3-2 in 1858, and Rupees 1,47,324-1-9 in 1857: and to this must be added the amount of advances, Rupees 63,609-2-9, which figures in the balance as recoverable from Contractors and others, but which is actually represented by work performed, and is only kept in suspense until the Bills for the same are adjusted.

The increase in expenditure as compared with that of the previous year has arisen from the greater extent of road work executed, and from the outlay on account of the Trevelyan Water Works; and to meet the same, the Board had to dispose of Rupees 93,800 of their funded property; thereby reducing that asset to Rupees 61,000, as shown in the balance of last year's accounts; but as the whole of the bonds are of the four per cent. loan, their real value in the market is only Rupees 48,800. Four per cent. paper being about 20 discount.

Financial Estimate for 1861.

730. Of the balance carried forward from last year as specified in the accounts, viz., Rupees 2,05,989, the only available items are:—

				RS.	A.	P.
1st.	Cash...			11,802	3	7
2nd.	Government Securities...	61,000	0 0			
	Less 20 discount...	12,200	0 0	48,800	0	0
3rd.	Arrears of Assessment...			42,064	13	2
4th.	Do. of Wheel tax			10,899	10	0
			Total.....	1,13,566	10	9

but as the two latter items are not likely to be collected in full, the available balance may be set down in round numbers at a lac of Rupees.

The current year's demand may be estimated as follows:—

	RS.
Assessment 1861	1,39,350
Wheel tax...	50,000
	1,89,350

of which about Rupees 1,40,000 will probably be collected within the year.

The other items of Income are as follows:—

Government contributions for roads	27,397
Sale of rubbish...	3,550
Slaughter-house fees...	3,600
Interest on Government Securities	2,440
	36,987
Add available balance...	1,00,000
Current collections...	1,40,000
The total income will thus be Rupees	2,76,987

Expenditure.

731. The fixed charges are as follow:—

	Monthly. RS.	Yearly. RS.
Salaries and Wages...	6,757 8 0	81,090 0 0
Bullock Contractor...	2,835 0 0	34,020 0 0
Total Rupees....	9,592 8 0	1,15,110 0 0

UNCERTAIN DEMANDS.

Oil for lamps...	400 0 0	4,800 0 0
Making and repairing Carts...	150 0 0	1,800 0 0
Reform of roads.....		79,572 1 7
Repair of roads.....		14,244 4 0
Masonry works...		19,144 6 4
Improvements...		2,200 0 0
Sinking wells.....		1,555 10 10
Trevelyan Water Works balance...		16,800 0 0
Do. do. do. working charges ...		8,496 0 0
Probable cost of stone-ware drain pipes		5,000 0 0
Total Rupees.....		2,68,722 6 9

732. The completion of the Trevelyan Water Works, the first distinct work of any magnitude undertaken by the Board since its constitution in January 1857, under Acts XIV and XXVI of 1856, seems to offer an appropriate occasion for reviewing the state and prospects of the Municipal Finances. The cost of these Water Works, limited in their influence, and palliative rather than curative in their sanitary effects on the drainage of Black Town, has been met, as already stated, by the realization of a considerable portion of the funded property transferred to the Board by the Justices in Sessions, and could not possibly, even if spread over several years, have been provided for from the ordinary income. This reserve fund, amounting to Rupees 1,54,800, was not materially encroached upon until the year 1860, during which it has been reduced, as already explained in detail, to a sum of Rupees 61,000 in 4 per cent. Bonds, the net value of which, at the market price of the day, cannot be estimated at more than Rupees 48,800; and this sum will be almost entirely expended during the current year.

It is obvious that the duties of the Municipal Board cannot be efficiently carried on for any length of time when its ordinary expenditure exceeds its ordinary income, and when the near prospect of its reserve fund being entirely exhausted prevents any new work of importance being commenced. For the improvement and reconstruction of the existing drains and sewers on a uniform and effective system, and for its extension to many thickly populated parts of the Town and Suburbs, which are at present very badly provided with drainage; for supplying fresh drinking-water, so much required at Madras, where the majority of the wells are brackish, and where a most distressing scarcity of water is felt in every unusually hot season,—the Board not only possess no *adequate* means, but have no means *whatever* at their command. Nor are the Board in a position to borrow

money by mortgage of rates, under the provisions of Section 35, Act XXV of 1856; for there is no surplus income that could be devoted to paying off a loan by annual instalments. The regular expenditure instead of diminishing is increasing, and must continue to increase, unless even the most necessary and urgent improvements are to be stopped; for every new piece of metalled road, every yard of drain built, every new sanitary appliance, involves some additional current expenses for working, repairs, and superintendence.

In short, but for the aid derived from the funded property received from the Justices in Sessions, the Municipal Commissioners would have been compelled during the last year to request Government to sanction a higher assessment, or to place some new scource of income at their disposal. But a crisis seems now to have arrived which will admit of no further delay. The Commissioners are about to address the Government on the subject. It is trusted that an enhanced assessment, should such be found necessary, will be more readily and cheerfully borne by the public, when the beneficial results of certain operations, which will be simultaneously proposed, are taken into consideration.

OBSERVATORY.

Frequent changes in direction of Madras Observatory.

733. The frequent changes in the direction of the Madras Observatory during the past few years have acted most prejudicially to its interest. In consequence thereof, the mounting of the fine new Transit Circle, received nearly four years since, is still unfinished; the projected equatorial room and dome have not yet been commenced; astronomical observations have been suspended, and the reductions of all kinds have fallen into arrears, while no fresh pursuit could be attempted, notwithstanding the urgent demands of the science for such assistance from every competent quarter.

The New Transit Circle.

734. The present state of this instrument is far from satisfactory, and the discordant opinions as to the best mode of completing it are very perplexing. The massive piers for supporting the Y's are all that can be desired for stability, and the instrument itself seems, as usual with Messrs. Simm's work, excellent in its execution. The piers are surmounted by heavy cap stones, which carry part of the microscopes for reading the circle, and have also to sustain the weight of the counterpoises. These stones were originally intended to have been put up entire, so that when once placed, the instrument was built in, and could never be properly cleaned, examined, or repaired, without their removal. The present Astronomer could not acquiesce in this arrangement and accordingly had the stones cut, so as to leave a clear slit of nine inches, through which the pivots of the instrument might be carefully lifted whenever occasion required. This long and tedious operation, slowly executed by native workmen, has caused most of the recent delay.

Six microscopes were originally provided for reading the divisions of the circle, but one, through being inadvertently placed over the illuminating lamp, was rendered useless. It is most extraordinary that this obvious defect was not guarded against in the first instance, but yet more so that, with the upper microscope, its opposite one was not also given up, and the remaining four placed ninety degrees apart. Major Tennant decided, however, upon retaining five, at intervals of seventy-two degrees; an arrangement which forbids the use of the circle for rapid zoning with two opposite microscopes only. Moreover, as the piers were prepared for six microscopes, four fresh holes had to be pierced to insert the five. By some mistake, either in marking out or in cutting, these holes were not made in the exact places required,

and must now be widened, so as to allow a little motion of the microscopes, to get the divisions into their respective fields of view. Before doing this, however, it was necessary to have the counterpoises in action, so as to relieve the weight of the telescope and circles and permit bodily adjustment of the Y's. The fulcra of these counterpoises were to have rested upon the very slices of stone which for reasons before given have been cut away, and stout metal supporting plates had to be cast, to screw on to the cap stones, yet easily removeable when desired. This want has been supplied by Major C. A. Orr at the Mint.

The number of microscopes to be used is still a matter of consideration. The present Astronomer's preference is decidedly in favor of either six or four—not five. By the very last mail from England, the Astronomer Royal, who is ever most willing to aid by his invaluable experience and advice, wrote :—" You will then have in use four microscopes, two on each side. "As you have no upper microscope you must abandon the use of the lower microscope, except " as a pointer, for which purpose you can change its power to a lower power." And he further adds :—" you will do well to set this change going vigorously." The preparations for the five microscope arrangement have, however, gone so far, that to change again to an equidistant combination of either four or six microscopes would involve much further delay and expense. The present plan is therefore unwillingly proceeded with, contrary to the above expressed views, on the double grounds of economizing time and cash. The most simple way of settling the matter would be, to use four microscopes, as now placed, including two diameters, inclined to each other at an angle of sixty degrees, and so it is probable Mr. Airy means. Unless the four quadrants of the circle are sensibly unequal, or its figure elliptical instead of truly circular, there is no reason why this should not suffice ; while the well known accuracy of Messrs. Simm's work, and the circumstance that the Madras Circle, having been divided by the same engine must be a facsimile of the great Greenwich Circle, justify the belief that such contingencies are only one remove from absolute impossibilities.

Impatient of delay, and dissatisfied in the extreme with the defects of the small transit instrument used for Mean Time determinations, for the Time-ball and Gun-fire signals, the Astronomer has already begun to use the new instrument as a Transit only, without the counterpoises. Preliminary determinations of personal equation between the various observers are in progress, so as to reduce all to one standard. True time is now obtained for the Government Time signals, and the stability of both piers and instrument is satisfactorily evident, even before the final precautions have been taken for fixing the Y's in permanent position.

Equatorial Instrument.

735. Information has been long since, and repeatedly, requested of Messrs. Cooke and Sons of York, with regard to the cost of remounting the present object glass, as also of an entirely new equatorial instrument. No reply has yet been received, although this report has been delayed mail after mail in the vain hope of having one in time. The Astronomer can therefore only state his belief, that the largest and best instrument suitable for the position ought not to cost more than three hundred pounds. Indeed, if not already disposed of, one, almost perfection, was obtainable at that price ; its munificent owner J. G. Barclay, Esq. of Leyton, Essex, parting with it only in consequence of having ordered a new one of much larger dimensions. Its aperture is seven and a half inches. This subject must therefore be waived until Messrs. Cooke's reply is to hand.

New Equatorial Room and Dome.

736. Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to the telescope and its mounting, it is most desirable that the new room and its revolving dome should be rapidly pushed forward, ready either for a new equatorial or for the old one remounted. The form of roof proposed was so need-

lessly heavy, complicated, and costly, that it has been discarded, and a plan is now being prepared at the District Engineer's Office, of a much cheaper and more convenient hemispherical dome. It is to be hoped that this may be proceeded with at once, but until its completion it will be well to retain the present imperfect room and roof, to prevent a total cessation of observations of this class. Temporary repairs are immediately required; the storm of Sunday, May 19th having stripped off the canvass, and made rents in several places which freely admit both dust and rain.

Comet Seeker, Ring Micrometer, and Low power Eye-piece, &c.

737. These urgent wants, although ordered, in compliance with permission accorded by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, last December, are still unsupplied. They were to have arrived, without fail, in March, and it is to be feared that illness or some other serious cause has prevented Mr. Cooke from despatching them, as also the desired communications respecting the equatorial requirements.

Discovery of a new Planet, and other Labors.

738. Notwithstanding the trying disadvantages under which the Establishment has been placed, it is gratifying to be able to report that the equatorial has been successfully employed. A new Planet, named Asia, was discovered by the Astronomer shortly after his arrival.* Observations have been secured of it, as also of certain Variable Stars, in continuation of a former series of many years extent. The return to maximum brilliancy of the most remarkable object of this class, viz, U. Geminorum, has been recorded at an undue and therefore unexpected and most important time. An ephemeris of the Variable Stars for 1861, and papers upon the new Planet, have been communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* and *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

Time-ball and Evening Gun-flash.

739. The Time-ball is regularly dropped at 1 P.M., and the flash of the evening gun noted; both signals being duly published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and in the *Madras Times* of the following day. After a long period of inactivity the Time-ball was again started on March 20th, since which time the failures, few in number, have been entirely telegraphic.

Proposed scheme of Simultaneous Time-signals throughout India.

740. The dropping of a Time-ball by day is so much less conspicuous than the flash of a gun by night, that except where the latter could not be had it is scarcely possible to imagine why the former has ever been preferred. At Edinburgh, where a ball has long been employed, the citizens have decided in favor of a gun, to be fired per telegraph from the Observatory, and have even subscribed the means of carrying out the improvement. At Madras, however, where guns are regularly fired at certain hours of the day, a Time-ball was most needless. It is worth serious consideration, whether it would not be far better to have the telegraph wire, which now passes very near, carried into the Fort, and the evening gun at least fired by electric signal. If a galvanic motor clock were established here, as at Greenwich, guns might be fired simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Galle, and at any other ports which are in telegraphic connection with Madras. The Time signals of England, furnished by the Royal Observatory, are most admirably arranged, and the Astronomer will be most happy to communicate with the Astronomer Royal as to the best and most effective way of executing so comprehensive and important a scheme.

Magnetical and Meteorological Department.

741. In this department considerable changes have been made. Hourly observations having been continued uninterruptedly (Sundays excepted) from 1841 March 1, to 1861 March 20, through a period of twenty years,

* Vide Appendix XII.

it was presumed that sufficient data were already acquired for all climatological inquiries of short period, and the laborious and expensive hourly system was at once dropped. Observations have since been made three times daily, and mean results deduced by the application of hourly corrections, in the usual manner. The arrears in this department, in consequence of the hourly system having been so long maintained, are very considerable, and it is estimated that their reduction and publication will occupy the present staff from two to three years.

No additional instruments are required, except a few of Negretti and Zambra's maximum thermometers. A supply of these is desirable, so as to have a reserve in case of accidents, which with self-registering instruments will frequently happen. Two standard thermometers are on their way here, and a new anemometer is ordered to be constructed by Mr. Adie, of London, under the superintendence of Balfour Stewart, Esq., Director of the Kew Observatory. The three last named instruments are to be paid for out of the grant made by the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood in December last.

Distribution of Publications.

742. The volumes of observations published at Madras are so rarely referred to in Europe that it is probable but few Continental Observatories are in possession of them. No list is discoverable of their disposal, and it appears that the usual practice has been to send them all off, except a few, to the Home authorities; in whose charge a large stock probably remains at the present time. A return, relative to the distribution of these previous volumes, and of the numbers left, (if any) would be desirable, in order that copies might be forwarded to all places to which they ought to have been, but never were sent. The result of this confined distribution is, that the Library has not been enriched by return presents of the transactions of other Institutions, as it otherwise would have been. In response to a broad hint appended to a recent paper in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, to the effect that "the European Observatories, usually so liberal in giving away their publications, appeared almost to have forgotten the existence of a Madras Observatory," Professor Von Littrow, of Vienna, has forwarded a box, containing a set of the Annals of the Imperial Observatory, consisting of thirty-one volumes. In future it is proposed to append to each volume a printed list of persons and institutions entitled to receive the same gratuitously, and to have them all separately packed and directed for their respective destinations, before being forwarded all together to England.

Personal Staff.

743. The present Establishment consists of five Assistants, one of whom at considerably higher pay than the rest is styled Manager, four writers, a peon, five lascars and a sweeper. It may be readily perceived that when once more started in systematic work, a smaller number of better assorted hands, at higher pay, would form a far more efficient staff. In this transition state, however, and especially until the tedious Meteorological and Magnetical arrears of reduction are completed and published, every man is useful. No immediate change is therefore desirable, but it is proposed that when any retirement occurs, advantage may be taken thereof to increase and adjust the remaining salaries according to merit. Any man able to pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination will do for a writer. An assistant, however, ought to possess a knowledge of elementary Algebra, Logarithms, and Plane Trigonometry; but a Manager should know more; especially, the general manipulations of practical Astronomy. It is recommended therefore, that in future, no promotion or appointment shall take place without a preliminary examination in these subjects; not competitive, but merely as a qualification test; and should this view be approved, suitable papers shall be prepared, a creditable examination in which may constitute eligibility to serve in the higher grades. This plan is now adopted in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

744. In the Administration Report for 1859-60, reference was made to certain repairs and alterations to the Museum buildings that were then in progress, and which had much interfered with the arrangements. These works have been all most satisfactorily completed during the year, and the re-arrangement of the objects in the Museum was commenced about the middle of December 1860.

A new roof to the N. W. Hall, conversion of a verandah into an Office-room and minor repairs.

As the present arrangement is not likely to be materially disturbed for some time it will be briefly described. For the convenience of reference, the rooms have had numbers assigned to them.

745. The entrance Hall (No. 1.) For the purpose of economizing space before the enlargement of the Museum, this room was furnished with four large cases fitted into recesses in the wall. These contain the collection of birds. In cases on the floor are contained a collection of articles from the vegetable kingdom used as food; fibres and textile fabrics, a collection of gums and resins, oils and oil-seeds, and a miscellaneous and extensive collection of articles chiefly of Indian manufacture. A large and valuable collection of specimens of Indian woods is fitted in racks, and numerous Indian arms, (fire-arms, swords, daggers and spears,) are arranged around the pillars supporting the roof.

No. 1.—Entrance Hall.

Raw materials and manufactured articles, birds in the wall cases.

The whole of the objects are labelled except the birds, the arrangement of which has not yet been commenced.

746. No. 2, is a small room dividing the entrance Hall from the large north-western Hall. It contains a collection of the marbles and lithographic stones of Southern India.

Room No. 2.—Marbles and lithographic stones of Southern India.

747. This fine lofty room is reached by a short flight of steps from No. 2. It contains all the specimens from the animal kingdom that are in the Museum, the birds excepted. The mammalia are arranged in wall cases above the windows, some of the larger reptiles are suspended from the roof. The smaller reptilia, the fish, crustacea, insects, shells, and the objects from the radiate sub-kingdom, such as echinoderms, corals, and sponges, are arranged in glass cases on the floor. The mammalia are all named, and some of the reptilia. Considerable progress has been made with the fish, with which the Officer in charge is now engaged; a few only of the crustacea have yet been named. The shells have all been named and catalogued, but the *genus only* of a considerable number has been ascertained, their species remaining to be determined. The corals and sponges have yet to be arranged. The classification of the objects from the animal kingdom has been much retarded for want of the necessary books; but these are being procured as fast as funds permit, and it is hoped much progress will be made during the present year.

No. 3.—The N. W. Hall. The animal kingdom, birds excepted.

748. Returning to No. 2, and turning to the right hand, a small room No. 4 is reached, which contains in glass cases, specimens of the coals and coal strata of India, labelled.

Room No. 4.—Coals and coal strata.

Room No. 5.—The right wing.

749. The room last named leads into the right wing, or No. 5. This large room has been appropriated to—

Palæontological and mineralogical collections.

1st. The palæontological collection, which is labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to the classification of Sir C. Lyell.

2nd. The minerological collection, labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to Phillips.

3rd. Several cases of fossils, rocks and minerals of Southern India, not yet arranged.

Rooms No. 6 and 7.—Unarranged rocks, &c. in No. 6. Various ores in No 7.

750. Nos. 6 & 7 are situated between the right wing and the entrance Hall. No. 6 contains a further quantity of unarranged rocks, minerals and ores of Southern India; and No. 7, the ores of antimony, copper, iron, lead, manganese, and samples of the metalloid graphite, all of Southern India. There are two aërolites in this room, one, the largest, from Madura, the other from Nellore.

Rooms No. 8 and 9.—Aqueous, hypogene and volcanic rocks, birds in wall. cases. Specimens of wood in racks.

751. Nos. 8 & 9. These are two similar rooms on the other side of the entrance Hall, dividing it from the left wing. No. 8 contains specimens of the aqueous rocks of Southern India, labelled, catalogued, and arranged lithologically. No. 9 contains specimens of hypogene and volcanic rocks, likewise catalogued and labelled. There are two wall-cases containing birds in this room, and both rooms have racks containing specimens of wood.

Room No. 10.—Birds' nests and eggs, and objects in spirits.

752. No. 10 contains specimens of birds' nests and eggs, and various specimens from the animal kingdom preserved in spirits.

No. 11.—The left wing, Ethnological room.

753. No. 11. This room is exactly like the right wing. It may be called the Ethnological room, containing as it does in addition to the galvano-plastic casts taken by the Brothers Schlagentweit and the Numismatic collection, a great number of curious and interesting objects illustrative of the manufactures, manners, customs, and religions of various peoples, chiefly Asiatic. The agricultural and other implements and models of machinery expected from England will be placed in this room when received.

A.—Expenditure, Museum.

754. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of Establishment, petty repairs, and materials used in the preparation of specimens, &c., has been Rupees 205-11-6. But few purchases have been made except of books, and for this purpose £100 was remitted to England during the year.

Zoological Gardens.

755. For the purchase and keep of animals, servants' wages, and petty repairs in the Zoological Gardens, the average monthly expenditure has been Rupees 329-2-8½; orders having been passed for the removal of this part of the establishment to the People's park; no alterations or improvements that would lead to additional expense have been attempted.

Visitors in 1860-61, 5,27,753.

Visitors in 1859-60, 5,52,407.

756. The Visitors during the past year amounted altogether to 5,27,753, of whom 70,807 were able to write their names in the Visitors' book. Of the signatures, 21,863 or 1 in 3¼ were in English, 33,706 in Tamil, 9,951 in Telugu, and 4,529 in Hindustani. The number of Visitors, though somewhat under the high numbers of last year, suffices to show the great interest taken by the public in this Institution.

757. The additions to the Museum during the past year have been 573; of these 296 were donations, the remainder purchases.

C.—Contributions to Museum.

758. Two hundred and seventy-three specimens were obtained for the Zoological Gardens, of which thirty-two were contributed by the public; the remainder were purchases to replace casualties among the smaller animals.

D.—Contributions to Zoological Gardens.

759. The Library building is completed, and the books are being arranged as fast as possible. It has taken a considerable time to arrange the 26,879 numbers of the specifications from the Patent Office, extending from the year 1617 to 1858. But these valuable records together with the other works in the Library will be accessible to those who desire to consult them by the beginning of June.

Library.

It is not considered desirable to open this portion of the Museum indiscriminately to all Visitors, and the admission will therefore be by Season Tickets, for which no charge will be made. The want of a good Library of reference in the various branches of Natural history and its allied Sciences has been much felt in this Presidency, and it is hoped the Museum Library will in time supply that want. But without reference to the public wants it was absolutely necessary that the person entrusted by Government with the charge of the Museum should have the best authorities at hand to enable him to arrange the collection.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of Suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1860.

	Depending 1st January 1860.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of	Depending 31st December 1860.
Bellary	1,369	5,326	6,695	3,219	77	2,656	4	739
Calicut	11,231	7,918	19,149	5,031	937	3,373	1,827	7,981
Chicacole	1,627	2,271	3,898	1,423	201	999	49	1,226
Chingleput	1,475	2,601	4,076	1,284	351	1,013	49	1,379
Chittoor	2,817	6,731	9,548	3,316	898	3,005	214	2,115
Coimbatore	2,486	7,263	9,749	3,837	387	3,373	192	1,960
Cuddalore	2,892	6,938	9,830	2,675	619	3,549	15	2,972
Cuddapah	4,062	6,782	10,844	3,243	1,038	2,365	818	3,380
Guntoor	458	2,393	2,851	1,081	101	1,398	...	271
Honore	6,399	4,087	10,486	3,353	322	2,098	599	4,114
Madura	5,493	6,850	12,343	2,152	1,217	3,960	110	4,904
Mangalore	6,774	4,970	11,744	3,097	370	2,401	537	5,339
Masulipatam	1,424	2,829	4,253	1,439	245	1,506	13	1,050
Nellore	1,310	3,709	5,019	1,553	315	2,600	25	526
Nundial	2,167	4,373	6,540	2,750	457	2,247	107	979
Negapatam	...	14,455	14,455	3,248	996	4,087	1,675	4,449
Rajahmundry	3,568	4,848	8,416	1,928	182	1,744	1,760	2,796
Salem	4,677	6,304	10,981	4,414	741	3,453	20	2,353
Tanjore	11,940	15,327	27,267	4,016	1,090	7,485	9,248	5,428
Tellicherry	5,025	5,906	10,931	2,924	680	1,199	353	5,775
Tinnevelly	3,197	6,320	9,517	2,622	882	4,403	109	1,501
Trichinopoly	3,206	5,775	8,981	1,912	929	2,874	104	3,162
Agent, Ganjam	1,179	1,287	2,466	709	318	515	100	824
Agent, Vizagapatam ...	3,356	2,571	5,927	785	202	849	459	3,632
Total of 1860.....	88,132	1,37,834	2,25,966	62,011	13,555	63,152	18,393	68,855
,, 1859.....	63,735	1,63,269	2,27,004	54,148	9,986	63,084	11,654	88,132
Increase...	24,397	...	...	7,863	3,569	68	6,739	..
Decrease...	...	25,435	1,038	...	...	...	...	19,277

TABLE B.

	From the Decrees of					
	Civil Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	District Moonsiffs.	Total.
Suits appealable	105	279	333	1,142	25,800	27,659
Appealed...	38	107	93	485	10,918	11,641
Affirmed	19	55	82	214	2,993	3,363
Modified or reversed	17	20	39	195	1,835	2,106

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE C.

Petty Offences.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Pending and summoned.	Released.	Discharged on Razeenamah.	Punished.	Dealt with by		
					Village Police.	District Police.	Magistracy.
Bellary	7,599	3,116	1,530	2,945	1,170	5,127	1,302
Calicut	9,660	3,868	3,546	2,169	1,083	8,216	284
Chicacole	14,153	4,419	7,018	2,703	1,172	12,849	128
Chingleput	9,161	2,500	3,941	2,620	552	7,479	1,045
Chittoor	13,232	5,509	2,624	4,968	273	12,567	392
Coimbatore	13,977	4,352	2,781	6,818	2,403	11,271	303
Cuddalore	10,406	3,478	2,649	4,279	482	9,345	579
Cuddapah	3,513	1,133	802	1,261	17	2,970	526
Guntoor	12,937	3,957	5,478	3,446	1,640	11,098	199
Honore	4,113	1,169	1,486	1,382	249	3,723	141
Madura	11,853	6,031	2,325	3,497	1,566	9,464	823
Mangalore	4,870	1,224	2,909	621	415	4,298	157
Masulipatam	7,573	2,131	2,195	3,205	401	6,922	238
Negapatam	1,651	756	482	345	93	1,504	54
Nellore	11,870	5,188	3,997	2,685	274	11,324	272
Nundial...	4,549	1,648	1,176	1,675	291	3,992	216
Rajahmundry	13,904	5,328	6,337	2,175	1,639	11,987	278
Salem	11,742	4,729	3,332	3,309	945	9,733	692
Tanjore	13,125	6,303	3,654	3,111	355	12,448	322
Tellicherry	4,648	1,976	1,391	1,219	613	3,767	206
Tinnevelly...	8,173	3,864	1,751	2,553	1,068	6,866	239
Trichinopoly...	6,907	3,297	1,394	2,126	666	5,851	390
Agent, Ganjam...	5,637	1,830	2,188	1,587	332	5,030	275
Agent, Vizagapatam	24,614	8,046	14,904	1,664	28	24,580	6
Total of 1860.....	2,29,867	85,857	79,890	62,363	17,727	2,02,411	9,067
„ 1859.....	2,30,551	84,986	83,597	61,019	18,846	2,04,773	6,691
Increase	.....	871	...	1,344	...	.....	2,376
Decrease...	684	...	3,707	...	1,119	2,362	...

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

TABLE D.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c.		Released by the District Police and Magistracy.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Sudder Court.		
				Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.												
Bellary	687	1,694	985	45	93	5	81	173	5	50	188	...	7	12	...
Calicut	532	1,274	705	55	36	2	122	159	3	85	66	4	19	14	...
Chicacole	208	526	330	32	7	2	62	40	2	12	18	...	3	1	...
Chingleput	223	612	281	24	5	4	47	128	5	16	52	1	3	1	...
Chittoor	552	1,817	885	36	2	...	252	253	6	138	100	5	35	21	...
Coimbatore	606	1,496	957	93	35	8	114	174	29	32	46	...	7	11	...
Cuddalore	588	1,564	1,206	42	25	...	123	137	5	83	95	...	2	6	...
Cuddapah	485	1,736	1,233	14	5	...	39	164	35	62	121	6	5	...	...
Guntoor	142	364	222	5	...	...	25	61	4	11	23	3	...	...	...
Honore	252	514	280	12	2	...	72	43	...	29	36	1	3	1	...
Madura	458	1,463	904	83	52	31	106	198	3	25	40	9	8	2	...
Mangalore	257	680	460	5	3	...	48	70	7	17	33	..	12	2	...
Masulipatam	198	393	185	21	3	1	49	37	...	26	39	12	3	...	...
Negapatam	63	185	99	11	13	...	6	4	...	7	2	...	...	...	...
Nellore	860	1,171	679	15	17	26	86	183	15	56	121	...	...	...	...
Nundial	432	926	644	26	20	2	60	81	...	15	29	1	6	1	...
Rajahmundry	353	764	430	21	7	...	126	87	6	20	32	1	9	14	...
Salem	850	2,205	1,374	118	51	6	137	199	15	55	172	2	9	9	4

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Concluded.)*

TABLE D.—*(Concluded.)*

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistracy and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c.		Released by the District Police and Magistrate.	Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843.			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Sudder Court.		
				Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.												
Tanjore	420	1,059	750	93	20	...	48	51	...	40	40	2	2	...	...
Tellicherry	397	870	507	119	16	3	64	72	5	35	25	5	7	...	...
Tinnevelly	605	1,525	1,070	11	5	...	80	217	1	25	86	...	2	18	1
Trichinopoly	265	691	394	...	...	...	78	105	1	21	77	5	...	...	2
Agent, Ganjam	202	504	308	...	...	...	78	36	7	22	12	8	9	...	...
Agent, Vizagapatam	182	697	513	...	...	...	73	46	25	7	6	1	6	...	...
Total of 1860 ...	9,817	24,730	15,401	881	417	90	1,976	2,738	179	889	1,459	66	157	113	7
„ 1859 ...	9,565	24,660	15,790	491	235	37	1,948	2,631	213	1,027	1,523	118	173	123	4
Increase	252	70	...	390	182	53	28	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Decrease	...	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	34	138	64	52	16	10	...

SUDDER COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
1st June 1861.

(Signed) JOHN WILKINS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

APPENDIX No. II.

No. 1 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	1 Number of cases.	2 Total Number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons sentenced to be flogged.	6 Number of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Larceny above 50 Rupees, under the provision of Section XXXII., Act No. XIII. of 1856	2	16	13	..	..	..	3	..
Larceny	479	584	170	5	242	..	167	..
Receiving stolen goods	52	61	14	1	5	..	41	..
Embezzlment and breach of trust	62	65	48	1	..	..	16	..
Obtaining property by false pretences	16	18	7	1	1	..	9	..
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	173	206	60	..	6	56	84	..
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	18	23	2	..	6	12	3	..
Wrongful appropriation of property found	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
Purchasing property from children under the age of fourteen years	6	7	..	..	..	3	4	..
Reputed thieves	40	51	27	1	..	..	23	..
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	9	9	..	..	..	6	3	..
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	10	4	..	..	..	1	3	7
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	10	10	..	..	..	..	10	2
Police Officers taking bribes	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Violation of duty by Police Officers	6	7	2	..	..	3	2	..
Crimping	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Assaults	1,931	1,343	25	2	..	464	852	1,060
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	75	103	7	..	..	62	34	..
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	1,522	2,798	14	3	...	2,002	779	46
Disturbing religious worship, &c	2	4	..	..	..	1	3	..

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 1 A.—*(Concluded.)*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total Number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons sentenced to be flogged.	6 Number of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse.	42	47	..	..	..	33	14	12
Cruelty to animals	38	38	..	..	..	29	9	..
Drunk and incapable	238	238	6	1	..	198	33	..
Riding or driving furiously	68	69	..	..	..	49	20	..
Driving without lights	83	83	..	..	..	65	18	..
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1
Indecent exposure in the street	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	2
Obstructing the public roads	342	349	..	..	..	200	149	..
Conducting processions, &c., &c., without license	13	13	..	..	..	6	7	..
Sounding metal instruments in the streets without license	11	11	..	..	..	2	9	..
Begging in the public roads	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	4	4	1 ..	..	..	1	3	..
Keeping gaming-houses	5	5	1	..	..	4	..	..
Gambling in the street	99	348	25	..	..	243	80	..
Nuisance	2,403	2,403	..	..	..	1,953	450	..
Breaches of license by Hotel keepers, &c.	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Taking spirits into Fort St. George, the House of Correction, &c., without due permission	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Keeping taverns, &c., without license from the Commissioner of Police	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Refusing to maintain wives and children.	349	223	..	..	..	139	84	126

Escaping from a place of legal confinement	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Breaches of Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852	8	9	..	..	..	5	4	..
Do. Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854	6	8	..	..	..	5	3	..
Do. Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	404	406	..	..	..	109	297	..
Do. Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Do. Arms Act, Nos. XXVIII. of 1857, and XXXI. of 1860.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. Marine Police Act, No. XXVIII. of 1858	4	4	..	..	..	3	1	..
Do. Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859	71	*35	1	..	..	1	17	41
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	16	16	..	..	..	16	..	..
Failing to prosecute after making a charge	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Withdrawing himself from the Police Force without leave or notice	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Obstructing the Collectors' Officers in the execution of their duty	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total.....	8,646	9,643	429	19	261	5,677	3,241	1,300

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1st *January* 1861.

* Of these, 16 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their Contract;
11 persons were bound over to keep the peace in 4 separate cases;
2 paupers and one insane person were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and 1 child to the House of Industry.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2 B.—*Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Prisoners convicted.	No. of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount or value of property recovered. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Manslaughter	1	2	..	2								
Kidnapping	1	1	..	1								
Larceny	14	23	17	6	1 to be transported for 10 years. 3 do. for 4 years each. 3 to be imprisoned for 2 years each with hard labor. 4 do. for 18 months each do. 1 do. for 15 months do. 1 do. for 12 months each do. 1 do. for 9 months do.	4,306	15	9	3,171	14	3	
Stealing from the person	1	1	..	1		147	8	0	100	0	0	
Receiving stolen property	..	4	2	2	1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor. 1 do. for 1 year. do.							
Burglary	1	2	2	..	1 to be transported for 4 years. 1 to be imprisoned for 2¼ years with hard labor.	700	0	0	..	..	..	
Breaking into a Pagoda and stealing therefrom	1	1	1	...	1 do. for 2 years, do. ..	30	0	0	30	0	0	
Perjury	2	2	1	1	1 to be transported for 7 years.							
Forgery	2	*1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years with hard labor.							*Two cases against one man.
Breach of trust	5	6	5	1	1 do. for 2 years do. 2 do. for 18 months each do. 2 do. for 12 months each do.							†Veerapermal Pillay who was committed for Perjury was included in one of these but acquitted.
Embezzlement	1	1	1	..	1 do. for 3 years do. ..	512	2	1	105	0	0	
Conspiracy	†2	4	3	1	3 do. for 2 years each do.							
Obtaining by false pretences	5	‡6	3	3	2 do. for 18 months each do. 1 do. for 15 months do.							‡Two cases against one man.
	36	54	36	18		5,696	9	10	3,406	14	3	

Madras, Town Police Court,
1st *January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police M

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Town Police Court, during the year* 1860, *in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Number of persons acquitted.
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	3
Forging and uttering	5	7
Breach of trust	1	1
Embezzelement	1	1
Receiving stolen property	5	6
Rape	1	1
Arson	1	1
Larceny	3	3
Attempting to bribe a Public Officer to act contrary to his duty ..	1	4
Total.....	20	27

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1*st January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

No. 4 D.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of* 1854, *and Act I. of* 1859, *during the year* 1860.

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Number of Defendants.	3 Number convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number sent on board.	6 Compromised.	7 Number acquitted.
Desertion	9	18	8	...	2	1	7
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands...	7	49	36	...	...	8	5
Do. do. neglect of duty.... ...	1	1	...	..	...	...	1
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty	5	7	5	...	...	...	2
Embezzling cargo	4	16	3	...	...	...	13
Assault	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
Absenting themselves from the Ship without permission...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Refusing to pay wages	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total...	35	101	58	1	2	9	31

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1*st January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 5 E.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of* 1842, *during the year* 1860.

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Number of Defendants.	3 Number convicted and flogged.	4 Number fined.	5 Number acquitted.	6 Compromised.
Desertion...	20	24	5	...	16	3
Wilful neglect of duty...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Landing goods beyond the prescribed limits...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Using unlicensed catamarans...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total....	23	27	6	1	17	3

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1st *January* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 6 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	2 Total number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	6 No. of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of Cases compromised or dismisssed for default.
Larceny	205	239	81	9	67	...	82	...
Receiving stolen goods	17	25	9	...	...	...	16	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust	27	25	13	1	...	...	11	3
Obtaining property by false pretences	14	17	10	...	...	...	7	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	28	39	9	1	1	9	19	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	12	16	2	...	6	3	5	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing property from children under the age of fourteen years	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves	8	10	5	...	...	...	5	...
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	...
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property	44	24	...	...	...	4	20	22
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	16	19	4	...	...	4	11	4
Police Officers taking bribes	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers	15	20	8	4	...	5	3	...
Desertion from service by Troopers of the Mounted Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Crimping	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Assaults	1,535	830	25	7	1	260	537	889
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	36	66	7	2	...	28	29	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	846	1,608	16	8	2	1,209	373	20
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	105	154	...	...	...	66	88	17
Cruelty to animals	132	132	...	...	...	110	22	...
Drunk and incapable	196	210	1	...	...	189	20	...
Riding or driving furiously	158	174	...	...	...	123	51	...

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 6 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases Summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the year* 1860.—*(Concluded.)*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment	5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	6 No. of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of Cases compromised or dismissed for default.
Driving without lights	139	139	...	...	...	104	35	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	2
Indecent exposure in the street	261	261	...	...	...	229	32	...
Obstructing the public roads	226	300	...	..	...	183	117	...
Conducting processions, &c., without license	7	17	...	...	...	4	13	..
Discharging guns or fire works in or near the public streets	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	..
Keeping gaming houses	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gambling in the street	23	56	2	...	...	32	22	...
Nuisance	2,517	2,517	...	...	...	2,398	119	..
Singing obscene songs in the public street, &c.	3	8	...	...	...	2	6	..
Taking spirits or intoxicating drugs into the House of Correction without due permission	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children	298	207	18	4	...	61	124	91
Breach of Act XIX. of 1850, by Apprentices	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. Abkarry Act XIX. of 1852	12	14	...	...	...	12	2	...
Do. Railway Act XVIII. of 1854	14	18	1	...	...	13	4	...
Do. Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856	89	115	...	...	...	33	82	...
Do. Wheel Tax Act XXVI. of 1856	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...
Do. Arms Act XXVIII. of 1857 and XXXI of 1860	5	8	...	...	..	3	5	...
Do. Contract Act XIII. of 1859	103	*60	8	...	...	...	42	58
Referring charges without sufficient grounds	18	18	...	..	...	18	...	..
Total	7,130	7,366	225	40	†77	5,106	1,908	1,106

MADRAS, VEPERY POLICE COURT,
30*th January* 1861.

* Of these 10 persons were bound over to fulfil the conditions of their contract;
2 persons were bound over to keep the peace in two cases; one of whom was committed to Jail, having failed to produce satisfactory or sufficient sureties;
3 paupers and 2 insane persons were sent to the Monegar Choultry;
1 case of a Police Officer referred to the Commissioner of Police.

† Of these 77 flogged, 24 were Juvenile offenders.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 7 B.—*Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons.	Number of Prisoners convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount or value of property recovered. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Murder	1	1	..	1								
Attempting to administer poison	1	1	1	..	1 to be transported for seven years.							
Carnally abusing a girl aged about nine years	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for twelve Calender months with hard labor.							
Feloniously assaulting a married woman	1	1	..	1								
Subornation of Perjury	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.							
Perjury	2	2	2	..	2 to be imprisoned for eighteen Calendar months each with hard labor.							
Kidnapping	2	2	2	..	2 to be imprisoned for six months each with hard labor.							
Receiving and harbouring the child	..	1	1	..	1 do. do. do. do.							
Larceny	9	7	6	1	1 to be transported for seven years.	1,540	0	0	400	0	0	Two cases
						1,501	0	0	134	0	0	against one man.
					1 to be imprisoned for three years with hard labor	250	0	0	200	0	0	
					1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor	79	0	0	79	0	0	Three cases
					2 to be imprisoned for eighteen months each with hard labor	379	14	10	349	9	14	against one man.
					1 to be imprisoned for four years with hard labor	250	0	0	250	0	0	
Receiving stolen property	..	4	3	1	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor	..	..	..	..	..	..	
					2 to be imprisoned for nine Calendar months each with hard labor	..	..	..	..	..	..	Two cases
Accessories	..	2	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	against one man.
Breach of trust	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for eighteen months with hard labor	481	0	0				
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	1	..	1		80	0	0	5	2	6	
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the Railway Train, being asleep on his post as Pointsman, while the Train was coming in	1	1	1	..	1 to be imprisoned for twelve Calender months with hard labor.							
Escape of convicts from a place of legal confinement	3	3	3	..	3 to be transported for one year each after the expiration of their former sentence.							
	24	29	23	6		4,560	14	10	1,417	12	5	

Madras, Vepery Police Court,
30*th January* 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

[Madras.]

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 8 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Vepery Police Court, during the year* 1860, *in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons acquitted.
Bigamy	1	1
Poisoning poultry	2	2
Concealing the birth of a child	1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	2
Larceny	2	2
Receiving stolen property	1	1
Obtaining money under false pretences	1	1
Total	10	10

Madras, Vepery Police Court,
30*th January* 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 9 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court, during the year* 1860.

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	6 No. of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of Cases compromised or dismisssed for default.
Larceny	197	216	130	...	36	...	50	...
Receiving stolen goods	25	30	13	...	1	3	13	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust	23	25	16	...	...	...	9	...
Obtaining property by false pretences	8	10	2	...	...	...	8	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	21	30	13	...	...	5	12	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	5	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves	19	24	17	...	3	...	4	...
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	14	24	...	...	...	...	24	...
Police Officers taking bribes	7	10	5	...	...	...	5	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	...
Crimping	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults	643	1,176	2	...	2	305	867	884
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	85	117	1	...	2	96	18	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	816	1,642	...	...	3	1,412	227	131
Disturbing religious worship, &c.	3	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	71	168	...	...	...	79	89	11
Cruelty to animals	195	195	...	...	...	191	4	...
Drunk and incapable	105	107	1	...	1	104	1	...
Riding or driving furiously or negligently	362	371	...	...	...	338	33	...
Driving without lights	118	118	...	...	...	113	5	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Obstructing public roads	137	137	...	...	...	119	18	...

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 9 A.—*Abstract Statement of Cases Summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court, during the year 1860.—(Concluded).*

Offences.	1 Number of Cases.	2 Total number of persons.	3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	6 No. of persons fined.	7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	8 Number of Cases compromised or dismissed for default.
Conducting processions, &c., without license	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Obtaining alms by means of false pretences	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Keeping gaming houses	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
Gambling in streets, &c.	64	139	...	...	3	129	7	...
Nuisance	896	896	...	...	2	871	23	4
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children	118	118	...	...	...	49	69	39
Leaving carts, &c., without control	53	53	...	...	...	40	13	...
Indecent behaviour in the Police Court	11	11	1	...	1	9	...	...
Affixing placard against a wall.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Obstructing persons at bathing place	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Breach of the Commissioner's License	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do. Abkarry Act, No. XIV. of 1852	15	17	...	...	...	11	6	...
Do. Small Cause Court Act, No. IX. of 1850	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Do. Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	31	38	...	...	...	17	21	...
Do. Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859	35	43	4	...	...	...	39	45
Preferring false charges	66	66	...	...	...	63	3	...
Total	4,165	5,832	210	...	55	3,996	1,571	1,116

Six persons were bound over to keep the peace in six separate cases.

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 10 B.—*Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Royapet Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1860.*

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners convicted.	Number of prisoners acquitted.	Nature of Sentence.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.			Amount or value of property recovered.			Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6			7			
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Manslaughter	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Larceny	10	18	4	14	*2 to be imprisoned for 2 years each, with hard labor. 2 to be imprisoned for 18 months do. do.*	6,398	3	3	1,412	9	6	* "No Bill" was found against one Prisoner.
Receiving stolen property	4	9	1†	8	To be transported for 7 years	439	0	0	439	0	0	† Two cases against one man.
Breach of trust	1	1	...	1	...	350	0	0	350	0	0	
Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences	2	4	2	2	To be imprisoned for 2 years each, with hard labor.	112	0	0	70	0	0	
Bribery	1	1	1	...	To be imprisoned for two years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stealing children	5	3	3‡	...	To be imprisoned for 6 months each.	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡ Three cases against one Prisoner.
Receiving and harbouring children	5	3	1§	2	To be imprisoned for 3 months each	...	...	...	...	...	...	§ Four cases against one Prisoner.
Total	29	40	12	28		7,299	3	3	2,271	9	6	

Madras, Royapet Police Court,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 11 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Royapet Court in the year* 1860, *in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate.*

Offences.	Number of Cases.	Number of prisoners discharged by the Magistrate.
	1	2.
Burglary and receiving	1	5
Larceny...	1	2
Breach of trust.	1	1
Total.....	3	8

Madras, Royapet Police Court,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

No. 12.—*Statement of charges against Police Officers tried and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the year* 1860.

Charges.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted.
Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline.	1,953	2,192	10	10	29	1,962	181
Violation of duty and serious do. do. ...	95	141	1	3	20	97	20
Drunkenness.....	16	18	1	2	4	9	2
Assaults and disorderly conduct.....	8	13	...	..	3	10	...
Misdemeanors.....	11	16	1	...	4	10	1
Corruption.....	7	9	...	1	2	2	4
Grand Total...	2,090	2,389	13	16	62	2,090	208

Madras, Police Commissioner's Office,
28th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the years*

Charges.	1859.													1860.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Murder,	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Infanticide,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Cutting and wounding with intent to murder,	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carnally abusing a girl aged about 9 years,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feloniously assaulting a married woman,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto with ditto to commit sodomy,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to administer poison,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aggravated assault and robbery,	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto assault,	25	37	...	...	17	...	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning poultry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ditto cattle,	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing the birth of a child,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bigamy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kidnapping,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Receiving and harbouring children,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Burglary,	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal,	6	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued*)

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases, &c.*—(*Continued.*)

Charges.	1859.													1860.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Breaking and entering into a Pagoda and stealing therefrom,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forging and uttering,	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Counterfeiting coin,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering counterfeit coin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Larceny,	52	82	...	6	32	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	39	55	...	5	22	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Stealing from the person,	8	14	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Accessories,	...	11	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Perjury,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Subornation of perjury,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Conspiracy,	3	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Obtaining money, &c., by false pretences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Embezzlement,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Breach of trust,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Bribery,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to bribe a Police officer to act contrary to his duty,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Endangering the safety of the passengers in the Railway Train, being asleep on his post as pointsman while the train was coming on,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ditto ditto on ditto being in a state of intoxi cation while driving the Engine, ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convicts escaping from a place of legal con- finement, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny above 50 Rupees, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny, ...	1,004	1,159	...	...	408	...	382	6	...	363	...	...	...	881	1,039	...	...	381	14	345	...	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to steal, ...	5	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aiding and abetting in stealing goods, &c., ...	11	14	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen goods, ...	131	182	...	...	12	...	6	11	...	113	...	...	...	94	116	...	...	36	1	6	3	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing animals, ...	11	12	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust, ...	99	102	...	...	65	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	...	112	115	...	...	75	2	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtaining property by false pretences, ...	69	70	...	2	31	...	1	...	...	36	...	...	...	38	45	...	...	19	1	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to obtain do by do.	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to defraud, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same, ...	180	229	...	...	54	...	1	46	...	128	...	...	...	222	275	...	...	82	1	7	70	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables, ...	56	75	...	...	5	...	19	32	...	19	...	...	...	35	47	...	...	4	...	12	23	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found, ...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	5	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years, ...	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto clothing, &c, from Soldiers, ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves, ...	26	31	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	67	85	...	...	49	1	3	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops, ...	28	28	...	...	2	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property,	35	40	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	25	...	...	...	54	28	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taking forcible possession of property, ...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child, ...	41	37	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	40	53	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Officers taking bribes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	31	...	...	10	4	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Desertion, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crimping, ...	6	16	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults	3,995	3,358	...	...	70	...	3	949	...	2,335	...	1	...	4,109	3,349	...	...	52	9	3	1,029	...	2,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaulting or resisting Public Officers in the execution of their duty, ...	206	305	...	...	29	...	...	168	...	108	...	...	...	196	286	...	...	15	2	2	186	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c ...	3,067	5,785	...	...	48	...	1	4,350	...	1,385	...	1	...	3,184	6,048	...	...	30	11	5	4,623	...	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Using indecent or threatening language in the public streets, ...	67	70	...	...	2	...	...	29	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disturbing religious worship, &c., ...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public grounds without satisfactory excuse, ...	212	238	...	...	3	...	...	115	...	120	...	...	...	218	369	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals, ...	336	336	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	32	...	...	...	366	365	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunk and incapable, ...	610	632	...	...	7	...	...	572	4	42	...	2	5	539	555	...	...	8	1	1	491	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riding or driving furiously, ...	927	936	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	196	...	...	...	588	614	...	...	...	...	...	510	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Driving without lights, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	340	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles, ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indecent exposure in the streets, ...	201	204	...	...	1	...	...	194	...	9	...	...	...	265	263	...	...	1	...	...	229	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing the public roads, ...	393	445	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	178	...	...	...	705	786	...	...	...	...	...	502	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No 11.—(*Continued.*)

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases, &c.*—(*Continued.*)

Charges.	1859.													1860.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Conducting processions, &c., without license,	49	67	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	37	...	...	...	22	32	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	20	...	...	...
Sounding metal instruments in the streets without license,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...
Discharging guns or fire-works in or near the public streets, ...	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
Begging in the public roads, ...	7	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtaining alms by means of false pretences,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping gaming houses,...	7	19	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Gambling in the streets, ...	157	424	...	...	21	...	4	301	...	98	...	...	...	186	543	...	...	27	...	3	404	...	109	...	...	...
Singing obscene songs in the public streets, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Leaving carts, &c., &c., without control, ...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	17	...	...	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	13	...	...	...
Affixing placards against walls, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing persons at bathing place,... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bathing in a prohibited tank,...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisance, ...	7,158	7,170	...	...	...	...	9	6,554	...	602	...	...	...	5,816	5,816	...	...	...	...	2	5,222	...	592	...	...	...
Keeping brothels, ...	16	35	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	27	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Do. taverns, &c., without a license from the Commissioner of Police, ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of license by Hotel-keepers, &c....	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict,	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taking spirits into Fort Saint George, the House of Correction, &c, without permission	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

APPENDIX No. II.—(*Continued.*)

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases, &c.*—(*Concluded.*)

Charges.	1859.													1860.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.
Offences by Police Officers disposed of by the Commissioner.																										
Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline..	2,218	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	2,047	14	116	...	12	29	1,953	2,192	...	...	...	...	...	1,962	10	181	...	10	29
Violation of duty and serious do. do..	21	38	...	...	10	...	...	18	...	10	...	...	...	95	141	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	20	...	3	20
Drunkenness..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	2	4
Assaults and disorderly conduct	52	53	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	17	...	1	3	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3
Misdemeanors..	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	73	8	24	...	1	2	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	4
Corruption	18	21	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	2
Grand Total..	23,123	26,318	1	10	1,206	...	464	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	22,211	*25,526	...	12	980	61	399	16,870	13	7,085	2	16	62

* Of these, 26 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their contract under Act XIII. of 1859.

MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
28th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 14.—*Statement showing the sum realized during the year* 1860 *by the levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale proceeds of unclaimed property, Fees on Licenses, Rent of Government Grazing Grounds collected by the Commissioner of Police, and amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places.*

Months.	Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court.			Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Vepery Police Court.			Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Royapet Police Court.			Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.			Fees on licenses.			Rent of Government Grazing grounds.			Amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.			Total amount.		
1860.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
January	347	9	0	304	4	6	343	0	0	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	20	14	11	1,024	12	5
February	441	9	0	395	6	2	395	7	0	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	1	1	5	1,237	7	7
March	450	8	0	418	8	0	755	3	0	...	...	...	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,638	3	0
April	1,408	4	8	512	8	7	517	12	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	...	0	1	10	2,440	11	1
May	638	10	8	648	2	1	436	8	0	...	...	...	9	0	0	..	...	...	18	6	4	1,750	11	1
June	368	10	4	574	4	0	467	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...	...	0	4	4	1,415	2	8
July	1,161	10	6	280	11	6	579	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,021	14	0
August	509	9	8	494	0	0	440	4	0	...	...	...	46	0	0	...	..	...	0	5	1	1,490	2	9
September	338	12	9	320	7	11	476	12	0	588	8	0	329	0	0	88	7	1	0	3	1	2,142	2	10
October	284	4	4	364	0	3	481	8	0	...	...	...	104	0	0	...	...	...	0	3	4	1,233	15	11
November	269	8	5	275	7	0	514	12	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	135	10	0	1	12	9	1,205	2	2
December	288	5	3	251	12	10	459	4	6	657	5	8	15	0	0	...	...	...	0	5	11	1,672	2	2
Total.....	6,507	6	7	4,839	8	10	5,866	14	6	1,245	13	8	545	0	0	224	1	1	43	11	0	19,272	7	8

Madras Police Commissioner's Office,
23*th March* 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued.)*

No. 15.—*Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st Decem. 1860, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.*

	Europeans.		East Indians.		Natives.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1859.....	30	...	2	...	295	7	334
Admitted during the last 12 months.....	97	5	19	3	1,008	177	1,309
Discharged do. do.	99	5	20	3	1,072	155	1,354
Died do. do.	1	...	1	...	19	1	22
Remaining on the 31st December 1860.....	27	...	...	...	212	28	267
Total.....							3,286
Average number of prisoners per month.....							273

No. 16.—*Penitentiary Hospital Return.*

Remaining on the 31st December 1859...	... 18	
Admitted during the last 12 months	..306	
		324
Discharged, being cured, during the last 12 months.	...	285
Died during the last 12 months	...	22
Remaining on the 31st December 1860...	...	17
Total.....		324

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers	53	2
Eruptive fevers	3	...
Diseases of the lungs	6	...
Do. of the liver	1	...
Do. of the stomach and bowels	66	4
Do. of the brain	7	2
Epidemic cholera	37	13
Dropsies	1	...
Rheumatic affections	17	...
Venereal affections	39	1
Abscesses and ulcers	23	...
Wounds and injuries	12	...
Diseases of the eye	3	...
Do. of the skin	9	...
Other diseases	29	...
Total.....	306	22

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

17.—*Statement showing profit by sale of work and value of work executed by Prisoners employed on public works in* 1860.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Profit by sale of works executed by Prisoners	218	13	10
Estimated value of work executed by do.	888	1	0
Do. do. by Convicts employed on Public Works	3,303	12	0
Total.....	4,410	10	10

H. M's. Madras Penitentiary,
28*th February* 1861.

(Signed) E. OWEN,
Supt., H. M's. Penitentiary.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

No. 18.—*A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras, during the years* 1859 *and* 1860.

Verdicts and causes of Death.		1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicide.	Murders.	5	2	...	3
	Manslaughters.	1	2	1	...
Felo-de-see.	Drowning.	7	7	...	...
	Cutting the throat	...	1	1	...
	Hanging.	1	...	...	1
Suicide while temporarily insane.	Drowning.	1	12	11	...
	Pistol shot	1	1	...	...
	Hanging.	2	1	...	1
Accidental deaths.	Drowning	51	34	...	17
	Burning.	1	2	1	...
	Fall from a horse.	1	...	...	1
	Surf forcing deceased against bale of cotton in a boat	1	...	...	1
	Boat forced against deceased	...	11	11	...
	Fall of a tree	1	...	...	1
	Fall of a pole	1	2	1	...
	Fall of a building	3	3	...	...
	Fall of a bag of rice	1	...	...	1
	Passage of carriage wheel	9	4	...	5
	Do. of Railway carriage wheel	1	...	...	1
	Shaft of a carriage	1	2	1	...
	Nave of a carriage	1	...	...	1
	Fall from a height	4	1	...	3
	Boat oar striking forehead	...	1	1	...
	Blow on head from axe.	1	1	...	..
	Fall from Ship's yard	...	3	3	...
	Knocked down by horse	1	1	...	...
	Overturning of a carriage	1	1	...	...
	Wooden roller falling on foot	1	...	...	1
	Fall of box on head..	1	...	...	1
	Lock-jaw from wound..	2	...	...	2

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Continued).*

No. 18.—*A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras, during the years* 1859 *and* 1860.—*(Concluded).*

	Verdicts and causes of Death.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Deaths from natural causes.	Disease of the heart	8	4	...	4
	Diarrhœa	3	3	...	..
	Small-pox	1	...	...	1
	Apoplexy	2	8	6	...
	Inflammation of bowels	1	1	...	...
	Hemorrhage from bowels	1	...	...	1
	Cholera	4	14	10	...
	Atrophy	1	...	...	1
	Epilepsy	3	...	...	3
	Abscess of the liver	1	1	...	...
	Fever	1	3	2	...
	Dropsy	2	2	...	...
	Disease of the kidney	1	1	...	...
	Disease of the lungs	14	...	...	14
	Bursting of a blood vessel	2	...	...	2
	Dysentery	8	2	...	6
	Still-born	1	...	...	1
	Unknown	4	...	...	4
Deaths from violence, causes unknown.	Fractured ribs	1	...	...	1
	Injuries to brain	...	2	2	...
	Inflammation of womb	...	1	1	...
	Rupture of womb	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous.	From poison	1	1	...	...
	Shark bite	2	...	...	2
	Snake bite	3	4	1	...
	Excessive drinking	2	...	...	2
Causes unknown.	Found drowned	17	14	...	3
	Found dead	10	10	...	...
	Total....	196	163	53	86

Total Inquests in 1859.....196
Do. do. in 1860.....163

Decrease in 1860..... 33

Madras Coroner's Office,
31*st January* 1861.

(Signed) R. S. MAIR,
Acting Coroner.

APPENDIX No. II.—*(Concluded).*

No. 19.—*Monthly number of Deaths within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for* 1860.

Months.	Males	Females.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Cholera.
January	290	303	288	881	2
February	260	225	254	739	2
March	233	259	305	797	2
April	240	229	305	774	6
May	265	261	426	952	20
June	270	269	427	966	87
July	626	602	852	2,170	1,219
August....	492	484	647	1,623	635
September	346	373	526	1,245	275
October	320	365	494	1,179	162
November	315	346	467	1,128	91
December	301	322	421	1,044	75
Grand Total...	3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498	2,576

Office of Principal Inspr. Genl.,
Medical Department,
Fort St. George, 13*th March* 1861.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,
Secretary, Principal Inspector General
Medical Department.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,
(„) S. KRISHNAMACHARY,
Municipal Commissioners
for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. III.

Summary of Returns received from the several Jails under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the official year 1860-61.

Jails.	Number in Prison on the 30th April 1861.							Artificers in prison.		Deaths during the year.	Escapes and re-apprehensions.		Average number of prisoners in jail during the year.	Cost of fixed establishments.	Cost of extra establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing and bedding.	Cost of buildings and sundries.	Total expenses for the year.	Average cost of each prisoner for diet for the year.	Average cost of each prisoner for clothing and bedding for the year.	Average cost of each prisoner on total expenses for the year.	Cost of Police guarding the jails as furnished by the Inspector General Mofussil Police.			Monthly average cost of guarding.		
	Convicts.	On security.	Committed and under trial.	State prisoners.	Debtors.	Lunatics.	Total.	Number of convicts now in jail who can read and write.	Smiths or Carpenters.	Number of convicts who died in jail during the year.	Under sentence of imprisonment.		Under trial.										Period.					
											In first year of imprisonment.	After first year of imprisonment.	Escapes.	Re-apprehensions.														
														Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		
Beliapore.	49	15	1	..	..	..	65	6	..	..	2	1	1	1	63	864 0 0	701 9 7	1,172 4 8	122 1 11	162 8 4	3,022 2 6	18 2 8	1 15 0	47 15 7					
Chicacole	130	6	3	3	..	..	142	30	..	..	2	4	..	..	139	2,107 0 0	1,289 6 5	2,982 6 5	211 8 1	325 2 5	11,144 12 2	21 7 3	1 8 4	80 2 10					
Vizagapatam	136	8	..	..	..	..	144	6	1	3	..	4	..	..	141	2,389 0 0	2,196 14 10	3,204 10 3	275 1 9	638 4 3	8,705 1 8	22 11 7	1 15 3	61 7 11					
Rajahmundry	136	4	22	2	..	2	166	7	2	4	9	16	..	..	141	2,252 10 2	2,099 9 6	3,153 4 1	211 8 5	139 8 7	7,856 8 9	22 5 9	1 8 0	55 11 6					
Do. Magistrate.	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	176 2 1	224 13 0	22 2 4	36 4 5	459 5 10	22 7 7	2 3 5	45 9 4 11					
Masulipatam.	93	6	10	2	1	2	84	26	1	..	9	6	..	..	93	2,658 5 10	1,253 0 0	2,706 13 0	99 10 4	1,065 12 0	7,809 10 4	29 1 4	0 15 7	83 15 5					
Guntoor.	122	5	3	4	1	..	137	7	3	16	1	4	1	1	137	2,052 0 0	2,224 0 0	3,997 15 6	214 13 7	520 14 6	8,079 11 7	22 6 0	1 9 1	58 18 7					
Nellore.	230	9	11	6	..	..	256	20	..	16	14	38	..	..	281	2,321 8 9	96 0 0	6,822 5 6	775 10 6	825 1 10	10,840 10 7	24 4 5	2 12 1	38 9 5	4,740	0	0	From May 1860 to 30th April 1861.	395	0	0
Kurnool.	160	6	11	..	5	..	122	15	..	..	2	3	1	1	127	1,438 6 0	211 0 1	2,865 5 1	584 14 2	417 15 9	5,517 9 1	22 9 11	3 0 5	42 1 8	2,092	12	6	,, July 1860 to 30th de. ,,	209	4	5
Cuddapah	263	23	44	2	10	..	343	4	6	8	1	5	1	1	308	3,018 4 1	1,040 14 6	7,462 13 10	421 10 8	938 12 4	12,962 7 8	24 3 9	3 1 10	41 14	3,425	11	9	,, 7th August 1860 to 30th April 1861.	778	8	9
Bellary	359	5	55	5	6	1	431	10	2	8	1	12	1	..	403	3,230 9 3	2,034 11 2	10,117 15 6	554 14 0	521 11 0	16,459 12 11	25 1 2	64 2 0	40 13 5	6,295	7	3	,, September 1860 to 30th de. ,,	786	14	10
Chittoor	422	19	73	..	11	..	525	36	2	..	12	8	..	..	492	2,431 8 10	..	12,073 14 6	897 4 0	985 15 9	16,438 14 1	24 8 7	1 13 2	33 8 2	7,422	0	0	For the official year 1860-61	618	8	0
Vellore	175	..	..	..	..	..	179	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	179	1,302 8 4	..	5,908 1 3	439 0 5	285 11 9	7,125 15 7	27 13 2	2 7 0	39 12 2	2,364	0	0	Do. do.	244	8	0
Chingleput.	273	..	8	1	..	4	290	34	3	20	5	13	..	..	290	2,570 0 0	10 12 7	10,421 11 4	1,197 11 9	1,402 5 1	15,542 8 9	35 14 11	3 14 9	53 9 6					
Guindy.	96	..	..	..	..	..	96	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	60	574 6 0	477 15 0	2,931 10 11	169 6 0	330 12 3	4,479 2 2	48 13 9	2 13 2	74 10 5					
Cuddalore	347	20	22	7	3	3	396	17	1	26	2	31	..	..	357	2,533 13 0	..	8,673 14 8	96 4 0	547 1 1	11,853 0 9	24 4 8	0 4 5	33 3 2	7,272	0	0	For the official year 1860-61.	606	0	0
Cuddaloreum.	74	13	4	..	9	..	100	25	1	7	1	2	1	1	114	2,109 15 4	..	2,897 4 8	375 15 4	327 4 1	5,709 7 5	25 6 7	3 4 9	50 8 4					
Tanjore Magistrate.	90	..	..	..	..	..	90	12	..	..	..	6	1	1	75	..	645 1 7	2,416 0 6	113 0 5	470 10 3	3,644 12 9	52 2 6	1 8 1	48 9 6					
Tranquebar	71	1	7	1	13	..	93	22	4	..	1	..	..	..	127	1,168 10 5	..	1,951 7 6	82 11 2	749 0 9	* 3,078 13 10	8 7 10	0 10 5	24 3 10	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	533	40	6	2	1	..	582	36	..	..	7	14	1	1	397	2,124 9 0	2,689 0 6	10,788 9 3	498 0 8	587 2 9	16,686 11 13	27 8 3	1 4 0	42 0 4	8,148	0	0	From May 1860 to 30th April 1861.	679	0	0
Madura.	138	24	27	..	10	4	203	15	3	22	2	..	..	..	190	2,436 12 0	692 0 4	5,151 14 6	572 13 0	436 8 2	9,999 11 0	27 9 8	3 0 2	47 5 10					
Palnaden	147	..	..	..	..	..	147	13	4	6	4	11	2	..	172	1,552 8 10	3,317 10 6	5,653 2 4	490 11 0	1,078 4 3	12,092 4 11	32 13 10	2 13 7	70 4 10					
Timevelly	128	2	28	..	1	..	159	39	2	..	3	8	..	..	147	2,272 5 0	1,830 6 2	8,751 5 6	209 8 1	447 9 9	8,490 13 6	25 6 1	1 8 9	57 12 2					
Do. Magistrate.	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378 0 0	602 2 4	13 12 2	43 11 7	1,037 10 1	25 11 5	0 8 6	43 3 1					
Salem	261	16	35	..	12	3	279	42	2	8	11	10	4	4	238	2,166 7 2	604 1 5	5,994 15 9	346 1 4	883 7 6	9,997 1 13	25 3 0	1 7 8	42 0 0	1,450	11	0	From July 1860 to April 1861.	149	5	10
Coimbatore	308	15	18	..	10	4	355	58	7	6	4	18	1	..	280	2,552 0 0	..	11,406 6 5	537 13 0	476 4 6	14,777 5 10	40 11 9	1 14 8	52 6 5	5,214	0	0	,, April 1860 to de. ,,	401	1	2
Cotacamund	144	6	..	..	..	..	150	22	3	..	..	1	..	..	113	1,664 7 8	406 14 11	5,298 12 1	652 8 0	1,959 5 6	9,982 0 2	46 6 8	3 5 2	68 5 4	1,957	8	0	,, Aug. 1860 to de. ,,	217	8	0
Cochin	47	1	..	..	2	..	49	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	324 0 0	4 10 0	1,172 0 0	64 3 1	138 15 7	1,709 2 8	23 8 6	2 8 7	63 9 4	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	360	13	15	1	7	..	395	45	8	13	14	..	..	..	352	2,907 7 0	4,703 8 9	12,589 0 0	435 0 9	883 9 6	21,518 8 0	35 12 2	1 3 9	61 2 1	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	87	18	2	..	13	4	124	27	4	2	7	2	..	..	101	1,794 14 10	669 11 8	4,013 7 10	108 13 1	524 11 8	7,113 13 1	39 12 1	1 1 5	70 6 11	978	9	3	From May 1860 to 30th April 1861.	81	8	9
Carnanore.	80	..	..	..	..	..	80	7	2	6	..	3	..	..	78	1,398 11 5	..	2,545 4 8	219 12 10	247 15 6	3,984 12 5	32 10 1	2 11 7	46 1 4	797	10	5	,, Aug. 1860 to de. ,,	88	10	0
Mangalore	197	7	6	..	16	..	226	23	4	2	4	1	..	..	219	2,261 11 4	1,020 10 2	6,597 4 8	417 6 8	921 8 10	11,158 9 3	28 12 6	1 14 5	50 15 2	..	..	..	..	..
Honore.	142	12	3	..	5	3	165	21	6	1	2	..	1	..	173	1,558 9 4	867 6 8	5,001 8 5	277 0 7	810 6 2	8,514 5 2	28 14 6	1 9 7	49 3 6	2,320	8	0	From September 1860 to 30th April 1861.	290	1	0
Grand Total....	5,513	296	414	29	139	28	6,419	717	76	139	142	258	15	11	5,955	62,940 9 4	32,260 0 6	1,60,538 11 0	11,434 0 1	20,152 0 8	2,96,325 5 7	942 7 4	66 1 0	1,742 7 8	55,091 14 2				5,540 14	9	

* From 1st October 1860 to 30th April 1861.

† Discontinued from the 1st August 1860, when the new Police assumed charge.

(Signed) J. ROHDE, *Inspector General of Jails.*

APPENDIX No. IV.

A.

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61.

Districts.	Wet.		Dry.		Garden.		Total 1860-61.		1859-60.		Comparison.			
											Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1 Ganjam.....	1,62,363	4,55,871	85,931	1,05,959	2,030	6,959	2,50,324	5,68,789	2,44,157	5,56,193	6,167	12,596	....	....
2 Vizagapatam..	13,829	1,17,571	11,577	48,292	40	114	25,446	1,65,977	25,561	1,64,414	....	1,563	115	....
3 Godavery.. ..	1,23,042	6,47,010	2,48,538	10,14,879	2,734	15,959	3,74,314	16,77,848	3,90,151	16,69,420	....	8,428	15,837	....
4 Kistna Dist. ..	1,33,489	5,62,241	13,22,718	19,08,258	10,366	47,106	14,66,573	25,17,605	14,57,373	25,36,244	9,200	....	....	18,639
5 Nellore..	98,941	5,24,300	3,88,973	5,42,897	20,855	1,23,047	5,08,769	11,90,244	5,02,593	12,87,719	6,176	....	....	97,475
6 Cuddapah....	90,945	7,36,777	9,64,334	7,51,717	45,325	2,87,685	11,00,604	17,76,179	9,50,782	16,53,726	1,49,822	1,22,453	....	....
7 Bellary.... ..	1,52,380	8,43,956	19,68,199	12,63,287	....	....	21,20,579	21,07,243	19,86,121	20,11,038	1,34,458	96,205	....	....
8 Kurnool.....	19,267	1,98,491	10,11,486	11,04,220	13,581	87,783	10,44,334	13,90,494	10,32,059	14,16,069	12,275	....	....	25,575
9 Madras.... ..	1,89,890	8,93,551	91,990	1,50,367	1,690	7,372	2,83,570	10,51,290	2,82,245	10,47,336	1,325	3,954	....	....
10 North Arcot..	1,75,025	10,64,111	3,54,065	5,30,553	....	....	5,29,090	15,94,664	5,37,747	16,70,821	....	....	8,657	76,157
11 South Arcot...	2,35,346	14,20,746	7,18,443	14,93,381	4,138	23,971	9,57,927	29,38,098	9,84,424	31,11,077	....	....	26,497	1,72,979
12 Tanjore.....	6,98,595	35,19,955	1,48,404	1,94,291	34,229	1,20,363	8,81,228	38,34,614	8,44,091	37,20,675	37,137	1,13,939	....	....
13 Trichinopoly..	1,40,151	7,50,891	4,26,741	5,75,496	38,513	1,19,159	6,05,405	14,45,546	5,91,791	14,24,362	13,614	21,184	....	....
14 Madura.... ..	1,18,476	5,19,664	4,40,889	5,92,685	26,651	83,946	5,86,016	11,96,295	5,94,060	12,37,896	....	....	8,044	41,601
15 Tinnevelly....	1,79,662	13,38,826	6,61,588	5,31,846	16,800	39,810	8,58,050	19,10,482	8,98,737	21,13,879	....	....	40,687	2,03,397
16 Coimbatore.. ..	68,761	4,81,919	12,47,440	11,19,181	1,52,700	4,60,106	14,68,901	20,61,206	14,43,782	20,46,770	25,119	14,436	....	....
17 Salem.....	58,002	4,40,240	8,83,721	12,61,922	14,730	78,375	9,56,453	17,80,537	9,08,297	17,31,112	48,156	49,425	....	....
18 North Canara.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19 South Canara.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 Malabar.....	....	11,82,144	....	63,499	....	4,63,139	....	17,08,782	....	16,55,836	....	52,946	....	....
Total..	26,58,164	1,56,98,264	1,09,75,037	1,32,52,730	3,84,382	19,64,899	1,40,17,583	3,09,15,893	1,36,73,971	3,10,54,587	4,43,449	4,97,129	99,837	6,35,823
										Net..	3,43,612		Net..	1,38,694

APPENDIX No.

B.—*Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several*

Districts.	Rice 1st sort per garce.		Rice 2nd sort.		Paddy 1st sort.		Paddy 2nd sort.		Cholum.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam..	215	239	200	217	86	89	79	83	132	130
Vizagapatam	239	257	217	235	99	105	91	96	109	110
Godavery	204	211	192	201	92	95	87	90	99	101
Kistna District..	278	285	261	266	118	122	111	114	153	129
Nellore..	287	280	249	250	138	134	119	119	161	163
Cuddapah..	381	399	334	356	168	177	149	162	195	215
Bellary..	337	356	310	326	152	160	139	147	193	167
Kurnool	385	393	341	345	162	168	148	150	171	176
Madras..	320	349	295	324	130	148	120	137	183	176
Northern Div. of Arcot..	271	341	256	303	117	153	107	144	116	158
Southern Div. of Arcot..	301	291	264	267	137	130	121	122	161	172
Tanjore..	301	292	269	263	137	133	123	123	156	168
Trichinopoly	382	348	354	335	169	148	154	142	194	186
Madura..	325	357	285	336	152	164	136	154	113	103
Tinnevelly..	347	421	302	384	136	188	129	185	162	186
Coimbatore	400	439	364	396	180	198	165	182	167	189
Salem..	347	376	309	343	161	172	142	156	178	200
North Canara..	348	358	293	314	110	151	122	133	142	170
South Canara	390	357	350	322	..	..	150	149	..	..
Malabar	471	404	431	365	224	186	205	170	190	224
Average....	326	338	294	307	140	148	130	138	156	164

IV.—(*Continued.*)

Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61, *compared with* 1859-60.

Cumbu.		Raggi.		Varagu.		Horse gram.		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingely oil seed.	
1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
137	102	105	115	..	..	148	135	226	250	248	264	264	298
103	107	110	111	83	69	131	126	210	266	216	327	242	291
88	87	100	96	89	94	140	136	260	309	276	342	255	290
122	128	128	110	116	86	150	165	262	284	338	372	222	261
141	138	135	138	87	89	172	193	318	332	362	424	297	327
189	207	184	204	154	175	212	225	399	450	323	417	..	..
184	174	167	164	152	151	186	178	314	320	265	326	..	..
180	190	154	165	..	..	191	208	290	332	269	387	289	291
163	177	170	192	88	90	223	244	345	342	386	460	..	..
120	160	155	184	84	106	192	223	310	339	363	510	258	372
155	156	151	151	88	143	209	237	343	350	553	563	308	414
137	137	136	134	84	86	210	231	300	290	518	538	402	491
186	171	184	165	90	97	220	219	339	328	532	555	390	565
121	143	142	166	92	107	166	166	255	242	520	518	257	594
144	191	139	171	122	124	201	210	385	312	703	546	419	596
141	146	154	158	132	131	151	181	329	338	455	483	397	502
160	181	168	190	109	107	169	201	283	292	431	467	320	..
..	..	142	165	..	..	168	209	220	265	215	255	..	..
..	..	180	212	..	..	191	242	260	283	252	365	..	..
239	247	216	200	..	..	381	407	342	339	365	383	373	429
150	158	151	160	105	110	190	207	299	313	380	425	313	381

APPENDIX No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

B.—*Statement showing the prices of grain and other chief articles, &c.—(Concluded.)*

Districts.	Lamp oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton per candy.		Indigo per candy.		Sugar per candy.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam..	279	240	208	208	80	59	840	700	64	65
Vizagapatam	231	232	190	191	60	60	800	800	65	80
Godavery	227	224	161	181	80	60	640	780	90	90
Kistna District ..	224	182	184	195	69	50	910	800	36	35
Nellore	222	239	167	178	79	61	800	728	65	83
Cuddapah	267	267	237	258	81	67	835	891	70	70
Bellary	206	255	307	344	72	65	926	910	70	62
Kurnool..	238	240	231	283	23	18	813	875	81	78
Madras	..	..	159	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Div. of Arcot..	240	216	176	187	80	90	660	720	80	90
S. Div. of Arcot..	282	261	196	182	26	86	560	500	65	35
Tanjore..	247	278	164	168	31	22	115	284	42	35
Trichinopoly.. ..	299	276	253	253	120	40	840	780	40	40
Madura..	241	287	178	193	..	..	70	68	40	38
Tinnevelly	290	302	181	183	22	25	60	60	80	80
Coimbatore	188	220	315	300	19	22	852	869	33	37
Salem	270	..	267	224	80	100	700	..	100	..
North Canara ..	..	..	185	190	90	73	..	..	80	90
South Canara ..	..	..	174	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar..	300	415	210	253	105	102	780	806	125	112
Average....	250	258	207	216	66	59	659	622	68	66

APPENDIX No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

C.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year* 1860-61, *compared with* 1859-60.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam..	9,79,419	10,64,370	84,951	..	73,022	65,565
Vizagapatam	12,75,944	12,63,504	..	12,440	68,466	66,517
Godavery..	26,68,240	33,94,620	7,26,380	..	1,31,203	1,32,930
Kistna District	27,42,681	27,67,389	24,708	..	88,635	1,04,530
Nellore	19,46,335	18,25,625	..	1,20,710	36,289	34,170
Cuddapah	17,57,792	17,35,080	..	22,712	1,04,116	1,00,254
Bellary	18,81,246	19,30,456	49,210	..	2,66,096	2,63,703
Kurnool	14,43,173	13,51,498	...	91,675	1,21,649	1,13,205
Madras	14,15,072	13,35,246	...	79,826	9,65,008	10,61,276
Northern Div. of Arcot..	21,72,361	19,52,712	..	2,19,649	1,35,017	1,77,175
Southern Div. of Arcot..	27,14,865	24,70,002	..	2,44,863	1,34,750	1,33,622
Tanjore	45,34,472	44,69,713	..	64,759	2,20,883	2,17,261
Trichinopoly	14,74,909	15,16,572	41,663	..	27,183	23,078
Madura..	21,58,657	20,00,405	..	1,58,252	80,406	85,785
Tinnevelly..	27,44,764	23,29,620	..	4,15,144	40,350	38,706
Coimbatore	26,29,762	23,93,137	..	2,36,625	1,23,956	1,33,799
Salem..	22,40,217	20,01,515	..	2,38,702	1,33,759	1,39,142
North Canara	11,79,206	10,96,126	..	83,080	56,973	45,775
South Canara..	11,57,509	10,82,751	..	74,758	37,746	40,164
Malabar	16,98,176	17,32,715	34,539	..	82,733	86,823
Sea Customs, Madras..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	4,08,14,800	3,97,13,056	9,61,451	20,63,195	29,28,240	30,69,480

APPENDIX

C.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several*

Districts.	Salt.		Sea Customs.		Moturpha.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	7,21,990	8,22,721	83,457	1,08,151	16,610	15,940
Vizagapatam	2,01,568	2,14,826	31,135	24,848	29,023	29,189
Godavery	2,80,469	3,08,431	81,848	1,25,891	60,283	61,230
Kistna	7,07,346	6,70,517	9,348	6,232	51,109	49,023
Nellore..	6,10,331	8,65,727	334	2	16,871	14,870
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1,05,473	88,797
Bellary..	..	..	..	..	1,90,392	1,38,484
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	1,00,384	92,519
Madras..	10,53,755	10,62,653	..	..	30,494	32,404
Northern Div. of Arcot.	..	..	..	..	40,206	37,230
Southern Div. of Arcot.	1,78,323	3,92,837	34,012	42,465	43,537	41,634
Tanjore	6,24,770	7,09,612	2,76,067	5,25,191	43,591	41,156
Trichinopoly..	..	..	..	..	6,910	7,632
Madura	4,37,082	4,10,742	34,413	27,750	..	262
Tinnevelly	4,16,006	4,59,496	27,749	41,499	94,442	93,435
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	57,530	61,683
Salem	..	..	..	..	78,884	71,249
North Canara	3,17,575	2,87,762	23,527	19,491	8,829	7,199
South Canara	2,82,188	2,89,927	35,501	45,052	7,860	8,516
Malabar	6,27,360	5,61,923	73,447	1,37,749	1,12,306	1,15,563
Sea Customs, Madras ..	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	..
Total..	64,58,763	70,57,174	23,55,639	27,00,862	10,94,734	10,08,015

No. IV.—*(Continued.)*

Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61, *compared with* 1859-60.

Stamps.		Frontier Duty.		Total Sundry Sources.			
1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
17,938	28,908	..	..	9,13,017	10,41,285	1,28,268	..
22,856	26,068	..	..	3,53,048	3,61,448	8,400	..
33,372	64,020	12,609	20,282	5,99,784	7,12,784	1,13,000	..
29,433	36,776	..	..	8,85,871	8,67,078	..	18,793
26,455	32,873	..	..	6,90,280	9,47,642	2,57,362	..
32,949	34,138	..	..	2,42,538	2,23,189	..	19,349
36,734	46,954	..	..	4,93,222	4,49,141	..	44,081
16,821	18,742	..	..	2,38,854	2,30,466	..	8,388
35,535	90,025	..	..	20,84,792	22,46,358	1,61,566	..
38,062	66,113	..	..	2,13,285	2,80,518	67,233	..
31,392	74,177	63,799	69,758	4,85,813	7,54,493	2,68,680	..
95,844	2,15,120	43,236	83,507	13,04,391	17,91,847	4,87,456	..
34,131	50,342	..	..	68,224	81,052	12,828	..
60,210	91,445	329	235	6,12,440	6,16,219	3,779	..
51,254	90,383	56,073	48,768	6,85,874	7,72,287	86,413	..
32,343	44,736	..	..	2,13,829	2,40,218	26,389	..
30,489	54,869	..	..	2,43,132	2,65,260	22,128	..
38,839	37,556	63,287	64,506	5,09,030	4,62,289	..	46,741
61,576	77,447	..	..	4,24,871	4,61,106	36,235	..
1,31,775	2,07,046	304	306	10,27,925	11,09,410	81,485	..
..	...	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	48,260
8,58,008	13,87,738	2,39,637	2,87,362	1,39,35,021	1,55,10,631	17,61,222	1,85,612

APPENDIX No. IV.—*(Concluded.)*

C.—*Statement showing the Collections of all sources, &c.—(Concluded.)*

Districts.	Extra Revenue and Interest Account.		Grand Total.			
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam...	11,226	15,933	19,03,662	21,21,588	2,17,926	..
Vizagapatam	2,370	2,982	16,31,362	16,27,934	..	3,428
Godavery	15,172	34,335	32,83,196	41,41,739	8,58,543	..
Kistna District	13,801	16,987	36,42,353	36,51,454	9,101	..
Nellore..	7,403	7,249	26,44,018	27,80,516	1,36,498	..
Cuddapah.	15,304	18,509	20,15,634	19,76,778	..	38,856
Bellary..	36,345	36,199	24,10,813	24,15,796	4,983	..
Kurnool	17,748	28,132	16,99,775	16,10,096	..	89,679
Madras..	40,006	21,251	35,39,870	36,02,855	62,985	..
Northern Div. of Arcot.	11,415	20,869	23,97,061	22,54,099	..	1,42,962
Southern Div. of Arcot.	18,936	18,493	32,19,614	32,42,988	23,374	..
Tanjore	32,370	3,05,770	58,71,233	65,67,330	6,96,097	..
Trichinopoly..	9 260	7,760	15,52,393	16,05,384	52,991	..
Madura	8,283	9,765	27,79,380	26,26,389	..	1,52,991
Tinnevelly	15,495	2,66,538	34,46,133	33,68,445	..	77,688
Coimbatore	6,217	7,656	28,49,808	26,41,011	..	2,08,797
Salem	10,599	7,665	24,93,948	22,74,440	..	2,19,508
North Canara	9,001	15,923	16,97,237	15,74,338	..	1,22,899
South Canara	3,964	8,066	15,86,344	15,51,923	..	34,421
Malabar	3,078	2,242	27,29,179	28,44,367	1,15,188	..
Sea Customs, Madras..	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	48,260
Total..	2,87,993	8,52,324	5,50,37,814	5,60,76,011	21,77,686	11,39,489

NOTE.—The amount of Total Revenue for 1859-60 according to the return of that year is Rupees 5,49,51,764, and the difference between this and the amount in Column 24 arises from the following reasons: —

Collections of 8 months of 1859-60 erroneously omitted in the accounts of the Godavery District for that year but now included	Rupees	66,152
Do. from Cochrane's Canal in Madras, also omitted in 1859-60 but now brought to the credit of that year ...	,,	31,771
Do. of Villages transferred from Madura to Tinnevelly, excluded	,,	11,813

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Chepauk, 18th June 1861.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX No. V.

A.—*Statement showing the operation of the Income Tax Act up to 30th April 1861, in the Town of Madras.*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of special notices issued.	Number of Schedules returned filled up.	Number of Returns disposed of.	No. of Returns assessed.	Amount Assessed.			Amount collected and brought to account.			Balance due on the demand of Rs. 1,10,248-3-6 for the 1st and 2nd Quarters.			Assessment by composition.			Total number of Cases of surcharge made under all the heads.	Total number of cases of surcharge disposed of.	Number of appeals.	Number of appeals successful.	Number of complaints against the Officers of the Department.	Number of cases in which the charge was established.
													No. of Cases.	Amount assessed.							
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A. P.						
23,286	18,927	10,574	6,410	2,20,428	7	0	1,03,046	1	8	7,168	1	10	18	16,267	12 0	3,960	3,510	1,299	144	...	...

B.—*Statement showing the expenditure of the Income Tax Commissioners' and Special Commissioner's Office up to 30th April 1861.*

	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	38,664	9	5
Contingent and Printing Charges	9,397	8	6
Honorarium fees	3,104	0	0
House rent	1,400	0	0
Total.....	52,566	1	11

OFFICE OF THE INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER,
MADRAS, *15th June* 1861.

(Signed) F. WALTHEW,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. VI.

A.—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the operation of Act XXII of* 1855, *from* 1*st of May* 1860 *to* 30*th of April* 1861, *published in accordance with the* 44*th Section of the above Act.*

Names of Ports.	Receipts			Disbursements.			Excess for this year.			Deficient for this year.			Total balance to credit of the Port.			Total deficient against the Port.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bimlipatam...	1,516	10	6	317	12	0	1,198	14	6	...	...	...	3,893	8	9	...	..	...
Vizagapatam	881	6	7	2,020	9	0	...	...	...	1,139	2	5	...	...	...	2,091	9	11
Cocanada	7,572	12	2	7,988	10	10	...	...	...	415	14	8	2,374	15	2	...	...	...
Masulipatam...	*4,237	2	0	4,262	15	8	...	...	...	25	13	8	...	...	..	6,538	10	7
Madras...	38,392	6	8	31,760	10	0	6,631	12	8	...	...	...	57,091	6	10	...	...	...
Cuddalore	514	13	0	164	8	8	350	4	4	...	...	...	805	1	3	...	...	...
Tranquebar	901	12	6	64	0	0	837	12	6	...	..	...	2,467	11	8	...	...	...
Negapatam	2,464	14	5	1,703	11	6	761	2	11	...	...	...	5,223	8	7	...	...	...
Tuticorin	4,109	13	0	2,864	0	4	1,245	12	8	...	...	...	3,122	9	0	...	...	...
Cochin	5,021	9	7	3,950	15	11	1,070	9	8	...	...	...	500	8	7	...	...	...
Calicut	3,228	10	4	1,980	10	6	1,247	15	10	...	...	...	4,044	4	9	...	...	..
Tellicherry	1,007	10	5	554	3	7	453	6	10	...	..	...	1,264	14	5	...	...	...
Cannanore	2,063	8	2	0	0	0	2,063	8	2	...	...	...	5,368	2	4	...	...	...
Mangalore	2,642	0	8	634	0	5	2,008	0	3	...	...	...	4,272	12	2	...	...	...
	74,555	2	0	58,266	12	5	17,869	4	4	1,580	14	9	90,429	7	6	80,630	4	6

* Including 3,070-2-0 refunded on account of Point Devi Light.

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5*th June* 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

B.—*Statement showing the wrecks and accidents which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year* 1860-61.

Name of Ship.	Nation.	Date of wreck or accident.	At what Port.	Remarks.
"Angela Burdett Coutts."	British.	13th June 1860.	Point Gordeware.	Grounded at the place named while on the passage from Madras to Cocanada. By the rise of tide and a land wind the vessel was shortly afterwards floated again, and on reaching the roads was reported to be not making much water.
"Tullochgorum."	British.	17th June 1860.	Vizagapatam.	Left Cocanada bound to Mauritius on June 13th, but meeting with heavy weather on the 14th and 15th, in which she sprung a leak, and the pumps became choked, it became necessary to run for the nearest Port. She arrived at Vizagapatam on the evening of the 15th, and part of her cargo was landed on the 16th and 17th; but, as it was found the vessel could not be kept longer afloat, she was run on shore at 10 P.M. on the 17th, and by 5 the following morning had entirely broken up. No lives were lost.
"Turgot."	French.	18th September 1860.	Bank off Coleroon River.	Was on her passage from Bourbon to Pondicherry when she grounded as mentioned, all endeavours to get the vessel afloat again were fruitless, and she was finally abandoned as a wreck.
"Marie Aline."	French.	9th December 1860.	Poodemarka, not far from Vizagapatam.	This vessel was on her voyage from Columbo to Cocanada. During the passage heavy weather was experienced, and on making the land it is stated that nothing was discernible. She struck at Poodemarka on the night of December 9th; every effort was made to get her off again, but without success, and she became a total wreck. No lives lost.
"Manapany."	Native owners.	27th December 1860.	Mouth of Coleroon River.	Left Covelong, salt laden for Mangalore, but becoming very leaky was run ashore on the night of date named, and became a total wreck.
"Chatsworth."	British.	19th February 1861.	Narsipore Point.	From England to Calcutta with Soldiers' families, grounded near Narsipore Point. The families, &c., were all safely landed, and despatched to Calcutta by the Steamer "Arracan" which was sent from Madras for that purpose. After lightening the "Chatsworth" was got off, and she proceeded on to Calcutta.
"Etheldreda."	British.	April 17th, 1861.	Point Calimere.	When on her voyage from England to Negapatam, got aground during the night near Calimere Point. After lightening she was hove off again, and proceeded on to Negapatam.

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, *5th June* 1861.

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Assistant Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

C.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Coals at Madras and the Outports during the official year* 1860-61.

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Madras.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860	1,125	16	3	13
Received from England on Contract...	8,574	1	...	...
Purchaseshere...	326	18	3	22
	10,026	16	3	7
Expended	4,186	2	3	22
Balance on hand 30th April 1861.	5,840	13	3	13
Cocanada.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860.	84	3	1	5
Receipts...	477	13	2	27
	561	17	...	4
Expended.	480	2	2	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861....	80	14	2	4
Bimlipatam.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860.	102	10	...	...
Expended...	71	11	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861...	30	19	...	...
Monsoorcottah.				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860...	126	...	...	...
Expended..	...	...	...	...
Remaining on hand 31st April 1861...	126	...	...	...
Cochin.				
No remains 31st April 1860.	...	...	...	...
Receipts...	401	14	2	...
Expended...	135	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	266	14	2	...

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

ntinued.)

strict, for the official year 1860-61.

Total.				Value of				Duty on				Sea Customs Revenue.			
Tonnage.	Dues.			Exports.			Imports.			Exports.			Imports.				
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
30,617	...	...	...	5,04,952	0	0	2,67,022	0	0	45,353	1	9	20	0	0	45,373	1 9
23,048	71	10	0	5,32,011	0	0	4,91,627	0	0	17,197	11	7	38	10	0	17,236	5 7
5,533	...	...	...	56,256	0	0	93,310	0	0	6,017	12	0	6	0	0	6,023	12 0
4,636	...	...	...	50,162	0	0	20,503	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
23,273	...	...	...	2,27,799	0	0	1,93,439	0	0	5,548	0	0	...	...	...	5,548	0 0
40,815	190	7	0	5,94,625	0	0	2,09,323	0	0	33,939	3	4	20	14	7	23,910	4 11
1,29,982	262	1	3	20,35,505	0	0	12,75,426	0	0	1,06,042	12	8	95	8	2	1,06,143	5 3
31,033	881	10	0	4,14,648	0	0	2,26,938	0	0	594	0	0	80	0	0	614	0 0
199	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,310	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
560	...	...	...	11,913	0	0	562	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
37,196	1,486	3	3	16,52,162	0	0	5,58,678	0	0	20,133	0	0	1,222	0	0	21,355	0 0
2,851	...	...	...	97,344	0	0	1,040	0	0	2,308	0	0	...	...	...	2,308	0 0
65,842	2,370	13	3	21,76,107	0	0	7,98,563	0	0	23,040	0	0	1,278	0	0	24,318	0 0
27,923	1,949	10	10	12,73,915	0	0	1,55,639	0	0	33,567	13	4	107	14	2	33,675	11 6
20,151	5,266	7	2	26,65,451	0	0	3,96,370	0	0	87,499	12	1	2,686	6	6	90,186	2 7
7,347	...	...	...	2,76,219	0	0	86,569	0	0	141	7	2	1	14	3	143	5 5
1,15,646	7,236	2	0	42,14,745	0	0	6,41,109	0	0	1,25,709	0	7	2,796	2	11	1,28,505	3 6
26,730	1,167	0	0	9,03,563	14	0	8,14,500	15	1	4,167	0	2	1,659	8	5	5,826	9 2
15,319	514	13	0	6,039	5	4	25,807	2	2	18,759	12	4	2,580	12	10	21,340	9 2
28,901	...	...	...	2,72,543	11	3	49,435	0	0	16,176	8	5	4,943	12	3	21,120	4 8
44,220	514	13	0	2,78,583	0	7	75,242	2	2	34,936	4	9	7,624	9	1	42,460	13 10
23,252	...	...	...	4,75,383	0	0	36,901	0	0	47,599	1	4	2,434	11	8	50,033	12 9
55,418	2,465	8	5	17,00,868	0	0	15,73,428	0	0	1,69,651	2	1	1,03,872	6	3	2,76,235	0 9
19,550	...	...	...	5,385	0	0	81,945	0	0	538	10	6	8,356	1	11	8,893	12 5
4,47,771	...	...	...	41,966	0	0	6,68,543	0	0	4,193	12	10	61,644	11	10	65,840	8 8
44,014	276	0	0	27,346	0	0	24,31,415	0	0	2,738	10	8	39,312	2	9	42,050	13 5
11,352	826	0	9	22,935	0	0	6,37,410	0	0	2,308	1	10	43,292	13	5	46,627	0 0
6,07,357	3,231	9	2	22,73,593	0	0	31,29,687	0	0	2,27,238	7	3	2,59,010	15	7	4,89,581	0 0
25,996	...	...	...	2,94,859	0	0	1,59,715	0	0	7,917	9	0	10,845	7	7	18,793	0 8
8,926	...	...	...	87,838	0	0	34,861	0	0	1,223	6	3	1,278	3	4	2,501	9 7
63,938	...	...	...	1,32,900	0	0	1,69,486	0	0	112	10	11	1,088	0	11	1,200	11 10
10,525	...	...	...	95,607	0	0	15,945	0	0	3,712	13	8	1,692	0	11	5,304	14 7
1,09,435	...	...	...	5,76,191	0	0	3,80,607	0	0	13,686	8	4	14,503	12	4	27,840	4 8

D

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, *6th June* 1861.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

D.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year* 1860-61.

	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native			Total.			Value of		Duty on		Sea Customs Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	53	24,729	... ...	2	1,772	... ...	29	4,176	... ...	84	30,677	... ...	5,04,952 0 0	2,67,022 0 0	45,353 1 9	20 0 0	45,373 1 9
	Munsoorcottah	32	13,517	21 4 0	8	2,824	... ...	55	8,707	50 6 0	95	25,048	71 10 0	5,32,011 0 0	4,91,827 0 0	17,197 11 7	38 10 0	17,236 5 7
	Sonnapore	2	344	... ...	8	3,024	... ...	14	2,165	... ...	24	5,533	... ...	56,256 0 0	93,310 0 0	6,017 12 0	6 0 0	6,023 12 0
	Barwah	3	625	... ...	...	...	... ...	29	4,010	... ...	32	4,636	... ...	50,162 0 0	20,505 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Poondy	2	2,034	... ...	7	2,822	... ...	138	18,417	... ...	147	23,273	... ...	2,97,739 0 0	1,93,439 0 0	5,540 0 0	... ...	5,540 0 0
	Caliagapatam	29	15,263	9 7 0	38	16,833	145 11 0	60	8,719	35 5 9	127	40,815	190 7 6	5,94,625 0 0	2,09,323 0 0	33,939 3 4	30 14 7	33,970 1 11
		121	56,453	30 11 0	63	27,275	145 11 0	325	46,254	85 11 9	509	1,29,982	262 1 9	20,35,805 0 0	12,75,426 0 0	1,08,047 12 6	95 8 7	1,08,143 5 3
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	42	20,696	367 6 9	2	1,548	96 12 6	89	8,794	420 7 3	133	31,038	884 10 9	4,14,643 0 0	2,26,938 0 0	594 0 0	50 0 0	644 0 0
	Conadah	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	2	199	... ...	2	199	... ...	... ...	11,350 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Poodemadka	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	6	560	... ...	6	560	... ...	11,973 0 0	562 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Bimlipatam	37	16,836	703 15 6	18	8,882	550 10 9	43	5,477	231 9 0	98	31,196	1,486 3 3	16,52,142 0 0	5,58,678 0 0	20,138 0 0	1,228 0 0	21,366 0 0
	Pentakottah	4	626	... ...	3	1,994	... ...	3	230	... ...	10	2,851	... ...	97,344 0 0	1,040 0 0	2,308 0 0	... ...	2,308 0 0
		83	38,158	1,071 6 3	23	12,424	647 6 9	143	15,260	652 0 3	249	65,842	2,370 13 3	21,76,107 0 0	7,98,568 0 0	23,040 0 0	1,278 0 0	24,318 0 0
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	199	27,928	1,969 10 10	199	27,928	1,969 10 10	12,73,075 0 0	1,58,639 0 0	35,567 13 4	167 14 2	35,675 11 6
	Cocanada	91	41,172	2,219 9 10	91	38,919	3,046 13 4	...	...	... ...	182	80,151	5,266 7 2	26,65,451 0 0	3,96,310 0 0	87,499 12 1	2,686 6 6	90,186 2 7
	Narsapore	2	1,145	... ...	...	...	... ...	150	6,422	... ...	152	7,567	... ...	2,76,219 0 0	85,500 0 0	141 7 2	1 14 3	143 5 5
		93	42,317	2,219 9 10	91	38,919	3,046 13 4	349	34,350	1,969 10 10	533	1,15,646	7,236 2 0	42,14,745 0 0	6,41,509 0 0	1,23,209 0 7	2,786 2 11	1,26,005 3 6
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	35	13,047	614 4 0	5	1,687½	102 5 6	339	11,996½	450 6 6	379	26,730½	1,167 0 0	9,03,563 14 0	8,14,600 15 1	4,167 0 9	1,659 8 5	5,826 9 2
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	16	3,678	220 2 0	...	...	... ...	208	11,741½	294 11 ...	224	15,319½	514 13 0	6,009 5 4	25,807 2 2	18,759 12 4	2,550 12 10	21,310 9 2
	Porto Novo	75	9,082	... ...	6	860	... ...	394	18,999	... ...	475	28,901	... ...	2,72,543 11 3	49,435 0 0	16,176 8 5	4,943 12 3	21,120 4 8
		91	12,620	220 2 0	6	860	... ...	602	30,740½	294 11 0	699	44,220½	514 13 0	2,78,583 0 7	75,242 2 5	34,936 4 9	7,524 9 1	42,460 13 10
Tanjore.	Nagore	266	23,252	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	266	23,252	... ...	4,75,353 0 0	36,901 0 0	47,599 1 4	2,436 11 5	50,033 12 9
	Negapatam	307	53,933	2,309 13 5	3	1,477	92 5 0	2	109	3 6 0	312	55,418	2,405 8 5	17,00,368 0 0	15,73,428 0 0	1,69,957 2 1	1,03,872 6 3	2,76,235 0 9
	Topetorry	894	19,550	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	894	19,550	... ...	5,395 0 0	81,915 0 0	539 10 6	8,354 1 11	8,893 12 5
	Mootoopettah	1,227	4,47,771	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	1,227	4,47,771	... ...	41,926 0 0	6,68,588 0 0	4,193 12 10	61,644 11 10	65,840 8 8
	Teroomullassel	626	39,667	... ...	17	4,347	... ...	...	...	... ...	623	44,014	... ...	27,366 0 0	4,31,415 0 0	2,738 10 8	39,312 2 9	42,050 13 5
	Tranquebar	11	3,201	200 1 0	16	5,877	367 5 6	107	8,274	258 10 3	134	17,352	826 0 9	22,955 0 0	6,37,410 0 0	2,308 1 10	43,292 13 5	46,527 0 0
		3,511	5,87,274	2,309 14 5	36	11,701	459 10 6	109	8,382	262 0 3	3,656	6,07,357	3,231 9 2	22,73,593 0 0	34,29,687 0 0	2,27,338 7 3	2,59,010 15 7	4,89,581 0 0
Madura.	Keelakarry	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	364	25,996	... ...	364	25,996	... ...	2,94,859 0 0	1,59,716 0 0	7,947 9 6	10,845 7 2	18,793 0 8
	Darepatam	...	...	... ...	84	3,724	... ...	475	5,252	... ...	559	8,976	... ...	52,838 0 0	31,561 0 0	1,223 6 3	1,278 3 4	2,501 9 7
	Paumbem	1	260	... ...	...	...	... ...	1,730	63,678	... ...	1,731	63,938	... ...	1,32,990 0 0	1,69,496 0 0	172 10 11	1,068 0 11	1,240 11 10
	Tondy	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	362	10,525	... ...	362	10,525	... ...	93,507 0 0	16,945 0 0	3,212 13 8	1,592 0 11	4,804 14 7
		1	260	... ...	84	3,724	... ...	2,931	1,05,451	... ...	3,016	1,09,435	... ...	5,76,194 0 0	3,80,007 0 0	13,056 8 4	14,803 12 4	27,860 4 8

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

D.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the official year* 1860-61.—*(Concluded.)*

	Names of Ports.	British.			Foreign.			Country or Native			Total.			Value of		Duty on		Sea Customs Revenue.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tinnevelly.	Vypaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,481 0 0	2,335 0 0	103 15 9	8 8 0	112 7 9
	Tuticorin	143	18,451	3,446 6 8	2	1,039½	198 10 6	252	4,773	434 5 2	397	24,283½	4,079 6 4	22,71,581 0 0	3,32,249 0 0	11,257 13 9	23,049 3 2	34,307 0 11
	Collpatant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,930 0 0	54,613 0 0	94 8 4	2,246 5 9	2,339 14 1
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,439 0 0	1,31,943 0 0	2,715 8 5	1,983 11 0	4,699 3 11
		143	18,451	3,446 6 8	2	1,039½	198 10 6	252	4,773	434 5 2	397	24,283½	4,079 6 4	24,56,371 0 0	5,21,142 0 0	14,171 14 3	27,326 12 5	41,498 10 8
Malabar.	Cannanore	55	22,897	1,169 2 0	7	4,149	236 8 0	1,459	32,611	657 2 2	1,521	59,657	2,062 12 2	16,66,585 0 0	27,63,137 0 0	1,672 5 0	10,492 13 4	12,165 2 4
	Tellicherry	18	6,601	401 7 3	8	1,926	100 8 0	1,250	24,065	495 11 2	1,272	32,592	997 10 5	11,06,510 0 0	15,77,595 0 0	4,263 4 6	845 2 0	5,108 6 6
	Callay	1	143	... ...	...	...	... ...	391	7,050	... ...	392	7,193	... ...	65,043 0 0	1,33,331 0 0	158 15 10	16 7 3	175 7 1
	Baragarce	5	357	... ...	...	...	... ...	748	19,466	... ...	753	19,823	... ...	10,95,974 0 0	4,80,052 0 0	90 2 5	9,860 10 8	9,950 13 1
	Quilandy	9	3,141	... ...	1	441	... ...	400	6,622	... ...	410	10,204	... ...	1,13,641 0 0	1,82,462 0 0	491 11 8	1,090 12 11	1,582 8 7
	Calicut	58	18,245	652 14 5	6	2,799	174 15 0	2,134	76,033	2,001 8 5	2,198	97,077	2,859 5 10	25,37,060 0 0	34,33,708 0 0	7,562 4 9	13,336 7 1	20,948 11 10
	Tanore	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	302	8,269	... ...	302	8,269	... ...	2,65,170 0 0	37,350 0 0	11 5 0	4,337 4 5	4,348 9 5
	Ponany	4	347	... ...	...	...	... ...	896	31,375	... ...	900	31,722	... ...	11,45,668 0 0	2,57,391 0 0	472 5 7	2,581 2 5	3,053 8 0
	Chowghat	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	89	4,200	... ...	89	4,200	... ...	72,715 0 0	33,737 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Cochin	199	43,014	2,871 4 4	22	7,014	623 1 6	1,598	44,379	1,338 9 5	1,819	94,407	4,832 15 3	50,53,452 0 0	33,93,346 0 0	63,837 10 8	16,141 6 8	79,979 1 4
		349	95,345	5,124 12 0	41	16,329	1,135 0 6	9,267	2,54,110	4,512 15 2	9,657	3,65,784	10,772 11 8	1,32,12,419 0 0	1,22,97,518 0 0	78,560 1 5	58,752 2 9	1,37,312 4 2
South Canara.	Mangalore	39	7,515	458 7 3	364	36,533	1,770 3 8	1,697	32,915	323 5 1	2,100	77,423	2,582 0 0	33,77,336 0 0	13,07,761 0 0	31,400 5 10	4,567 2 7	35,967 8 5
	Bekul	2	213	... ...	...	...	... ...	551	6,924	... ...	553	7,137	... ...	1,90,648 0 0	34,314 0 0	1,123 2 4	... ...	1,123 2 4
	Oodipy	...	...	... ...	37	2,055	... ...	383	5,278	... ...	420	7,333	... ...	3,06,424 0 0	1,45,835 0 0	1,728 15 9	19 4 0	1,748 3 9
	Barcoor	...	...	... ...	99	5,870	... ...	542	8,261	... ...	641	14,131	... ...	6,35,014 0 0	90,216 0 0	6,125 5 8	87 10 7	6,213 0 3
		41	7,888	458 7 3	500	44,758	1,770 3 8	3,173	53,438	323 5 1	3,714	1,06,084	2,582 0 0	45,09,442 0 0	15,78,126 0 0	40,377 13 7	4,674 1 2	45,051 14 9
North Canara.	Butkul	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	25	231	... ...	25	231	... ...	11,464 0 0	19,434 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Coompta	1	472	... ...	39	3,974	... ...	2,729	1,20,998	... ...	2,769	1,25,444	... ...	85,59,324 0 0	14,40,939 0 0	235 0 0	4,570 0 0	4,805 0 0
	Taddry	1	164	... ...	3	379	... ...	331	3,070	... ...	335	3,603	... ...	62,733 0 0	4,166 0 0	878 0 0	126 0 0	... ...
	Sedasheghur	1	93	... ...	3	244	... ...	1,048	15,400	... ...	1,052	15,742	... ...	94,377 0 0	17,935 0 0	695 0 0	319 0 0	... ...
	Cundapore	...	...	... ...	61	6,172	... ...	458	13,041	... ...	519	19,213	... ...	4,29,108 0 0	28,663 0 0	12,125 0 0	476 0 0	... ...
		3	724	... ...	106	10,769	... ...	4,591	1,52,790	... ...	4,700	1,64,253	... ...	91,57,004 0 0	15,08,187 0 0	13,933 0 0	5,491 0 0	19,424 0 0
Madras.	Madras	204	1,52,355	25,259 0 0	41	16,786	3,218 0 0	874	89,346	6,251 0 0	1,119	2,60,487	34,723 0 0	95,24,626 0 0	1,74,33,011 0 0	1,45,061 0 0	15,78,863 0 0	16,23,924 0 0

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, *5th June* 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

E.—*Rules to be observed in Shipping Government Stores, sanctioned by Government under date the 7th August* 1860, *No.* 1,681.

1. The provision of tonnage for Stores will, as hitherto, be arranged by the Superintendent of Marine.

2. Departments requiring freight will submit their requisitions in duplicate to the Superintendent of Marine in the accompanying form, one being furnished for each Port.

Tonnage Statement of Stores awaiting despatch to
date

No.	Package.	Contents.	Marks.	Consignees.	Dead weight.				Measurement.			Remarks.
					Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	T.	F.	I.	

3. On tonnage being assigned, the Superintendent of Marine will give notice to the Department concerned, forwarding the duplicate statement to the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant through the head of his Office, accompanied by a shipping order.

4. The 2nd Assistant Master Attendant will then, in communication with the Department forwarding the Stores, and with the Commander of the vessel, arrange for their shipment, regulating the number of boat loads to be sent off each day.

5. It will be the duty of the Department forwarding the Stores to bring them to the boats and to retain charge of them until they have been placed in the boats, affording such assistance in the latter operation as it may be practicable to furnish when the Stores are heavy or unweildy.

6. Boat-notes will be sent off by the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant in each boat, and on a shipment being completed he will cause to be executed Bills of Lading in the case of freight engaged, or receipts in triplicate when Government vessels or transports are employed, forwarding them to the Department concerned without delay.

7. Military Stores are to be shipped from the Light House Beach.

Stationery	do.	do.
Mint.....	do.	from Marine Yard.
Marine.....		
Medical...		
Clothing ...		
Public Works	do.	Abercrombie's Battery.
Electric Telegraph	do.	Electric Telegraph Office.
Commissariat	do.	Custom House.

8. The existing arrangements for shipping Military Stores will not be disturbed.

By Order.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

F.—*Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from* 1849 *to* 1860 *inclusive.*

Calendar Year.	Square-rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.	Average size.	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850...	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75¾	60¾
1852...	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82	59
1854...	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64⅓
1856...	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91¾	55¾
1858...	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102¾	54½
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51¾
1860...	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104¾	51⅓

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

G.—*Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben from* 1849 *to* 1860 *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied.			Pilot share.			Credited to Government.			Remarks
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1849...	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850...	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0	
1851...	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852...	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853...	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9	
1854...	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855...	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856...	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857...	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858...	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0	
1859..	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9	
1860...	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9	

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Continued.)*

II.—*Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, during the year* 1860.

Year.	Name of Vessels.	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting crafts.	Rate of building	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
1860	Bagala Fatel Kerr	...	...	... ...	198	At Rs. 40 per ton.	7,920 0 0	Teak.	
	Bark Sapoorjee Herjee	159	At Rs. 126 per ton.	20,034 0 0	...	... ...	... ...	Anjelly and Benteak.	
	Schooner Themzia	29	,, 138 ,,	4,002 0 0	...	... ...	... ...	Do. do.	
	H. M Schooner Emily	37	,, 264-13-9	12,978 1 10	...	... ...	... ...	Teak.	
	Do. do. Edith	13							
	Bark Fatel Moombarruck	388	Rs. 103 ,,	39,964 0 0	...	... ...	... ...	Benteak and Teak.	
	Pattimar Krishna Presad	...	...	... ...	89	At 62 per ton....	5,518 0 0	Benteak.	
	Dhoney Moydin	...	...	... ...	23	,, 18 ,,	414 0 0	Do. and Anjelly	
	Pattimar Navee	...	...	... ...	79	,, 40 ,,	3,160 0 0	Do.	
	do. Sahdoola Hydross	...	...	... ...	101	,, 60 ,,	6,060 0 0	Do.	
	Dhoney San Pedro	...	...	... ...	27	,, 30 ,,	810 0 0	Anjelly.	
	Pattimar Moydin Raymahuy	...	...	... ...	87	,, 46 ,,	4,002 0 0	Do. and Benteak.	
	Buggalow Coolea Najah...	...	...	... ...	68	,, 30 ,,	2,040 0 0	Benteak.	
	Do. Moobarrikee	...	...	... ...	191	,, 79 ,,	15,089 0 0	Teak.	
	Do. Summa	...	...	... ...	82	,, 98 ,,	8,036 0 0	Benteak and Anjelly	
	Total...	625		76,978 1 10	945		53,049 0 0		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1859-60.

Years.	Amount of annual new tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Amount of annual new tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in increase	Value of the new tonnage	Difference in increase.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
1859	179	...	23,522 0 0	...	533	..	23,783	..	
1860	625	...	76,978 1 10	..	945	...	53,049	..	
		446		53,456 1 10		412		29,266	

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Cochin, 31*st December* 1860.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, *Master Attendant.*

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, *Assistant Superintendent of Marine.*

I.—*Statement of Vessels built in Malabar and Travancore, but registered at Cochin, from the 1st January to the 31st December* 1860.

TRAVANCORE.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				RS.			RS.		
1860	Pattimar Fatah Salam.....	...	.....	...	86	At Rs. 64 per ton.	3,504	Teak.	Built at Allippie.
	Do. Fatah Ahmanat Savay	...	.....	...	83	„ 64 „	5,312	do.	Do. do.
	Brig Pudmanabadass	181	At Rs. 50 per ton.	9,050	...	...	...	Anjelly	Do. Quilon.
	Pattimar Allowee	...	.....	...	108	„ 56 per ton.	6,048	do. & Teak.	Do. Allippie.
	Do. Salam Malhey ...	...	.....	...	45	„ 80 „	3,600	Benteak.....	Do. do.
	Dhoney Ellamay.....	...	.....	...	54	„ 32 „	1,728	do.	Do. Quilon.
	Pattimar Chundra Ban.....	...	.....	...	77	„ 65 „	5,005	do.	Do. Allippie.
	Total...	181	.....	9,050	453	.....	27,197	.....	.....

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1859 *and* 1860.

	Amount of annual new tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Amount of annual new tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.			RS.		
1859	104	...	8,008	...	111	...	4,995	...	
1860	181	...	9,050	...	453	...	27,197	...	
		77	...	1,042	...	342	...	22,202	

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
COCHIN, 31*st December* 1860.

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, *Master Attendant.*

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, *Assistant Supt. of Marine.*

APPENDIX No. VI.—*(Concluded.)*

4—Statement of Vessels Piloted in and out of the inner harbour of Cochin by the licensed Pilot, and the Pilotage fees paid thereon during the years 1859-60.

1859.						1860.					
Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.			Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.		
			RS.	A.	P.				RS.	A.	P.
January... ...	10	4,121	345	0	0	January... ..	6	2,119	190	0	0
February ...	11	4,458	370	0	0	February ...	16	5,773	525	0	0
March... ...	13	5,312	455	0	0	March	13	4,473	425	0	0
April	9	3,057	285	0	0	April	14	5,731	495	0	0
May	7	1,498	175	0	0	May... ...	6	1,544	175	0	0
June	...	...	...	...	...	June	1	256	30	0	0
July	...	...	...	...	...	July	...	...	...	...	...
August	3	1,209	100	0	0	August	2	831	70	0	0
September...	9	2,578	250	0	0	September...	6	2,435	220	0	0
October	14	4,083	405	0	0	October	13	4,490	430	0	0
November ...	13	4,191	400	0	0	November ...	15	4,885	480	0	0
December... ...	13	4,521	430	0	0	December ...	12	3,591	360	0	0
Total...	102	35,028	3,215	0	0	Total...	104	36,128	3,400	0	0

Memorandum showing the number of vessels which have loaded partly in the inner harbour, and partly in the roadstead of Cochin, during the years 1859-60, including also the smaller class of square rigged vessels which were able to load entirely in the inner harbour.

1859, Number of vessels 164,—Aggregate tonnage 27,408.

1860, do. do. 144 do. do. 24,930, besides which, there were 119 vessels amounting in tonnage to 34,331, that only visited the Port during 1860.

MADRAS, (By Order.)

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, (Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
5th June 1861. *Asst. Supt. of Marine.*

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 1.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1857-58.			Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60.		
REVENUE.									
ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue, Current and Arrears	3,67,02,140	3	1	4,16,93,548	4	8	4,08,45,319	8	7
Salt	57,25,972	14	8	60,19,344	9	6	64,71,146	1	8
Tribute	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5
Abkarry	27,52,068	10	2	28,44,135	8	4	29,26,473	10	0
Land and Sea Customs	14,15,752	8	3	15,28,640	4	3	25,37,385	10	2
Muhtarafa	10,60,468	12	11	10,78,371	0	2	10,63,160	6	2
Stamps	6,64,337	1	6	7,22,334	13	6	8,49,258	6	0
Postal Collections	7,61,199	15	4	8,63,872	0	1	9,31,485	15	5
Miscellaneous	12,51,738	2	11	13,30,757	2	3	14,34,846	15	7
Total, Ordinary	5,37,80,108	13	3	5,95,27,434	3	2	6,05,05 507	2	0
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	21,47,171	5	5	24,16,701	2	0	38,98,686	4	6
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous	6,93,086	1	7	5,14,248	3	3	9,38,476	6	6
Grand Total, Rupees	5,66,20,366	4	3	6,24,58,383	8	5	6,53,42,669	13	0
EXPENDITURE.									
ORDINARY.									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues	60,90,652	1	7	43,08,600	5	11	44,41,413	13	1
General Department	56,81,614	15	5	58,71,827	11	2	64,87,622	4	11
Public Instruction	4,43,494	11	10	5,37,831	7	6	5,23,254	11	6
Total, General	1,22,15,761	12	10	1,07,18,259	8	7	1,14,52,290	13	6
Judicial Department	42,67,675	9	4	45,87,224	15	4	47,27,387	6	1
Revenual Department	42,60,152	12	9	46,46,561	0	2	46,30,878	0	1
Land and Sea Customs	2,03,388	15	1	2,20,126	15	6	2,08,781	3	7
Salt	10,89,160	1	11	9,66,454	4	0	9,01,166	7	2
Total, Revenual	55,52,701	13	9	58,33,142	3	8	57,40,825	10	10
Marine	5,37,266	13	7	3,31,737	6	7	1,93,659	5	0
Military	3,65,08,384	6	5	4,62,80,808	9	5	4,93,87,909	4	10
	5,90,81,790	7	11	6,77,51,172	11	7	7,15,02,072	8	3
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c	7,68,651	4	8	9,03,685	13	3	12,65,054	15	3
Do. of Buildings	1,86,637	11	4	2,82,866	15	0	2,69,539	15	1
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	13,28,553	15	6	19,14,577	10	5	17,11,045	0	4
Local Funds	24,916	7	10	10,758	11	7	20,478	5	3
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies.	18,52,304	1	7	16,75,574	13	3	16,57,859	2	7
Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies, (Supervision Charges)	38,953	10	9	38,995	11	3	48,466	10	8
Total, Public Works	42,00,017	3	8	48,26,459	10	9	49,72,444	1	2
Total, Ordinary	6,32,81,807	11	7	7,25,77,632	6	4	7,64,74,516	9	5

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Continued.*)

No. 1.—(*Concluded.*)

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

EXPENDITURE.	Actual of 1857-58			Actual of 1858-59			Actual of 1859-60		
Extraordinary.									
Miscellaneous	3,45,872	12	5	3,87,443	10	4	2,93,630	14	7
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.	5,17,161	14	3	3,84,006	10	7	4,54,853	3	0
Do. of Buildings	12,86,506	13	0	10,98,674	15	10	18,78,241	7	0
Do. of Revenual Irrigation Canals, &c.	4,44,886	11	6	2,83,568	4	5	3,18,677	7	9
Local Funds	1,12,499	10	2	1,07,659	14	1	1,08,795	9	3
Railway (Compensation for Land, &c., taken up)	76,272	12	0	89,282	1	6	1,15,263	4	5
Total, Public Works	24,37,327	12	11	19,63,191	13	11	28,75,830	15	5
Total, Extraordinary	27,53,200	9	4	23,50,635	8	3	31,69,461	14	0
Profit and Loss.									
Miscellaneous	66,105	5	7	44,210	15	2	7,18,027	3	3
Grand Total, Rupees	6,61,01,113	10	6	7,49,72,478	13	9	8,03,62,005	10	8
Deficit met out of the Cash Balance	94,80,747	6	3	1,25,14,095	5	4	1,50,19,335	13	8

Fort Saint George,
Accountant General's Office,
14th *June* 1861.

(Signed) R. P. HARRISON,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.

Statement showing the amount received and paid in Cash, and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, during the official year 1860-61.

Receipts.	1860-61. Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries, &c.	1,84,41,817	5	9
Mofussil Remittances	65,40,777	13	9
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,76,580	3	6
Supplies between India and London	2,80,512	4	7
Mint Master	58,67,723	0	0
Madras Railway Company	8,37,134	1	1
Great Southern of India Railway Company	2,898	5	0
Electric Telegraph	48,509	2	3
Income Tax	2,37,598	14	2
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	4,69,000	0	0
Do. on Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Do. on Treasury Notes	...	...	...
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	13,653	7	6
Collector of Madras	24,88,238	2	6
Do. of Government Sea Customs at Madras	14,42,302	8	8
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	41,21,055	8	0
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	7,66,937	7	8
Superintendent of Stamps	59,604	8	4
The late Nabob of the Carnatic	1,89,100	0	0
Disbursements.	421,83,442	12	9
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	36,32,072	12	3
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	50,806	3	1
Bullion Certificates	45,88,481	10	2
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	38,15,894	9	9
Do. by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	11,67,628	14	6
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster, Poonamallee, and Commissary General	97,83,338	14	6
Madras Railway Company	66,19,835	8	8
Great Southern of India Railway Company	1,05,250	3	8
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	3,74,080	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,04,166	0	0
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	34,45,900	10	6
Do. of Tanjore do.	15,153	8	6
Remittances despatched	18,72,000	0	0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	15,69,388	4	7
Sundry payments on different accounts	51,59,480	5	6
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,18,568	1	9
Government Agency Deposit	693	2	8
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds	8,22,335	11	5
Treasury Bills	7,47,300	0	0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	3,35,911	13	7
Income Tax	60,447	12	11
	4,48,18,724	4	0

	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.	Specie.	Transfer.	Total.
Balance on the 30th April 1860	5,51,437 3 8	47,53,847 15 8	...	53,05,285 3 4
Receipts during the official year 1860-61	221,95,430 3 10	179,93,262 8 11	19,94,750 0 0	421,83,442 12 9
	227,46,867 7 6	227,47,110 8 7	19,94,750 0 0	474,88,728 0 1
Payments do. do. „	219,14,005 3 6	209,09,969 0 6	19,94,750 0 0	448,18,724 4 0
Balance on the 30th April 1861	8,32,862 4 0	18,37,141 8 1	...	26,70,003 12 1

APPENDIX No. VII.—(*Continued.*)

No. 2.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the amount received and paid, in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1858 to April 1861.

	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
	Amount.			Amount.			Amount.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries, &c.	140,04,448	6	11	150,99,385	5	6	184,41,317	5	0
Mofussil Remittances	95,45,317	15	2	112,02,187	11	11	65,40,777	13	9
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	2,54,181	1	4	6,53,134	5	9	3,76,580	3	6
Supplies between India and London	17,12,066	4	11	20,32,215	0	6	2,80,612	4	7
Mint Master	56,88,024	4	3	65,64,614	11	6	58,67,723	0	0
Madras Railway Company	4,70,514	14	0	6,72,616	14	2	5,37,134	1	1
Great Southern of India Railway Company	..	..	..	13,319	10	0	2,898	5	0
Electric Telegraph	18,814	3	6	40,203	14	3	48,509	2	3
Income Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,37,598	14	2
Subscriptions received on Bengal *Loans*	62,66,558	7	0	85,76,685	0	0	4,69,000	0	0
Do. on Treasury Bills	..	..	..	24,68,400	0	0	..	..	..
Do. on Treasury Notes	3,500	0	0	9,500	0	0	..	..	..
Bills payable by the Honorable Court of Directors.	48,122	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. by the Secretary of State in Council of India.	14,715	15	7	1,69,051	12	5	13,653	7	0
Collector of Madras	12,07,220	0	0	15,99,448	0	0	24,88,238	2	6
Do. of Government Sea Customs at Madras	7,99,400	0	0	14,82,201	13	7	14,42,302	8	8
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	12,94,437	2	5	22,61,037	4	10	41,21,056	8	0
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	12,69,327	8	11	7,94,771	7	1	7,66,937	7	8
Superintendent of Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,604	8	4
The late Nabob of the Carnatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,89,100	0	0
Total	4,24,96,943	8	2	5,35,69,172	15	6	4,21,83,442	12	9
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	39,27,244	9	7	35,09,531	12	1	36,32,072	12	3
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors	40,476	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. by the Secretary of State in Council of India	37,919	8	5	37,689	5	9	50,306	3	1
Bullion Certificates	46,48,008	9	7	50,71,052	13	6	45,38,481	10	2
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	39,59,649	4	7	35,06,085	0	10	38,15,894	9	9
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	13,86,579	6	8	15,89,183	5	8	11,67,628	14	6
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster, Poonamallee, and Commissary General	87,72,858	9	6	93,76,890	3	0	97,33,338	14	6
Madras Railway Company	59,94,245	1	11	70,87,645	5	11	66,49,835	8	8
Great Southern of India Railway Company	..	..	..	2,10,382	0	6	1,05,250	3	3
Cuddapah Railway Charges	9,219	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	..	..	..	3,10,000	0	0	3,74,080	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,49,751	7	8	3,05,992	2	9	3,04,166	0	0
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	32,84,942	2	9	36,42,724	1	11	34,45,900	10	6
Do. of Tanjore Notes	1,96,252	3	2	2,75,850	1	8	15,153	8	6
Remittances despatched	35,97,405	3	2	23,34,700	0	0	18,72,000	0	0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic, and Stipendiaries	11,88,164	0	7	35,38,601	9	2	15,69,388	4	7
Sundry payments on different accounts	31,12,894	12	11	33,62,484	6	0	51,59,480	5	6
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	2,61,596	13	4	5,83,074	3	3	3,18,568	1	9
Government Agency deposits	918	10	2	685	8	10	683	2	8
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds.	25,18,193	2	6	25,82,420	7	0	8,22,335	11	5
Treasury Bills	..	..	..	17,53,600	0	0	7,47,300	0	0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	..	..	..	48,63,168	11	0	3,35,911	13	7
Income Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,447	12	11
Total	4,30,86,219	13	7	5,39,34,871	2	10	4,48,13,724	4	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 2.—*(Concluded.)*

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

Official year.	Receipts.												Disbursements.											
	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.			Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1858-59	203,62,957	6	9	192,77,913	13	10	28,56,072	2	7	424,96,943	8	2	209,69,965	0	9	201,60,182	10	3	28,56,072	2	7	430,86,219	13	7
1859-60	267,40,762	9	11	265,55,102	7	11	2,73,307	13	8	535,69,172	15	6	267,31,079	5	9	269,30,483	15	5	2,73,307	13	8	539,34,871	2	10
1860-61	221,95,430	3	10	179,93,262	8	11	19,94,750	0	0	421,83,442	12	9	219,14,005	3	6	209,09,969	0	6	19,94,750	0	0	448,18,724	4	0

FORT SAINT GEORGE, GENERAL TREASURY,

14th June 1861.

(Signed) W. BALMAIN,

Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the official year, 1860-61.

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly. Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Monthly. Decrease. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Increase. RS.	A.	P.	Annual amount of Decrease. RS.	A.	P.
			GENERAL DEPARTMENT.												
5,326	June	15	Government Gardens, Ootacamund	55	0	0									
300	,,	23	Sub-Treasurer's Office, remodelled	...	...	...	1	8	0						
1,161	July	13	Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 1 Peon @ Rupees 5, and 1 Forester @ 35 Rupees	40	0	0									
1,289	August	2	Do. do., 1 Overseer @ Rupees 60	60	0	0									
1,374	Sept	16	Secretariat Establishment, remodelled	...	...	...	286	12	0						
9,407		13													
1,408	,,	22	Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 6 Peons from Rupees 5 each to 7 each.	12	0	0									
1,641	,,	18	Do. do., 1 2nd Class Assistant @ Rupees 300. (¼ by M. G.)	100	0	0									
1,764	October.	2	Do. do. 2 Peons @ Rupees 6 each.	12	0	0									
768	May	26	Mr. J. T. Wheeler for arranging old Records of Public Office for 12 months	120	0	0									
1,703	Novr.	24													
401	July	11	Malabar Railway, 2 Gumastahs temporary	27	0	0									
1,382	August	17	Forest Department, 1 3rd Class Assistant @ Rupees 200, and 1 2nd Class to 1st Class Assistant	300	0	0									
846	May	25	Do., 1 Overseer	80	0	0									
835	April	15	Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah	110	0	0									
970	,,	30	Do. do. Salem	105	0	0									
10,483	October.	15	Irrigation and Canal Company, Moochee @ 10-8-0	10	8	0									
735	January.	18	Governor's Private Office	...	...	...	6	8	0						
1,731	Decr.	3d													
1,864	,,	22	Temporary Establishment for the Commissioner to simplify routine business, Rupees 22 a month	22	0	0									
797	January.	18													
35	,,	8	Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 1 Writer 35, 1 Duffadar 10, 14 peons 84, 129—¾ chargeable to Mysore	43	0	0									
119	,,	17	Do. Madura Establishment	100	0	0									
162	February.	2	Chief Secretary's Establishment	...	...	...	49	0	0						
...	,,	...	Government Press	49	0	0									
				1,223	8	0	343	12	0	14,682	0	0	4,125	0	0
			ECCLESIASTICAL DEPT.												
4,871	January.	4	Church at Trivandrum	21	12	0									
190	,,	29	Church of Scotland at Secunderbad	29	8	0									
7,045	August	9	Establishment and Trimulgherry												
7,072	,,	9	New cemetery at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad, 1 Sexton at 10½, and 2 Lascars @ 7	24	8	0									
1,344	February	1	Church at Chicacole, 1 Lascar @ 5¼	63	0	0									
117	April	22	Resident Clergyman	100	0	0									
690	,,	3	3 Roman Catholic Priests at Secunderabad	300		0									
				538	12	0	...	...	...	6,465	0	0	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease.			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
			POSTAL DEPARTMENT.												
4,887	June.....	4	Line between Canutpaudy and Palmanair, newly opened.....	95	0	0									
5,003	,,	4	Line between Cannanore and Mangalore, 4 Runners @ Rupees 4, and 2 Overseers @ Rupees 10.....	36	0	0									
5,043	,,	7	Do Bangalore and Mysore, Rupees 370 from which to Otacamund 229, to Cannanore 16.....	615	0	0									
5,409	,,	20	Sedashapettah Post Office.....	7	0	0									
9,081	August...	31	Line from Mysore to Manantoddy Rupees 54½, from which to Calicut Rupees 72.....	226	8	0									
5,304	June.....	13	Conseloogaand Narasingapatam receiving houses at Rupees 10 each, 6 months.....	20	0	0									
5,385	,,	25	1 Letter box peon @ Rupees 5 for 6 months.....	5	0	0									
10,385	October..	6	Madras Post Office Accelerator's Establishment, from 288 to 477.....	189	0	0									
10,237	,,	1	Vaniampaddy post office, experimental for 6 months @ 22 Rupees.....	22	0	0									
11,601	Nov.....	16	Cuddapah Post Office Division.....	12	12	0									
11,609	,,	16	Outacamund Division.....	13	0	0									
11,603	,,	16	Bangaloro do.	14	0	0									
11,605	,,	16	Tinnevelly do.	4	12	0									
11,599	,,	16	BeHary do.	24	0	0									
11,607	,,	16	Trichinopoly do.	69	0	0									
11,611	,,	16	Hyderabad do.	50	0	0									
11,597	,,	16	Northern do.	185	8	0									
659	January..	12	Extra establishment for collecting information about Franking system...	815	10	3									
3,231	March ...	14	Bezwarah Post Office from 49 to 61 ...	12	0	0									
3,240	,,	14	Palaveram Post Office from 44 to 48.	4	0	0									
				2,420	2	3	...	...	...	29,041	11	0	...	...	...
			MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.												
543	May.....	1	Surgeon J. A. Foy for the Medical charge of Ganjam and Orissa Sibundy	165	0	0									
709	January .	18	Hospital at Dowlaishwaram, 1 Toty Rupees 5, Waterman Rupees 3¾, Sweeper 2.....	10	12	0									
4,679	January..	4	Civil Hospital and Dispensary, Cochin,	1	0	0									
1,291	October..	30	2 2d Apothecaries at Rs. 95-14 each,												
490	Feby. ...	6	with Staff allowance when on field.	191	12	0									
101	February.	16	3 Vaccinator's at Ganjam @ 10 Rupees each.....	30	0	0									
404	March ...	19	Civil Dispensary at Tranquebar—2nd												
4,708	April. ...	12	Dresser, Rs. 24½; Cooly, 4; Scavenger, 4; Nurse, 3.8; Medical Officer, 50	86	0	0									
4,930	,,	17	Bezwarah Hospital Scavenger..	4	0	0									
				488	8	0	...	...	...	5,862	0	0	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase	Annual amount of Decrease.
		EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.				
19	August... 9					
1,980	Sept..... 12	Anglo Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	200 0 0			
1,466	October .. 8					
215	Feby..... 11	Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence, discontinued from 1st March	... ...	150 0 0		
416	March ... 21	Medical College, a Lascar	5 0 0			
448	April. ... 8	Government Normal School at Vizagapatam	350 0 0			
			555 0 0	150 0 0	6,660 0 0	1,800 0 0
		PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
1,122	May..... 29	Central Office, Lithographic Dept	... ...	80 0 0		
9,196	Sept..... 1					
1,603	July... ... 26	Public Works Ranges of North Arcot District	5 0 0	... ...		
1,729	August... 15	Chief Engineer's Establishment, 2 Maistries @ Rupees 17½ each, and 2 peons @ Rupees 7 each, abolished	... ...	49 0 0		
1,760	,,	18 Do. do. Draftsmen Apprentice, abolished	... ...	70 0 0		
1,869	Sept..... 4	Upper Godavery District Engineer's Draftsman—Salary increased from Rupees 20 to 40	20 0 0	... ...		
1,949	,,	19 Bezwarah work-shop, reduced from Rupees 69 to 42	... ...	27 0 0		
2,029	,,	29 Dowlaishwaram work-shop, House rent	15 0 0			
907	May..... 2	District Engineer of Nellore, to bring up arrears of Establishment for 3 months	65 0 0			
1,059	,,	22 Upper Godavery, Temporary Establishment, increased from Rupees 69 to 129.	60 0 0			
1,180	June..... 6	Tanjore District Engineer, 3 Gumashtahs for 3 months	42 0 0			
,,	,,	... Do 5 do. until the reconstitution of ranges @ Rupees 14 each ₱ month.	14 0 0			
,,	,,	... Trichinopoly do , 3 clerks @ 15 Rupees each ₱ month for 2 months	45 0 0			
1,641	August ... 1	Upper Godavery District Establishment for the Survey of the canal for 3 months	163 12 0			
,,	,,	... ,, for taking care of buildings, &c., at Dowlaishwaram, 7 months	30 0 0			
,,	,,	... ,, Do. Dumagudiem	72 0 0			
,,	,,	... ,, Do. Nagadicoopum	40 0 0			
,,	,,	... ,, for working the locks at Dumagudiem	36 0 0			
1,778	,,	... Godavery district, 1 temporary Draftsman for 3 months @ 20 Rupees a month	20 0 0			
2,109	,,	... North Arcot, 3 Lascars at 4½ Rupees each per mensem 2 ,, 4 ,, for 2 months in each year, 6 ,, ,, ,, 3 ...	20 13 4			

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly. Increase.	Monthly. Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
2,363	Nov.....	11 Reviser of the Code of Regulations, Public Works Department for 6 months at Rupees 150.....	150 0 0			
10,000	Sept.....	28 Upper Godavery District Engineer's Establishment for the river, as follows:—				
...	,,	... Dowlaishwaram, Rupees 30, Dumagudiem 72, Mhadipur 10, for 7 months.	142 0 0			
...	,,	... Permanent Establishment, 1 Maistry @ 12, 4 Lascars @ 6.....	36 0 0			
10,198	Sept.....	29 Madras District Engineer, 1 Maniyagar @ Rupees 7, 1 Peon 3½.....	10 8 0			
4,873	June.....	4 Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Company.....	534 0 0			
353	Feby. ...	21 Tanjore ranges from 5 to 6.....	105 0 0			
419	March ...	2 Chief Engineer's Establishment, from 565 to 540.....	... ...	25 0 0		
555	,,	19 Lithographic Press of the Chief Engineer.....	... ...	33 0 0		
478	April	8 Vizagapatam District Engineer's Establishment 1 Writer.....	30 0 0			
867	,,	30 District Engineer's Establishment, Upper Godavery, 6 Lascars.....	36 0 0			
666	,,	10 District Engineer Trichinopoly, 2 Gumastahs at 15 Rupees for 3 months.	30 0 0			
727	,,	10 Do. do. 3 Clerks @ 15 Rupees.....	45 0 0			
,,	,,	... Tanjore, 14 Gumastahs @ Rupees 14.....	196 0 0			
693	,,	8 Additional Lascars on account of stores.	196 0 0			
			2,159 1 4	284 0 0	35,909 0 0	3,408 0 0
		JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.				
6,879	August...	1 Additional Munsiff & Establishments	160 0 0	... ...		
809	June.....	29 at Mundial @ Rupees 100, and 60, 5 months 10 days.				
5,530	,,	21 Civil and Session Court at Negapatam.	4,495 5 4	... ...		
5,530	June.....	21 Principal Suder Amin's Court, Madura, Temporary.....	659 0 0	... ...		
,,	,,	... 2 Principal Suder Amin's Court at Combaconum.....	... ...	1,346 0 0		
1,182	July.....	18 9 Taluq Magistrates for South Arcot.	613 0 0	... ...		
,,	,,	... 10 Do. do. North Arcot.....	1,065 0 0	... ...		
6,035	,,	11 Paupums Jail, 1 Writer at Rupees 15...	15 0 0	... ...		
1,293	August...	4 6 Taluq Magistrates for Nellore District.....	684 0 0	... ...		
1,299	,,	4 7 Do. do Madras do.	558 0 0	... ...		
,,	,,	... 1 Joint Magistrate at do., abolished...	... ...	200 0 0		
1,356	,,	14 4 Taluq Magistrates for Cuddapah District.....	321 0 0	... ...		
1,419	,,	23 Joint Magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount, his Establishment, from Rupees 38½ to 84.....	45 8 0	... ...		
1,115	,,	31 1 Naique & 3 Peons, temporary.....	30 0 0	... ...		
1,523	Sept.....	5 5 Taluq Magistrates, Rupees 450, & 2 Establishments to Rupees 128 for Bellary.....	578 0 0	... ...		
1,859	October..	13 1 Joint Magistrate's Establishment at Wellington.....	64 0 0	... ...		

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase.	Monthly Decrease.	Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
1,867	October...	15	5 Sub Taluq Magistrates for North Canara.....	450 0 0	... ...		
10,130	,,	1	Sub-Judge's Court Ootacamund, 2 Dalayets @ Rupees 8, from 7 each, and 4 peons @ Rupees 7 from 5½ each.....	9 0 0	... ...		
1,322	,,	13	Canarese Translator, 1 Extra Writer for 6 months @ 20 Rupees.....	20 0 0	... ...		
1,207	July.....	21	6 Taluq Magistrates for Salem.....	474 0 0	... ...		
1,383	October..	20	Establishment of the Principal Suder Amin of Nellore.....	... ...	507 0 0		
10,566	,,	9	Zillah of Nundial, 1 Suder Amin, Rs. 200 and Establishment Rs. 45...	245 0 0	... ...		
10,241	Sept.....	29	Madras Police Commissioner's Office, Establishment of the Mint Guard made permanent.....	147 0 0	... ...		
1,376	October..	24	Sirci Suder Amin, Rupees 200, Establishment, 158.....	... ...	358 0 0		
...	,,	...	2nd Class District Munsiff to 1st class, and 3rd class do. to 2nd do., from 150 and 115, to 200 and 150...	85 0 0	... ...		
2,038	Nov.....	3	Joint Magistrate at Cannanore.....	84 0 0	... ...		
2,217	,,	23	Taluq Magistrate at Malabar.....	987 0 0	... ...		
2,149	,,	15	Establishment for Tangacherry and Anjurga.....	43 8 0	... ...		
...	,,	...	5 Do. Kurnool.....	420 0 0	... ...		
2,161	,,	16	Cochin Sarishtadar and Fiscal Establishments.....	... ...	17 5 6		
2,204	,,	22	5 Taluq Magistrates at South Canara.	450 0 0	... ...		
1,434	,,	23	Commissioners of Police, 1 Canacopillay Rupees 10½ and 2 Sweepers 4-0-8..	... ...	14 8 8		
1,606	Decr.....	6	Reductions in Kurnool by introduction of New Police without Kurnool Horse	... ...	5,276 0 0		
2,345	,,	8	Taluq Magistrates at Tanjore.....	969 0 0	... ...		
2,390	,,	13	Do. at Madura.....	862 0 0	... ...		
2,427	,,	17	Taluq Magistrate at Coimbatore... ...	678 0 0	... ...		
1,662	,,	17	Extra Establishment, Tamil Translator, 1 Monshee @ 70 and 1 Writer @ 20 for 3 months.....	90 0 0	... ...		
1,603	,,	5	1 Hindustani Translator, Extra, @ Rs. 100 and 1 Writer @ 20.....	120 0 0	... ...		
1,779	Feby.....	16	Jail Establishment, Guindy Jail, 44;				
6	January..	4	Paulghaut, 44; Cannanore & Vellore 72, and Paumben 72.....	276 0 0	... ...		
48	January..	14	Modification of the Gaol Establishment,				
1,619	Feby.....	12	not saving.....	... ...	21 0 4		
406	,,	21	Sub-Magistrate for Nellore 50 and Establishment 34.....	84 0 0	... ...		
174	,,	11	Mufty Suder Amins' Court at Bellary.	... ...	245 0 0		
240	,,	22	Do. Amin at Masulipatam.....	... ...	280 0 0		
351	March. ...	14	Do. Establishment, abolished, 1 Gumashtah 13; 4, on 8 each 32.....	... ...	45 0 0		
368	,,	18	Kurnool Irregular Horse...	... ...	30,000 0 0		
359	,,	15	Arms act Writer, discontinued from 1st April.....	... ...	50 0 0		
3,396	,,	16	District Munsif's Courts at Combaconum, Paupanasem, and Nagore...	660 0 0	... ...		
463	April.....	8	Additional Principal Suder Amin's Court, Mangalore.....	50 0 0	... ...		
				16,491 5 4	38,366 7 6	1,97,986 0 0	4,60,325 10 0

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.		Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
			REVENUE DEPARTMENT.												
4,875	June.....	4	Establishment of the Board of Revenue remodelled.....	...	...	...	263	8	0						
			Treasury at Tellicherry in Malabar abolished.....	...	...	...	134	0	0						
5,634	,,	29	Arrack and Toddy Superintendent, Abkarry Revenue Establishment.....	88	0	0	...	...	...						
1,271	July.....	30	1 Mussaljee at Rupees 2, for 4 months	2	0	0	...	...	...						
1,402	August...	21	Neilgherry Taluq Establishment.....	11	0	0	...	...	...						
951	June.....	9	Mr. Caxton to accompany Mr. Clark, temporary.....	40	0	0	...	...	...						
6,483	July.....	21	Madras District, late Collectorate of Chingleput.....	1,631	0	0	...	...	...						
1,662	Sept.....	20	2 Boat Establishments, at Rs 101 and 78, in the coast of Tinnevelly.....	179	0	0	...	...	...						
10,487	October .	8	South Canara Establishment for 3 months, at Rupees 152 per month...	152	0	0	...	...	...						
1,905	,,	8	Collector's Establishment, Tanjore, 2 English Accountants, at Rs 25 and 20.	45	0	0	...	...	...						
			Do. Malabar do. do. and 2 Vernacular, at 15 Rupees each.....	75	0	0	...	...	...						
			Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. English Accountant, Rupees 25 and 1 Vernacular, Rupees 15 each... ...	280	0	0	...	...	...						
			All Collectors' Head Munshee, from 12 to 15, and 2nd from 10 to 12.....	100	0	0	...	...	...						
			Sub-Collector, Tanjore, 1 Clerk, Rupees 20, 2 on 15...	50	0	0	...	...	...						
			Malabar do. do.	50	0	0	...	...	...						
			All Sub-Collectors, 1 Attender Rupees 8, and English Clerk from 25 to 35.	270	0	0	...	...	...						
2,187	Nov.....	20	2 Presses and Men for 3 months in the Stamp Office.....	...	...	...	...	...	...						
2,195	,,	21	Madras District Treasury.....	183	0	0	...	...	...						
2,178	,,	19	Chicacole Branch Treasury.....	...	...	...	90	0	0						
2,303	Dec.....	4	Salt Pan at Vizagapatam.....	160	0	0	...	...	...						
1,751	,,	5	Taluq Tappal Establishment at South Arcot, 4 months.....	166	15	7	...	...	...						
2,371	,,	11	Extra Establishment for the Superintendent of Stamps.....	57	0	0	...	...	...						
2,465	,,	21	Salt Pans at Mansurcottah.....	88	0	0	...	...	...						
69	January..	10	Board of Revenue in the pay of Assistant.....	...	...	...	250	0	0						
279	Feb.....	5	Tahsildar Establishment for the Neilgherry Taluq.....	508	0	0	...	...	...						
582	March....	13	Board of Revenue Sarishtadar from 700 to 800, Head Accountant 50 to 200, Mahratta Translator 66 to 70, 3 Writers on 25, 1 Moochee 12.....	241	0	0	...	...	...						
607	,,	15	Extra Establishment for Fusly 1270..	3,279	0	0	...	...	...						
				7,655	15	7	737	8	0	91,871	11	0	8,850	0	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued.)*

No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease.			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
		REVENUE SURVEY.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,682	Sept.	21 Madras Town Survey Register Department Rupees 182 Field Department 579, for 3 years	761	0	0									
7,503	August	16												
1,585	Sept.	6 South Canara Establishment for Surveying land under kumari cultivation, 3 months	152	0	0									
4,477	May	19 Madras Town Survey Extra Establishment for 6 months, at Rupees 164 per mensem	164	0	0									
2,034	Nov	2 1 Assistant do. of Revenue Settlement, at Rupees 300	300	0	0									
2,288	Dec.	1 Revenue Survey and Settlement, 4 Assistants Rupees 1,600, and Establishment, Rupees 336												
1,897	October.	17 4 2nd Assistants 1,200 and 336												
2,289	Dec.	1 2 Probationers Rupees 400, and increase to Uncovenanted Assistant	4,242	0	0									
2,415	,,	15 from 280 to 500, and decrease Manager from 250 to 200, increase Assistants from 400 and 300 to 425 and 325												
2,323	,,	6 Madras Town Survey Extra Establishment for 7 months, at Rupees 164 per month	164	0	0									
			5,783	0	0	...	...	...	69,396	0	0	...	...	...
		INAM COMMISSIONER.												
1,851	Sept.	12 10 Peons for each of the 3 Deputy Collectors, at 6 Rupees each	180	0	0									
756	January.	17 Inam Commissioner's Establishment	2,232	4	9									
			2,412	4	9	...	...	...	28,947	9	0	...	...	...
		INCOME TAX.												
1,717	Sept.	26 1 Special Commissioner	2,000	0	0									
		5 Assessors, at Rupees 500, 400, 350 and 300	1,900	0	0									
		Assessor's Establishment	582	8	0									
		Commissioner's do.	441	8	0									
1,745	,,	29 Special Commissioner's do.	554	0	0									
1,984	October.	29 Salary of the Secretary to Commissioner, 350 to 400 ..... 50 0 0												
		1 Head Clerk 100 0 0												
		1 Accountant at 50 ..... 1 Writer 40, and 1 Copyist 25 ..... 115 0 0	269	8	0									
		1 Sweeper from 3½ to 4, and 1 Sweeper 4 ..... 4 8 0												
7,618	August.	17 Income Tax Deputy Collectors, their Establishment and Collector's Establishment	9,800	0	0									
2,162	Nov.	16 6 Peons at 7 Rupees, Commissioner's Establishment	42	0	0									

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Continued).*

No. 8.—*(Concluded).*

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Concluded).

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly Increase.			Monthly Decrease.			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2,222	Nov. 23	Special Commissioner's Office, 2nd Clerk	60	0	0									
		Collector of Tax, Rupees 150, and Establishment 280	430	0	0									
240	January. 30	Modification in the Income Tax Office, Commissioner's Office Establishment	173	0	0									
		Special do. do.	...	...	...	304	0	0						
		Collector's Office and Establishments	144	0	0									
261	Feb. ... 15	5 Clerks for the 5 Assessors, at 25 Rupees each	125	0	0									
			16,52½	8	0	304	0	0	1,98,258	0	0	3,648	0	0
		MARINE DEPARTMENT.												
9,526	Sept. ... 6	Establishment of the Agent for Government consignment	114	0	0									
223	June ... 21	Marine Establishment at Negapatam, from Rupees 14 to 41	27	0	0									
260	July ... 21	Madras Light House, from 133 to 148, and Catamaram Establishment from 120¾ to 158½	37	12	0									
5,151	January. 9	Master Attendant at Tuticorin, from 200 to 300	100	0	0									
374	October... 24	Pilot at Cochin, Tindal and Establishment, 25 Rupees a month, for 9 months in the year	18	12	0									
38	March ... 6	Marine Police Establishment, 1 Toty and 1 Sweeper, at Rupee 1 each.	2	0	0									
			299	8	0	...	...	...	3,594	0	0	...	...	...
		POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.												
307	May ... 12	Establishment of the Stipend Office at Vellore, from Rupees 140 to 100	...	...	...	40	0	0						
		The post of Musteddeon, the Mahal Establishment abolished	...	...	...	17	8	0						
427	July ... 16	Establishment for the Agent at Tanjore, from Rupees 260 to 423	163	0	0									
7,571	August... 16	Do. 3 Writers for 3 months at Rupees 45 per mensem	45	0	0									
587	Sept. ... 29	1 Sirkele, Rupees 95, and Establishment, Rupees 264	369	0	0									
		Apothecary, Rupees 35, and Establishment, Rupees 185	220	0	0									
			797	0	0	57	8	0	9,564	0	0	690	0	0

(Signed) WILLIAM WATERFIELD,

Officiating Civil Auditor.

June 1861.

APPENDIX No. VII.—*(Concluded)*.

No. 4.

A.

Statement showing each description of Coin with its value stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1861.

Years.	Silver Coins.										Total.		Copper Coins.								Total.		Copper Cents.						Total.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total value of Silver and Copper Coins.
	Single Rupees.	Value.	Half Rupees.	Value.	Quarter Rupees.	Value.	Double Annas.	Value.			Silver.	Value of Silver Coins.	Half Annas.	Value.	Quarter Annas.	Value.	One-twelfth Annas.	Value.			Copper.	Value of Copper Coins.	Single Cents.	Value.	Half Cents.	Value.	Quarter Cents.	Value.			Copper Cents.	Value of Copper Cents.		
	Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.			Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.			Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.	Pieces.	RS.				RS.		
1847-48	20,06,322	20,06,322	516	258	5,66,496	1,41,624	2	0	25,73,336	21,48,204	59,41,737	43,96,408	24,68,648	12,34,324	62,39,300	97,482	1	0	87,30,650	13,095	1,10,38,828	3,99,946	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,79,983	25,46,206
1848-49	21,66,431	21,66,431	1,48,641	74,320	3,98,684	99,671	13	3	27,13,769	23,40,424	54,27,525	47,80,846	9,43,532	4,71,766	33,93,500	8,483	13	0	43,37,045	3,615	87,24,590	4,83,864	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141,52,115	52,64,710
1849-50	6,87,660	6,87,660	3	1	4,59,367	1,14,841	0	0	4,93,709	61,967	16,40,736	8,64,469	16,53,620	8,26,810	24,06,300	30,082	11	0	28,61,850	2,385	77,22,770	11,24,246	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,63,506	19,88,715
1850-51	18,37,993	18,38,118	2	1	...	...	0	0	15,78,943	1,97,369	34,16,938	20,35,488	21,06,852	10,53,426	57,57,225	71,901	12	0	78,61,150	6,551	157,98,228	17,31,346	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192,29,454	37,66,834
1851-52	25,73,663	25,74,063	1	0	...	...	0	0	16,22,791	2,02,723	41,96,455	27,76,786	16,23,215	8,11,607	50,76,600	63,457	3	0	19,05,450	1,587	94,96,272	10,77,651	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,92,727	38,54,437
1852-53	29,34,916	29,35,216	1	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	29,34,917	29,35,216	26,79,900	13,39,950	56,91,300	71,141	5	0	39,46,650	3,287	123,17,850	13,14,378	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,52,767	42,49,594
1853-54	25,49,625	25,49,745	4	2	3,98,120	99,530	0	0	8,53,527	1,01,124	0	0	77,81,272	27,31,092	0	0	66,35,446	55,296	2	0	28,76,150	2,396	0	0	173,48,868	30,88,318	0	0	251,30,640	57,88,636	0	0	425,12,508	88,38,454
1854-55	24,37,920	24,37,920	3	1	...	...	0	0	7,52,122	1,04,022	32,90,045	25,42,943	23,07,027	11,53,513	0	0	49,94,150	41,618	2	0	28,58,250	2,381	0	0	102,59,427	14,54,054	0	0	131,17,477	25,97,953	0	0	304,07,520	51,40,896
1855-56	41,06,283	41,06,283	6	3	8,33,330	2,08,332	0	0	16,22,930	2,02,841	0	0	65,62,543	23,97,124	0	0	23,09,631	19,247	1	0	27,82,450	2,318	0	0	116,54,851	28,21,530	0	0	144,87,702	30,29,848	0	0	410,25,985	71,27,378
1856-57	32,35,978	32,35,978	3	1	...	...	0	0	20,53,921	2,56,740	0	0	97,37,365	34,27,841	0	0	14,30,553	11,921	0	0	24,98,125	2,081	0	0	171,24,406	36,98,583	0	0	203,62,384	39,55,324	0	0	532,98,362	111,83,902
1857-58	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1858-59	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1859-60	24,66,239	24,66,239	4	2	4,63,229	1,15,807	0	0	6,29,468	78,683	0	0	35,58,935	13,34,601	0	0	105,19,946	87,683	3	0	29,33,133	2,444	0	0	137,33,165	16,24,728	0	0	172,91,298	33,46,855	0	0	310,24,533	80,13,510
1860-61	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1861-62	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1862-63	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1863-64	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1864-65	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1865-66	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1866-67	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1867-68	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1868-69	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1869-70	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773
1870-71	29,84,339	29,87,655	9	4	5,15,757	1,28,939	0	0	7,70,253	96,281	0	0	42,58,358	15,97,443	0	0	30,54,548	25,455	1	0	17,06,472	1,20,362	0	0	91,70,478	19,59,241	2	0	181,29,851	37,82,532	2	0	272,99,329	57,41,773

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
MINT,
7th June 1861.

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR,
Mint Master.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

The Resident of Travancore and Cochin has the honor to forward the Administration Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin for the year 1035 of the Malabar Era, which closed on the 15th of August 1860.

In the following brief remarks the Resident notices the more prominent events which have marked the past year. With reference to financial matters, his remarks apply only to the Malabar year above noted; but generally it has been thought desirable to bring down the history of the administration of these States to the same period as is embraced in the Reports of other Departments, viz., to the 1st May 1861.

The year under report is the third year of the administration of Madava Row in Travancore, and the first year of that of Shungoony Menon in Cochin.

Both of these Officers have been unremittingly engaged in the duties of their office.

JUDICIAL.—There is much reason to believe that considerable improvement has taken place in the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in both States, but especially in Travancore. But the past year has seen no important changes in the tribunals or laws of the country. It has been a year of preparation, rather than of action. That the Courts neither possess nor deserve the confidence of the people is abundantly apparent, and very considerable changes are called for. The plan of these has been matured during the past year, and the necessary enactments having received the sanction of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, are now in the press.

To abridge the number of Criminal Processes, to simplify the form of Civil Procedure, to raise the salaries of Judicial Officers to a respectable amount, to ensure accurate reports of the working of the Courts, and, it should be added, to give to all classes equal access to the seat of justice, are the objects which have been aimed at. The new Regulations embody the Act of the British Indian Legislative for simplifying the forms of Civil Procedure, and virtually convert the Moonsiff Courts into Small Cause Courts, or establish such Courts where required. These Regulations will come into early operation.

POLICE.—The increase of the pay of the Tahsildars in Travancore is an important improvement effected by the Dewan of that State in the past year. A steady improvement in the Department of Police has been in progress since the accession of the present Dewan, and it has continued throughout the past year. Unbiassed and undoubted testimony has been borne to the improved demeanor of the Native Officials towards the people generally, and bears out the remarks made by the Dewan in the following report:—

REVENUE CUSTOMS, &c.—The abolition of the Pepper Monopoly took effect from the 1st January 1861, and is, perhaps, the most important event of the past year, but does not affect the revenues now reported on. The effects of this liberal measure will appear in the next report.

A Commission to examine and revise the Tariff of Travancore, in comparison with the revised Tariff of British India, sat for some time during the year, and has made a report which is likely to lead to useful reforms.

EDUCATION.—If to the Rajah's Free School at Trevandrum the Establishments of the Church Missionary Society at Cotyam, and of the London Society at Nagercoil be added, there is, perhaps, no tract of equal size in India, beyond the Presidencies, in which so many English gentlemen of high attainments are engaged in the education of the Natives. All these Institutions were visited by the Resident in the past year, and found in active and efficient operation. The spread of knowledge is very striking, and the desire for it has been evinced by more numerous applications for admission to the schools than could be complied with.

Female education has been in progress throughout the year in the Rajah's Palace, in the Rajah's School for females at Trevandrum, and in numerous Mission Schools.

The Rajah's press, and the Mission presses at Cotyam and Nagercoil, have continued to issue many useful books, both in English and the vernaculars.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The improved state of the finances both in Travancore and Cochin has allowed of the appropriation of considerable sums to works of public utility, and the Dewans of both countries have proved themselves fully alive to the value of these undertakings, which have been liberally sanctioned by the Rajahs.

The principal works in the two States are in close connexion one with the other.

The northern boundary of the Cochin State is the Ponani river, which separates the Cochin territory from the Madras Railway. Over this river, having a breadth of 1,017 feet, His Highness the Rajah of Cochin has sanctioned the construction of a bridge, to place his territories in easy communication with the Railway, and the completion of an existing road to the head of the inland navigation at Trichoor.

This navigation extends, with one interruption only of four miles, to Trevandrum, and Shoranoor or "Rajah's bridge" on the Madras Railway will thus become the station for Trichoor, Cochin, Alleppy, Cotyam, Quilon, and Trevandrum, and the whole of the south.

The bridge is planned on the Railway level, and a branch rail to the head of the navigation will probably eventually be carried over it. The works at the bridge are already in activity.

The works in operation in Travancore are calculated to extend this line of communication to the south of Trevandrum. The "Victoria canal" will add twenty-eight miles of water-carriage from Trevandrum to the rice lands of Nanjinaud; and the southern road by the Arambooly pass to Tinnevelly is being thoroughly re-constructed. The trade by this road, even in its present state, is very large. The carts passing the Arambooly gate in the past season varied from five thousand to ten thousand per month.

Alleppy, the commercial capital of Travancore, is situated in the centre of this line of communication. The town stands on a narrow strip of sand, which separates the sea from the large backwater or estuary. An artifical canal brings the trade through the town to within a furlong of the sea. A remarkable mud bank renders the Alleppy roads a safe anchorage, and the port is open throughout the year.

Several works for the improvement of this Port proposed by Hugh Crawford, Esq., the Commercial Agent of his Highness the Rajah, have been carried on under the supervision of that gentleman.

The canal has been extended so as to afford additional frontage, and now passes through the timber depôt.

A Lighthouse in the form of a handsome Doric column, of 100 feet, has been carried up to the 84th foot; and a lantern with apparatus for a revolving light of strong power, is under preparation by Messrs. Stevenson and Co., of Edinburgh.

A Railway has been constructed along the principal street of the Town, passing through the Custom-house yard, and the Government Salt Depôt, across the sand bank to the sea side. The Railway is about three-quarters of a mile in length. It has been constructed with rails recovered from a wreck, and sold on the Coast at about £5 per ton. Owing to this circumstance, and the use of butt ends of timber from the Government yard, the cost was only 8,000 Rupees for the three-quarters of a mile.

The locomotive employed is an elephant.

The merchants gladly avail themselves of the Railway at a cost of 4 Annas per candy (of 600 lbs.), being 2 Annas below the cooly hire, with a considerable saving of property formerly pilfered.

In the first four months, the returns have been about 1,800 Rupees, or more than 100 Rupees per week, which on an outlay of only 8,000 Rupees promises to be highly remunerative, and offers encouragement to the introduction of cheap Street Railways.

Port dues at a moderate rate have been levied on the shipping at Alleppy, and will cover the annual expenses of the light, and cover the interest of the money expended on the Lighthouse. The receipts up to the end of April have been Rupees 3,867.

The work next in importance and connected with the above, is a road, described in the Dewan Madava Row's report, from the edge of the backwater opposite to Alleppy across the mountains to Madura.

In the days of the Pandiyan dynasty of Madura, an extensive trade was carried on over the Ghâts, between the two countries, and the traces of the old paved Ghâts are yet visible.

Sufficient trade still struggles over the mountains to prove that if proper roads be constructed, it will be extensive and lucrative. The products of the two sides of the mountains are very different, and their interchange is now carried on by circuitous and expensive routes, by Palghat and Palamcottah. The ginger, pepper, betelnut, cocoanuts, &c., of Travancore, and the cotton, piece goods, yarn, tobacco, and red chillies, &c., of Madura and Tinnevelly, will be conveyed by the mountain-road as soon as it is made practicable and when the last remains of the jealous system which led to the discouragement of trade for fear of injuring the monopolies have disappeared. About fourteen miles of the road have been completed in the past year.

The above system of works is being steadily pressed forward.

POLITICAL.—On the 18th August 1860, his Highness Martanda Vurmah, Rajah of Travancore, died, after a reign of thirteen years, and was succeeded by his nephew Rama Vurmah.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Extensive tracts of forest land both in Travancore and Cochin appear to be well adapted to the cultivation of coffee and of tea. * * * *

The opening of the first coffee plantation in the mountains of Cochin by a European settler (Mr. E. Mead), is an occurrence of the past year worthy of note.

FINANCIAL.—The reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin, show the finances of these kingdoms to be in a satisfactory state.

In Travancore the liquidation of the only debt which the State owes, amounting now to little more than 2 lacs, has been steadily continued, and notwithstanding the liberal outlay on public works and other improvements, the cash balance has risen from Rupees 5,44,583 to 7,61,698.

In Cochin a further investment of 50,000 Rupees in the public funds was effected, raising the funded property of the State to 10½ lacs.

DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE, FOR THE YEAR 1035 (1859-60).

JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—There is no doubt that the administration of this branch of justice has been improving. The people are becoming better acquainted with their rights, and the Courts in general are impressed with a stronger sense of responsibility.

The following statement shows the amount of work that devolved on the Courts in the year under review :—

Courts.	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					Amount of Institution and other fees.
	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1036 (1859-60).	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	Pending on the 1st Chingom 1035 (1859-60).	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	Rupees.
Appeal Court.....	236	252	488	150	338	52	36	88	27	61	5,091
Zillah do.	591	1,232	1,823	1,203	620	...	...	...	...	...	18,959
Moonsiff do.	867	4,497	5,364	4,600	764	...	...	...	..	..	9,058
Total..	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	52	36	88	27	61	33,108

The following comparison may not be without interest :—

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees collected, Co's Rupees.
1034—1858-59.	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	27,201
1035—1859-60.	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	33,108

The administration of Civil justice is far from being sufficiently rapid. The existing system is at fault in a great measure, and hence measures are in contemplation, and will be before long carried out to correct the evil of delay.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The improvement in this Department of justice has been more marked. The work of the Courts is better done both as regards quality and time,

though there is yet ample scope for further improvement. The quantity is represented below:—

Year.	Cases.					Prisoners.			
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of rations.
1034—1858-59.	126	832	958	859	99	2,174	1,852	322	5,091
1035—1859-60.	99	935	1,034	998	36	2,694	2,351	343	7,925

The very small number of cases which remained on the file at the end of the year, viz., 36, is certainly satisfactory.

The measures of reform above alluded to will, it is hoped, much improve the administration of criminal justice also.

Police.—In the year under review 6,749 cases were taken cognizance of by the Police.

At the end of the year, scarcely any arrears of business remained.

Of the above number of cases, about 82 per cent. were petty cases, and only 18 per cent. were of greater gravity.

The responsibility of the Detective Police has been better defined and more stringently exacted, and the impression has been strengthened that the laws would be enforced impartially against all offenders alike.

In short, in the management of the Police as well as other branches of the administration in general, it has always been borne in mind that steadily directed and constantly sustained exertion to ensure the right performance of duties on the part of the numerous servants of the Sirkar, among whom power is distributed is, not unfrequently, productive of no less public good in the aggregate, though in a silent and unstriking way, than occasional single efforts even though great and remarkable.

An idea of the mass of crime proved against individuals may be formed from the subjoined statement of punishments awarded by the Criminal Courts of the country in committed cases.

Courts.	No. of persons fined.	Do. imprisoned with hard labor.	Do. imprisoned without hard labor.	Do. flogged.	Do. flogged and imprisoned with hard labor.	Do. imprisoned and to find security.	Do. imprisoned with hard labor and to find security.	Do. flogged and imprisoned without hard labor.	Do. sentenced to capital punishment.	Total.
Criminal Courts.....	399	128	217	34	132	4	1	3	...	918
Sessions do. ...	35	28	25	..	52	...	1	...	...	141
Appeal do. ...	...	19	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	99
Total...	434	175	272	34	234	4	2	3	...	1,158

Promptitude in the disposal of Police cases is still a want, but to a much less extent than before. To attain that degree of speed, however, which is desirable, the number of Police Officers and their Establishment have to be increased at a considerable additional cost. But this and other improvements may be expected to follow the increased prosperity of the finances of the State.

The great diminution of complaints, the infrequency of robberies attended with violence, the use of the high ways at all hours of the night, are some of the facts that bear favorable testimony to the improved efficiency of the Police.

JAIL.—At the end of the year, there were 578 convicts, of whom four were females. Of the above number

38 were life prisoners.
36 sentenced to imprisonment for periods from 16 to 28 years.
29 do. do. do. 11 to 15 ,,
110 do. do. do. 6 to 10 ,,
The rest do. do. do. less than 5 ,,

The total number of deaths in the jail was 56.

There was but one instance of escape from jail. The fugitive was soon recaptured.

LAND REVENUE.—The year under review cannot be said to have been unfavorable to agricultural prosperity. The Land Revenue accordingly amounted to upwards of 14½ lacs of Rupees.

As the taxes on land are levied generally without reference to the area under cultivation in the particular year, the aggregate revenue fluctuates, but within very narrow limits, unless in seasons of general failure of the periodical rains, in consequence of which extraordinary remissions are granted.

The value of landed property has greatly risen, and the profits of agriculture have been great, owing to the rise of prices, and owing also to the Sirkar limiting its demand to taxes fixed, when prices were very low.

Under the powerful stimulus of these high profits, cultivation has been extending.

CUSTOMS.—The Customs Revenue of the year 1035 amounted to about 2,19,000 Rupees, being somewhat less than that of the preceding year. The decline arose chiefly from the smaller imports of cotton, piece goods, copper, and cattle.

The total tariff value of exports was nearly 18 lacs of Rupees, and that of imports 12 lacs.

But the tariff value of exported goods is much below the market value, and these estimates do not include the exports and imports of goods constituting Sirkar monopolies, viz., timber, cardamoms, pepper, salt, tobacco, &c. Making allowance for these, and including the value of goods imported duty free, the actual value of exports may be estimated at upwards of Rupees 33 lacs, and that of imports at much upwards of 22 lacs, making a total of upwards of 55 lacs.

The following statement shows the quantities and tariff values of the chief exports :—

Articles.	Quantity.		Rupees.
	Candies.	lbs.	
Coppra.	27,286	105	6,13,064
Chickney.	2,579	225	3,13,209
Cocoanut-oil	2,106	375	1,09,024
Coir...	12,116	457¼	1,51,763
Dry ginger.	2,444	251	1,39,682
Molasses.	950	773¾	32,591
Tamarind.	9,314	438¾	69,428
Turmeric.	468	461¼	14,070
Jaggery.	3,277	7½	23,414
Dry fish.	5,200	...	29,715
Pinnaca or laurel nut-oil....	1,018	187½	20,752
Coffee	97	557	8,397
Cocoanuts ... ... No. ...	54,32,547	...	58,221
Timber of several descriptions	.....	...	89,123
		Total.....	16,72,453

The trade of Travancore will be placed on a sounder footing if the produce of the country sent from its ports to those of British India be admitted duty free. This concession has been solicited by the Sirkar, and the British Government has assented to it in principle, and will, it is hoped, soon give it practical effect.

Salt.—The sales of Salt are shown below :—

Year.	Quantity sold.	Amount.
	Parrahs.	Rs.
1034—1858-59.....	13,69,907	3,59,088
1035—1859-60.....	13,13,209	3,86,687

The aggregate salt revenue of this year shows an increase of about Rupees 27,600, which is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay and Goa salt rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 43 Rupees per coomb.

Tobacco.—The revenue under this head has had a considerable increase. The sales of the year under review have yielded the unprecedented amount of 3,42,182 Rupees above those of 1034.

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 13,69,572

„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 17,11,754

This result is due to increased consumption of Sirkar Tobacco, and to enhanced selling prices.

Pepper.—The revenue derived from Pepper was also most satisfactory.

	Candies.	Rs.
In 1034—1858-59.....	2,386$\frac{5}{16}$	1,87,824
„ 1035—1859-60.....	559,958½	4,53,024

The quantity sold in this year, viz., about 6,000 candies was the highest for several years past.

The prices realized were from 71 to 79½ Rupees per candy.

19. Other Articles.—The revenue derived from cardamoms, ivory, bees-wax, &c., was,

		Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees-wax.		
		Cds.	lbs.	Rs.	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.
In	1034—1858-59	172	247¼	1,55,525	2	108½	3,707	10	170	2,987
„	1035—1859-60	156	473 11/16	1,18,280	1	214 1/16	2,162	7	45	2,376

Miscellaneous.—The revenue under this head, was,

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 3,18,667
„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 4,35,521

Mint.—The profit derived from the Mint, was,

In 1034—1858-59 .....Rupees 3,510
„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 3,136

Abkarri.—The revenue derived under this head, was,

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 60,952
„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 58,147

Education.—His Highness the Rajah's School continues its useful career. The thirst for knowledge is sensibly increasing among the people, and the Masters are much embarrassed by the numerous pressing applications that pour in for admission.

The energies of the Students have been stimulated by rewards, and the most advanced of them have been encouraged to resort to the Presidency College at Madras in search of higher attainments.

The advantages of the Institution have since been extended to a larger number of pupils.

The District English and Vernacular Schools also are getting on tolerably well under the superintendence of the Reverend C. Mead. About 700 Scholars are under instruction; and though the knowledge communicated in these Schools is, has yet, very elementary, it will, it is hoped, correct many popular errors; as for instance, in regard to Geography, and lead to further progress hereafter.

There are two Girls' Schools also, one for English and the other for the vernacular. These, especially the former, need improvement.

The Mission Schools are doing their work as usual. The well-conducted Seminaries at Nagercoil and Cottyam especially must be the means of diffusing much useful knowledge.

The increasing prevalence of the English language, the amount of general knowledge and intelligence shown by numbers of the people, the growing taste for books and newspapers, are some facts which are indicative of a change, which has yet only commenced, but which, it is hoped, will progress with increasing rapidity every year.

Public Works.—This fine country would benefit much by due attention to public works which it requires. But little could be done in this direction when the finances were in a state of great embarrassment. As soon, however, as they were placed in better order, application was made by the Sirkar to the Madras Government for the occasional services of the Engineer of the neighboring British Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. That Government replied that they were unable to spare the Engineer's services, as he already had much to do, but suggested the appointment of a District Engineer for Travancore. Considering that great and costly works requiring uninterrupted attention

as well as scientific skill were to be undertaken, an arrangement was made with the Cochin Sirkar, and Mr. J. Collins was appointed an Engineer for the Travancore and Cochin States, and suitable Office and other Establishments were also sanctioned.

The following are the chief public works undertaken, and opposite each is given its roughly estimated cost:—

		RS.
1.	A canal to extend from Trevandrum to the Nunjinaud or the most southern Districts, estimated to cost.....	7,00,000
2.	The thorough repair or more properly the re-construction of the great southern road from Trevandrum to Palamcottah.....	30,000
3.	The construction of several new branch roads...	25,000
4.	A small canal at Alleppy on the sea-beach to facilitate the carriage of goods to and from the port...	10,000
5.	An iron railway to be worked by animal labor at the same port for the same purpose.....	12,000
6.	A good light house at the same port with a catadioptric illuminating apparatus sufficiently powerful to mark the port in the periods of the monsoon.....	35,000
7.	A tolerably good road accessible to carts, the greater part of the way leading from Cottyam to the interior almost at the foot of the Ghâts.....	23,000

This is quite as much as can at present be done.

Of these works, the 4th, 5th and 7th, may be considered almost completed. The rest are in progress and will be steadily pushed on.

The work first in the list was designated the Victoria Martanda canal, by his late Highness Martanda Vurmah Maha Rajah, by whom it was commenced to commemorate the occasion of his Highness' receiving a gracious letter and marks of regard and esteem from Her Majesty the Queen of England.

The work last in the list is intended ultimately to extend to the Dindigul valley of the Madura District, so as to lead to the establishment of a useful trade between the two countries. The District Engineer of Madura has been authorized by the Madras Government to explore the Ghâts, and to make a good trace of a road. If it turn out that a road can be made at a cost not incommensurate with the value of the traffic which may be expected to spring up, the Travancore Sirkar will gladly undertake the construction of the road, costly as it may be.

Much good to the country in general is anticipated as the result of these important works.

Nothing new has been done in regard to irrigation works. Their preservation has had the usual amount of attention, which, however, it must be confessed, falls short of the requirements of the case. But impressed as the Sirkar is with a full sense of the importance of these works, the Sirkar will gladly extend the operations of the Public Works Department in this direction also as soon as it is able to do so.

The means of keeping public works in good order have been planned, and to a certain extent carried out. Moderate tolls are to be levied at convenient points on the lines of communication, and port dues at Alleppy.

It is but right to add that the remarks made under the head of Public Works apply to progress made up to the present period, while those made under other heads apply only to the year 1035.

MARINE.—Sea going vessels built and repaired at Alleppy and Quilon, were,

	ALLEPPY.								QUILON.							
	Built.							Repaired.	Built.				Repaired.			
Year.	Brig.	Schooner.	Brigla.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Patemar.	Total.		Brig.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.
1034	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	4	0	4
1035	0	1	1	2	3	5	12	0	1	0	5	3	9	1	1	3	5

The number of port clearances granted, were,

Year.	Alleppy.	Quilon.
1034	473	153
1035	560	178

MILITARY.—There is nothing new to be reported under this head.

POPULATION.—Is no doubt as rapidly increasing as any where. There is stimulus and few checks to its growth.

FORESTS.—Continue to be worked as usual. The work, however, is becoming more and more difficult every year from the exhaustion of the Forests favorably situated. There are splendid Forests which have not hitherto been touched, and which are sure to yield very valuable timber, but the problem to be solved is, how to get down their timber to the coast. Perhaps it is feasible to blast the rocks in the beds of the rivers that come down from the Forests, and make them just fit to bring down timber. The subject is as difficult as it is important, and will have to be carefully considered by the Engineers.

The operations of the Sirkar in the Forests, in the year under review, were by no means more extended than those of the preceding year. But those of private traders are

increasing, and the Sirkar's gains have augmented, as will be seen from the subjoined statement of the Cootaunum Timber fees collected by the Sirkar for several years.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.		RS.
1015	413	1022	4,281	1029	3,902
1016	2,599	1023	3,870	1030	7,126
1017	2,443	1024	3,127	1031	7,518
1018	2,137	1025	2,760	1032	10,433
1019	1,868	1026	2,032	1033	10,869
1020	2,332	1027	2,300	1034	11,446
1021	3,334	1028	2,397	1035	12,038

Cardamoms form the most important yield of the Travancore Forests. The crop of the year 1035 was only 84 candies, while that of the previous year was 159 candies. The crop is very variable indeed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The benefits of medical aid have certainly been extended.

The undermentioned statements furnish an idea of the work done in the Hospitals.

Station.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative number of sick between 1034 and 1035.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum	1035	71	371	442	322	43	77	23	...
Quilon.....	1035	7	36	43	27	4	12	...	13
Allepey.....	1035	34	113	147	115	3	29	23	...

Out-patients treated at the Trevandrum Charity Hospital during the year..... ...	1,351
Do. do. at the Dispensary.....	1,231
Total	2,582

An Inspector of Vaccination has been appointed, whose duty is to visit each District at irregular periods and examine the returns of the Vaccination, and see that a proper supply of vaccine lymph is kept up.

The number of Vaccine cases, were,

In 1034..... ...	18,624
„ 1035.....	12,777
	5,847

This difference though large, is not in reality so; the number vaccinated in 1035 is more approximate to the truth. Since the appointment of the Inspector the returns have been more correctly kept and checked.

OBSERVATORY.—The Director has been absent in Europe on leave, and the routine work of the Observatory is carried on by his Establishment.

The Director states that he is usefully engaged in Europe in connection with the Observatory here, and the cause of science in general.

With every disposition on the part of the Sirkar to advance science, it can no longer conceal from itself the fact that the Observatory has led to no results commensurate with the outlay made by the State. The Director is undoubtedly a person of very high scientific attainments, and nothing can surpass his zeal. But the instruments are old, and cannot be expected to give striking results attainable only by such as have been brought to the highest state of perfection. Besides this, the sciences forming the subject of inquiry in the Observatory have themselves apparently arrived at a stationary point.

On the return of the Director from Europe, he will probably be glad to give a new and much more useful direction to his labors.

THE MUSEUM continues to be an object of interest to the natives of the country. It has received some useful additions in the way of pumps, water-wheels, and models of such machinery.

THE PRESS.—This is making itself more and more useful in every way.

FINANCIAL.—The finances in this year appeared at one time to approach a position of difficulty. Jaffna tobacco, the monopoly of which is the largest source of revenue to the State, rose enormously in price, owing to partial failure of the crop in Ceylon, and other causes. The Sirkar had to pay very much in excess of the usual rates. Then again, the price of foreign salt also rose unprecedentedly high. Some temporary additional taxation became unavoidable, and the enhancement of the selling prices of tobacco and foreign salt appeared the least objectionable mode. The wealth of the people had much increased under the combined influence of several causes, and wages were higher than ever. It was felt that the increase of indirect taxation on an article of luxury, and on one which, though a necessary, is consumed but in small quantities, would hardly be felt as a pressure under the circumstances. The result was not disappointing, but the contrary. It is remarkable that the tobacco revenue rose in a single year to the extraodinary amount of 17 lacs of Rupees, and the people hardly felt it. It is satisfactory to add that the price of Jaffna tobacco has since been lowered to its former level; and the finances have hitherto enabled the State not only to meet its ordinary expenditure, but to liquidate past debts, to make costly reforms in some directions, and to undertake public works on a satisfactory scale.

The total amount of revenue, was,

In 1034	Rupees	42,77,119
„ 1035	„	51,41,918

And the disbursements,

In 1034	Rupees	40,03,588
„ 1035	„	46,40,784

GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1034 (1858-59) AND 1035 (1859-60) M. E.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the Appeal Court in the years under report, and of those remaining on the file.

Civil Suits in the two Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59.)	530	1,024	1,554	1,033	521
1035 (1859-60.)	521	1,181	1,702	1,023	679

Appeal Suits.

Years.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59.)	112	91	203	66	137
1035 (1859-60.)	137	94	231	87	144

Civil Decrees executed.

Years.	Executed.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59).....	417	3,548
1035 (1859-60).....	403	3,625

The subjoined are statements of Criminal Cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

Criminal Cases in the Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	30	164	194	159	35
1035 (1859-60)	35	185	220	196	24

Criminal Cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	12	72	84	63	21
1035 (1859-60)	21	49	70	60	10

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal Cases remaining undecided in the Appeal and Zillah Courts, and the number of Prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Jails, in the years under report; and also the time the Cases were pending before the Courts.

In 1034 (1858-59.)			In 1035 (1859-60.)		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.
3	8	2	4	10	2
32	67	1	30	21	1

Subjoined is a statement of Police Cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers, in the year under Report.

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	887	825	62
1035 (1859-60)	..	..	...

JAILS.—The same as in the previous Reports.

Statement showing the Revenue collected in the years under report.

		Export.			Import.			1034 (1858-59.)			1035 (1859-60.)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of Land Revenue collected								4,60,038	9	3	4,74,147	6	0
Customs.	1034 (1858-59)	11,642	10	4	19,029	13	0	30,672	7	4			
	1035 (1859-60)	12,193	0	9	27,724	8	9	...	...	...	39,917	9	6
Excise or Abkarry								6,089	13	2	5,680	7	4
Stamps								3,633	11	10	2,702	2	8
Salt								1,71,476	7	10	1,96,100	8	8
Tobacco								84,086	9	11	73,004	5	3
Teak and blackwood logs, &c.								44,016	7	2	45,942	15	4
Pepper								191	2	6	2,285	6	3
Cardamoms and other Forest produce								3,263	13	5	3,071	0	4
Miscellaneous revenue								94,200	3	11	84,093	12	6
Balance in the Treasury								1,12,102	2	0	1,02,205	13	9
Total								10,18,759	15	9	10,29,151	7	7

MARINE PORTS AND HARBOURS—The same as in the previous Reports.

List of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Territory, during the years 1034 and 1035, M. E.

Where built or repaired.	Names of Owners or Agents.	In 1034 (1858-59.)				In 1035 (1859-60.)			
		Newly built.		Repaired.		Newly built.		Repaired.	
		Brigs or Schooners.		Brigs or Schooners.		Brigs or Schooners.		Bagala.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Muttoncherry in Cochin	Ramanen from Jaffna...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Koory Coya Kamathy Meeran of Cochin. ..	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews' Town do. ...	Cherria Coonhen of Cherloye in Cochin....	1	45	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. do. ...	Ismael Cachicar, Cochin.	..	...	1	250	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Cherria Hanood.....	..	..	1	250	...	...	...	...
Cochooangady in Cochin.	Arab Sheik Dyan.....	..	...	...	...	1	450	...	...
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	75
Jews' Town do. ...	Do. Hydre Aboushier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175
Do. do. ...	Do. Shaik of Arabia.	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	150

FORESTS.—Nothing new under this head.

EDUCATION.—As in the previous Reports.

POST OFFICE.—As in the previous Reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The amount expended in the years under report on the Anicut, in the Chittoor District, and on other Public Works, was as follows:—

In 1034 (1858-59) Rupees 57,845 0 9
„ 1035 (1859-60) „ 51,212 11 10

MILITARY.—As before.

POPULATION.—No new census has been taken.

VACCINATION.—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Unsuccessful cases.
In 1034 (1858-59).....	8,470	7,813	657
„ 1035 (1859-60).....	9,260	8,388	872

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of In and Out-patients in the years under report.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1034 (1858-59).....	252	218	1	1,486	1,480	...
„ 1035 (1859-60).....	186	182	4	1,402	1,376	26

FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in the years under report.

Years.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
In 1034 (1858-59)...	10,18,759	15	9	9,16,554	2	0
„ 1035 (1859-60)...	10,29,151	7	7	9,35,360	14	6

Ten lacs of Rupees are invested in Government Securities.

(Signed) T. SHOONGONY MENON,
Dewan.

COCHIN, HUZZOOR CUTCHERRY,
31*st May* 1861.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

APPENDIX No. IX.

A.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Submitting report called for in the Proceedings of Government under date 19th August last, with reference to the points noticed in Lord Stanley's Educational Despatch of 7th April 1859. (Here enter 28th January 1860, No. 237.)

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 19th March 1860.

Para. 7. In the last paragraph of his report, Mr. Arbuthnot calls attention to a remarkable fact, that the Natives accept instruction in English without hesitation, because it is the language of their governors, and they are able to understand why the Government, as a matter of convenience, are desirous to extend a knowledge of it among their Native subjects; and that the opposition of the Natives, whenever it has been manifested, has been invariably to the establishment of Vernacular schools.

8. This has, I think, been partly caused by a mistaken course of action on our part. Vernacular instruction has been the plan most in vogue of late years among persons interested in Native education, and a bounty has been given in several indirect ways for its encouragement in preference to English. The pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction; Geography and such like science is taught from Vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the Vernacular language; and a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language. The Natives cannot understand why we go so far out of our way to encourage Vernacular at the expense of English education. The charge of an additional fee when a boy begins to learn English, is also objectionable, because it opposes an unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at school long enough to profit by their education, which, under any circumstance, is so difficult of attainment.

9. The true relations of the English and Vernacular languages in an educational point of view, are, I think, correctly described in the following extract from an address which I recently delivered on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Salem Zillah School: "I have often heard the claims of the Vernacular and English languages alluded to as if "they were antagonistic. This is an entire mistake. They have both of them an indis- "pensable part to perform in the present stage of Indian progress; the one as the language "of superior education, the other as the language of popular education, of business, and of "common life. They may be cultivated in perfect harmony with each other. Nay, they "mutually assist each other. As English is a difficult foreign language, it ought to be

" taught from early childhood, while the memory is tenacious and the organs of speech are " plastic ; and children should be continually exercised in turning English into the Verna- " cular language, and the Vernacular language into English, both in speaking and writing. " Thus, neither of them will be learned in a superficial or smattering way ; and young " people will acquire a variety and wealth of thought and expression which could not be " obtained by the study of one language only. The different Native dialects will at the " same time be enriched, and a wholesome tendency to assimilation will be established " among them by their drawing their scientific and professional terms, and their habits of " abstract thought from a common centre."

10. Before any steps are taken on this point, we should have the opinion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to whose exertions during more than sixteen years we are in great measure indebted for our present satisfactory position on the subject of Native education.

ORDER THEREON, 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Resolved that a copy of paragraphs 7, 8, 9, and 10 be furnished to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, and that he be requested to favor the Government with his opinion on the subject discussed in those paragraphs.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th January 1860, No. 237.

Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 19th March 1860.

Order of Government, dated 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Read also the following letter from E. B. POWELL, Esq., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 10th April 1860, No. 626.

1. I have the honor to submit the following remarks with reference to the Order of Government, No. 437, dated 26th March 1860.

2. The avidity with which the Natives seek instruction in English, while displaying a disinclination for the establishment of Vernacular schools, appears to me to be the necessary consequence (1) of the Government of the country being in the hands of the British, and (2) of the immense superiority of the ruling nation in arts and sciences. It is to be observed that the partiality for English is not confined to one portion of Hindustan. Mr. Reid, in his last report upon Public Instruction in the North West Provinces, remarks, that the establishment of an English school, instead of provoking resentment, as suggested by Sir George Clerk, is hailed with acclamation. When Mr. Reid, in the course of his official tour, put the question,

"Why do you not send your boys to school?" he often had as a reply, "We will, if you give us an English teacher.

3. Accepting then the fact of the ardent desire of the Natives for instruction in English, and their disregard for Vernacular education, I believe that for some time to come the chief efforts of Government should be directed to the spread of Anglo-Vernacular schools; and that in those schools the Vernacular element should be altogether subordinate to the English one. In expressing myself thus, however, I by no means advocate leaving the Vernaculars in the neglected condition in which they were some years ago; we should keep steadily in view their gradual improvement, but not delude ourselves with the idea that they are capable of a sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought and instruments of high mental culture. I consider that, so long as India remains in connection with England, the functions of English and the Vernaculars will be precisely those laid down by the Honorable the Governor; viz., that English will be the language of superior education, and the Vernacular that of popular education and of common life.

4. While the principles above enunciated cannot in my opinion be contested, there may still be some difficulty in their application in the organization of schools. For instance, it may be a question, where popular education ends and superior education begins. Perhaps the most correct answer would be that the line of separation will not be an immoveable one, but that just now it should be drawn very nearly where the Natives have fixed the limit of instruction in Village schools. The Taluq schools would seem to be intended for the millions; if so, they certainly do not answer their end, as they are resorted to only by lads seeking an English education. In fact they are neither one thing nor the other; they pertain neither to superior nor to popular education. That they do not operate on the masses is evident from the fact that the whole number of students in them at the close of the last official year was only 2,468; and that, since that date, some have had to be closed, owing to a falling off in the attendance, while several others are for the same reason in a very unsatisfactory condition. This statistical evidence is corroborated by opinions with which I have been favored by Native gentlemen of intelligence acquainted with the subject. I must own, I do not see clearly the course that should be pursued in reference to the masses. I believe they hold themselves at present entirely aloof from Government education, and I fear they will continue so to do till they are leavened by the increasing number of those receiving an English education. The only conclusion I have come to with reference to them is, that Government should in some degree bend towards their views, adopting measures to encourage the gradual introduction of improvements into Village schools, rewarding efficient Masters, and granting annual prizes, rather than attempt to force upon them a superior but totally novel system of education. In this work enlightened Natives, who would look at the subject from a Hindu point of view, as well as from a European one, are in my opinion the persons to whose judgment most weight should be attached. Native Deputy Inspectors, familiar with the prejudices of their Districts, while relieved from subjection to them by a superior education, are the men from whom might reasonably be expected a gradual conciliatory action on the millions, and an eventual reformation of the schools for popular education.

5. While on this point, I am anxious to represent that, I believe it would be highly advantageous for the Taluq schools to be reduced in number and altered in designation. I would not assign schools to Taluqs, but to towns possessing population and wealth sufficient to justify their establishment; and I would then make these schools Anglo-Vernacular ones, and endeavour to raise them to the rank of what is now denominated a Zilla school.

I cannot help regarding every feebly conducted school as not merely thrown away, but as productive of positive injury, both in affording a bad model for imitation to the Natives, and as bringing discredit on the Government system of education.

6. With reference to the question, whether fees should be uniform throughout a school, or should be graduated according to the standard of studies in the several classes, I have long held that the former is the arrangement which should be followed. There is a plausibility about the chief arguments for a graduated fee, viz., that the demand upon the parents should be proportionate to the value of the instruction received by the children; and that, if a higher education is wished for by a few, it should be charged to them alone, and not to those who do not seek it. If the people who send their children to Government schools really paid for the education received, I would not contest the conclusion arrived at. Since, however, the fee is not to be looked upon as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction, but as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of making the people attach a value to education, the arguments lose all force in my eyes. Moreover, I firmly believe that one well educated Native, whose mind and heart have been brought in frequent contact with those of an enlightened European, is a far more efficient lever for raising this country from the depths into which it has sunk, than a hundred others who have acquired a mere smattering of the English language. This view has been taken by others experienced in the work of education in India; and I could name as supporters of it, two of the most distinguished Missionaries that have ever laboured in this Presidency. It follows then that our great aim should be to encourage the higher grades of education, and not to discourage them, as a graduated scale of fees necessarily does. Before leaving this subject, I would point out a striking inconsistency that attaches to most of those who advocate graduated fees. The majority of these gentlemen think scholarships advisable, and even necessary, to encourage continuance in study; while the measure they recommend in respect to fees is in direct antagonism to such continuance.

7. Having now discussed, I fear at too great a length, the points referred to me for my opinion, I venture to suggest to Government that no change of a radical character in the present educational arrangements be carried out till the return of Mr. Arbuthnot from England.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd May 1860, No. 655.

The Government are much indebted to Mr. Powell for his clear exposition of his views on the subjects referred to him by their Orders of the 26th March last. Much weight is due to his opinion upon those points, but the Government agree with him that the consideration of any radical changes in the present educational arrangements may properly be deferred until Mr. Arbuthnot's return from England.

2. There is, however, one matter on which the Government should not delay to take action, and that is the substitution of a uniform fee for fees graduated according to the standard of studies prosecuted in the several classes. The Acting Director will be so good as to explain precisely what arrangement he would recommend for carrying out this object.

3. The Government now resolve to forward Mr. Arbuthnot's report of the 28th January last, with the subsequent correspondence to the Government of India,

in continuation of their letter to that authority under date 23rd November 1859. A copy of all the papers will also be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

4. With respect to the Training schools proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot to be established in the Northern Circars, the Ceded Districts, and the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, the Government quite agree with him that these Schools should be set up at the public expense as soon as funds are available for the purpose. They consider too that advantage should be taken of any opportunities that may offer for promoting the establishment of one or more Training schools for females, either by grants-in-aid or by the establishment of such schools under the direct management and control of the Director of Public Instruction.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Coonoor, 31st October 1860, No. 2,003.

1. In the Proceedings of Government, under date the 30th May last, No. 786, the Governor in Council expressed his approval of certain proposals made by the late Acting Director of Public Instruction, with a view to the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and directed him to issue instructions to the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of schools to investigate and report upon the particular fees most suitable for the several schools, in order that the new system might be brought into operation on the re-opening of the schools after the summer vacation.

2. The reports of the Inspectors had not been received when I resumed charge of my Office at the end of June, and as none of them reached me until after the schools had re-opened, and one of them not until the 10th ultimo, I have deemed it advisable to postpone the introduction of the proposed change until after the Christmas vacation, in order that the Government may have an opportunity of re-considering it, with reference to the objections which have been urged against it by several of the Inspectors and Masters of schools.

3. In determining the rate of fee that would be most suitable in different localities, the Inspectors were directed to have regard to the following principles :—

(1.) That the rate of fee should be adapted to the wealth and enlightenment of the locality.

(2.) That the amount likely to be realized under the new system should not fall below the sum at present received.

4. Before proceeding to review the recommendations of the Inspectors, I will briefly notice the arrangements at present in force, and the principles upon which they were settled. The schools supported by Government in the Provinces, are divided into three classes—Provincial, Zilla, and Taluq schools. There are a few schools of an intermediate class designated as Anglo-Vernacular schools, but at present the course of instruction in them is very much the same as in the Taluq schools, and the only difference is that the

Masters are more efficient and more highly paid than the Taluq Schoolmasters. The course of instruction laid down for the Taluq schools rises from the rudiments of the Vernacular language of the District (a knowledge of the alphabet being required on admission) and of arithmetic, which form the subjects of instruction in the first or lowest class, to the course noted in the margin, which, if properly gone through, is sufficient to impart a good scholar-like knowledge of the Vernacular language of the pupils, a fair acquaintance with the English language, a good knowledge of Arithmetic and of the elements of Geometry and Algebra, a fair knowledge of General Geography and of the leading facts of the Histories of England and India, and some acquaintance with the outlines of Astronomy and the rules of Political Economy. In these schools the study of English is commenced in the second class and prosecuted in the three higher classes. The rate of fee varies. In many of the schools, including all those in the Northern Circars, in the Districts of Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Malabar, and Canara, it is fixed at 2 Annas a month for the first or lowest class, and at 4 Annas for all others. In South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Madura, there are three rates—2 Annas in the lowest class, 4 Annas in the second and third, and 8 Annas in the fourth and fifth. In Tanjore it is fixed at 4 Annas in the three lowest classes, and 8 Annas in the two highest. These rates were fixed in March 1859, on the revision of the educational establishments pursuant to the orders passed by Government on the scheme of establishments submitted with my letter of the 16th October of the previous year. Up to that time the general scale of fees had been lower, the majority of the pupils in schools of this class paying only 2 Annas a month. It was necessary to raise them in order to provide for the contingent expenses of the schools, which, according to the new scheme, were to be, and are, defrayed entirely out of the school fees.

5TH CLASS.

TAMIL.
Prose. Panchatantra.
Poetry. Niti Neri Villakam.
Grammar. Pope's Third Grammar.

OR TELUGU.
Prose. Niti Chandrica.
Poetry. Niti Sangratham.
Grammar. Andra Vyakaranam.

ENGLISH.
Prose. Supplement to the 4th Book of Lessons, Irish Series.
Poetry. Selections in English Poetry, No. 1.
Grammar. Elements of English Grammar published at Madras.

MATHEMATICS.
Arithmetic. Colenso's, Parts I and II to be revised.
Algebra. Colenso's Elementary Algebra in Tamil. The English work to be used as a text book by the Masters of the Telugu schools until a Telugu version is prepared.
Geometry. Translation of Lund's Geometry.

HISTORY.
England. Tamil translation of Morris' History of England. Morris' History of England to be read in English in Telugu schools until a Telugu version is ready.

GEOGRAPHY.—Manual of Geography published by the South India Christian School Book Society to be used as a text book.

ASTRONOMY.—Hall's Outlines of Astronomy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Adaptation of Whately's Easy Lessons on Money matters, by A. Govinda Row.

5. In the Zilla schools of Chittore and Madura the fees are fixed at 8 Annas in the three lower classes, and at 1 Rupee in the three higher. In those at Berhampur, Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, and Salem, there are three rates —4 Annas, 8 Annas, and 1 Rupee.

6. In the Provincial schools there are three rates, viz., 8 Annas, 1 Rupee and 3 Rupees.

7. In the Zilla schools the scheme of instruction is framed with reference to a division of each school into six classes; and in every class, beginning with the first or lowest, English is taught. In the three lower classes the instruction in Arithmetic, History, and Geography is given in the Vernacular language; in the three higher classes the instruction in these subjects as well as in Geometry, Algebra, &c., is given in English. A similar system is observed in the six lower classes of the Provincial schools, which correspond to the six classes of the Zilla schools; also in the three higher classes of the Provincial schools the Vernacular instruction

is confined to Language. Except, therefore, with reference to the lowest class in the Taluq schools, which is ordinarily composed of very youthful pupils, whose knowledge of their own language is too slight to admit of their entering upon the study of a foreign language, it is incorrect " to say that " the pupils at schools connected with Government are not permitted to commence " English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction," or that " a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language." The scale of fee is determined, not with reference to the language taught, but with reference to the character, generally, of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

8. The following is an abstract of the recommendations* made by the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Masters of schools, who were called upon by Mr. Powell to report what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class.

9. Sir Alexander Grant recommends the following rates of fee :—

For the Taluq schools, 4 Annas monthly.
„ Zilla schools, 8 do. do.
„ Provincial schools, 1 Rupee do.

His recommendation is based on the reports of the Head Masters of the two Zilla schools at Berhampur and Rajahmundry, the latter of whom is strongly in favor of a uniform rate of fee, and of the Deputy Inspectors of the schools in the Godavery and the Kistna Districts. The Deputy Inspector in Vizagapatam recommended a lower rate of fee for the Taluq schools in that District ; but for reasons in which I concur, Sir A. Grant prefers the rate proposed by him, viz., 4 Annas. The Deputy Inspector in Ganjam is opposed to a uniform rate as being calculated to reduce the attendance in the lower classes. Sir A. Grant is in favor of an equal rate of fee throughout each school, as tending to induce parents " to leave their children at school for a long enough time to be really benefited."

10. Mr. Fortey recommends, in the event of the proposed change being carried out, the following rates of fee :—

For the Provincial school at Bellary...	1	0	0
Zilla school at Cuddapah.....	0	12	0
Anglo-Vernacular schools.....	0	8	0
Taluq schools.....	0	4	0

He, at the same time, states that he considers " the introduction of a uniform fee will be " an unmixed evil. He is of opinion that the payment to be made should be determined " by the value of the thing received, as in all business transactions ;" that " a low rate of " fee should be demanded for an elementary education, while those who wished to go " through a more extended course should be compelled to pay proportionately. He con- " siders that the schools should eventually be made self-supporting ;" " that although " this may not, and probably will not, be effected for a long time to come," " it is an " object which should always be kept in view ;" and that " the fees in Government schools " should be raised gradually from time to time with a view to its eventual accomplish- " ment ;" that the best way of teaching the people the value of education is to make the

* NOTE.—The original reports are enclosed.

"school-fee proportionate to that value, not charging the same price for an elementary "education as for that requiring an expensive teaching agency."

11. Mr. Kershaw, the Head Master of the Bellary Provincial school, is of opinion that in those Institutions in which there is a division into different schools, as in the Provincial and Zilla schools, which are divided "into upper, middle and lower, and upper and lower "schools, respectively, a graduated fee is the best calculated to effect the objects required "by a capitation fee, viz., to teach the people the value of education and to ensure disci-"pline among the scholars."

12. He observes that a suggestion made by the late Acting Director to the effect that there should be three rates of fees—one for a Taluq, another for a Zilla, and a third for a Provincial school—appears to him to infer the propriety of a graduated fee for Zilla and Provincial schools, "for the three lowest classes in the Zilla or Provincial schools correspond, "in the quality of instruction, with a Taluq school, and the six lowest classes in a Provin-"cial school correspond in a similar manner with a Zilla school."

13. Mr. Fowler recommends that if a uniform rate of fee be resolved on, it be fixed at 4 Annas for the Taluq schools and 12 Annas for the Zilla and Provincial schools. He is in favor of charging a lower fee in the lowest class of each Taluq school, and a uniform fee in each Zilla school, and in the six classes of each Provincial school which correspond to the classes in a Zilla school. In the three higher classes of each Provincial school he would charge a rate of fee considerably higher. The Head Masters of the Zilla schools at Chittoor and Cuddalore are strongly in favor of a graduated rate of fee. The latter states the following objections to a uniform rate:—

"The adoption of a uniform rate is met at the threshold with a difficulty not easily "overcome, if it be, as it seems, the object of Government to educate the masses. At what "rate it may be asked could such a fee be fixed so as not, on the one hand, to lower the "value of education in the eyes of the people, or, on the other hand, to exclude the majority "from sharing in its benefits. If to accommodate the bulk of the people, the price of "instruction were fixed too low, the wealthier portions of the community would lightly "esteem the cheap commodity and undervalue the labours of the teacher; whilst on the "other hand, if the fee be too high, the lower classes cannot be expected to avail themselves "of the education offered to them. The plan of a graduated fee, in my opinion, meets the "wants of all classes of the native population; guarding at the same time the labours of "the teacher and the instruction imparted by him from undue depreciation; and acting "as an incentive to the pupil to higher attainments in the path of learning."

14. Colonel Pears is of opinion that if a uniform fee is to be charged, it should be fixed for a Provincial school at 1 Rupee, for a Zilla school at 8 Annas, for a Taluq school at 4 Annas; but he earnestly hopes that "on re-consideration, the present graduated scale, "subject, of course, to modifications from time to time, may be retained.

15. He prefers a graduated scale to a uniform charge for the following reasons:—1st—that by lowering the charge in lower classes, many scholars are attracted to the school who would not join it if a higher payment were demanded, but who, nevertheless, having made some progress and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school; 2nd,—that the graduated scale is the most just, the three divisions in a Provincial school being virtually three different schools, and it being unreasonable that a boy in the lowest class of a Provincial school should pay more than a

boy in the highest class of the Zilla school; 3rd,—that the people are well satisfied with the present scale of payments; 4th—that there are two classes of objections to the course "of instruction in the Taluq schools—" while the richer complain that English is not "enough taught, the poor frequently complain that the standard is too high, and that "much is taught which their children do not need." Colonel Pears does not suppose that "any system could be devised that would entirely obviate both these objections;" but "while the present system with a graduated scale of payments goes far towards doing so, "inasmuch as it provides a higher kind of education for the rich at a higher charge, and "a lower for the poor at a lower charge, the introduction of a uniform rate would "give additional ground for one of these objections, without in the least obviating the other."

16. Mr. Thompson, the Head Master of the Provincial school at Calicut, believes the present graduated system of school fees to be preferable in many respects to a uniform rate. He observes that in the event of its introduction, the rate which must be demanded in order to prevent any loss in the income from this source, "will press very heavily on "some of the pupils, particularly on those of the preparatory East Indian class." "The "parents of the advanced pupils have become accustomed to the higher rate of fee, and "pay it, if not with cheerfulness, at least with regularity, and their satisfaction at the "reduction would be small as compared with the discontent felt by the parents of the "less advanced pupils at having to pay a higher rate of fee for the same quality of instruction."

17. Mr. Scott, the Officiating Head Master of the Zilla school at Salem, is equally opposed to a uniform rate of fee.

18. Mr. Garthwaite, Deputy Inspector of schools in Malabar and Canara, deprecates the change on the ground that if the lowest rate of fee now charged be adopted as the uniform rate, the school fund will be insufficient to meet the expenses they have to bear, while a higher rate would drive away many who now attend the lower classes for the sake of the elementary instruction afforded in them.

19. I concur for the most part in the objections which have been urged by the majority of the Inspectors and Masters who have been consulted in this matter, against the introduction of a uniform rate of fee in each school. I cannot admit the correctness of Mr. Powell's statement that the fee is to be looked upon merely "as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of making the people attach value to education," and not in any way as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Government schools, the contingent expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray the payment of salaries, is provided for out of the school fees. In course of time it may be hoped the receipts from this source will considerably increase, as they have done in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools, the school fees exceed the amount contributed by Government towards the expenses of the school; while in some, the entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead of being a source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to me extremely desirable that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a few exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred in providing them with a sound education; and unless it shall be established beyond a doubt that the present system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems expedient to avoid any measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount derivable from school fees. It is

clear from the reports from which I have quoted, that in some cases, at all events, the adoption of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate amount received from this source, as to render it necessary that the Government should make other provision for the contingent expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute and Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the higher classes who would otherwise do so; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable for the lowest classes be applied to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being excluded by a uniform rate of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system are attracted into the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel Pears observes, "having made some progress and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school."

20. I cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell adverts, as evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees, and at the same time consider scholarships desirable. And here, I would remark that the Inspectors and others who, in the reports herewith transmitted, have urged the retention of a graduated scale, are not, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, by any means warm advocates of an extensive application of the scholarship system. Mr. Fortey, indeed, who has expressed himself in stronger terms than any of the other Inspectors as to the inexpediency of the proposed change, has more than once suggested to me that scholarships should be entirely reserved for students under training as teachers, on the ground that the inducements which are now held out to the Natives of this Presidency to obtain a liberal education are sufficient, without any additional stimulus in the shape of payments to advanced students. But assuming the fact to be as stated by the late Acting Director, I am unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number of scholarships given in any one school is usually very limited. They are given as incentives to meritorious scholars, and especially to poor, but deserving, scholars who might otherwise be without the means of continuing their education. The distinction, I take it, is this: By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages are held out to the poor as to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either to profit by these advantages. By offering a limited number of scholarships, deserving students are encouraged, and, if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, of continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but to industry and ability; while in the former, it is offered indiscriminately to dullness and intelligence, poverty and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accordance with the natural order of things, and with the important principle of adapting the education given to the probable position of the pupils in after-life. To the above, I would add that I very much doubt whether the difficulty which unquestionably exists in filling the higher classes in our schools is attributable in any appreciable degree to the higher rate of fee charged in those classes. In my opinion it is caused principally by the desire which prevails among the pupils and their parents that the former should obtain employment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they conceive to be sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the public service. The Presidency College, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both Departments, is an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in filling the classes of the Senior Department, is in no way connected with the amount of fee.

21. For these reasons, I beg leave to recommend a re-consideration of the orders which have been passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale of fees; but at the same time, although I prefer it in principle, and think that in many places it is likely to work better in practice than a uniform rate, I would suggest the adoption of the latter in one or two localities; and if it should be found that under its operation the higher classes are better filled than in those schools in which the graduated scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it. The schools which I would propose to select for the experiment are, the Provincial schools at Bellary and Combaconum, the Zillah school at Salem and the Taluq schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, I think, sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee fund falling so low as to be insufficient for the contingent expenditure.

22. It remains for me to advert to the opinions recorded in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute of the 19th March last, and in Mr. Powell's letter of the 10th of the following month, on the relations of English and Vernacular instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan considers that of late years an undue preference has been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English instruction, and in proof of this, he draws attention to the following alleged facts; 1st, that the pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction; 2nd, that Geography and such like science is taught from Vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the Vernacular language; and 3rd, that a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language. Adverting to the relative claims of the English and Vernacular languages in connexion with Native education, which he has heard alluded to as if they were antagonistic, Sir Charles Trevelyan observes, that "they both of them have an indispensable part to "perform in the present stage of Indian progress, the one as the language of superior "education, and the other as the language of popular education, of business, and of common life." Mr. Powell entertains similar views. He pronounces an unfavorable opinion on the Taluq schools as being "neither the one thing, nor the other;" as "pertaining neither to superior education nor to popular education." He recommends that their number should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of the Anglo-Vernacular Zilla schools. He does not in express terms offer an opinion as to the extent to which the Vernacular languages should be made use of as means of instruction; but from the general tenor of his observations, it is to be gathered that he considers that in schools of this class, the Vernacular should be studied merely as languages; for when he speaks of "not deluding ourselves into the idea that these languages are capable of sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought," he evidently adverts to the rule at present in force under which what I may term as substantive instruction is up to a certain point imparted in the Vernacular.

23. I have already shown that Sir Charles Trevelyan is mistaken in supposing that the study of English is not commenced at an early stage in the course of instruction. In the Provincial and Zilla schools it is begun in the lowest class, one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to the study of the English language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among the Vernacular language, Arithmetic, History, and Geography, which subjects in the three lowest classes of each school are taught through the medium of the Vernacular. In the higher classes four-fifths of the school time are

given to the English language and subjects taught through its medium. In the Taluq schools, English is begun in the lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being confined to reading and writing in the Vernacular, the tables in arithmetic, and perhaps the first of the four elementary rules of arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the second class, is continued in the third, fourth and fifth, but it is taught merely as a language. Such at least is the rule, which however is not universally adhered to. In some of the Taluq schools, owing to the ignorance of the Masters, of English, it is not taught at all; while in Malabar, owing to the want of Vernacular books until quite recently, everything, except language, has been taught through the medium of English. Both these defects, as I consider them, are in course of being remedied, the course of instruction in the Normal schools having been so arranged as to provide a sufficient supply of Taluq schoolmasters possessing a fair knowledge of English, while the want of Malayalam school books is being rapidly met.

24. I have more than once explained upon what grounds I consider it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the medium of the vernacular languages; and from the Orders* which I have received, I have been led to infer that the rule laid down on that subject had met with the approval of the Madras Government and of the Secretary of State. My views on the subject are fully stated in the following extract from my review of the report of the Committee, who prepared the scheme of instruction now in force in the Government schools :—

* Proceedings of Government under date the 4th October 1859, No. 1512, and 13th February 1860, reviewing the Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1858-59, and printed with it.

"In authorizing the introduction of English at a somewhat earlier stage in the "Taluq school course than that at which it has been hitherto permitted, the Director is "not influenced by any change in the sentiments which he has long entertained and "which he has frequently placed upon record, as to the expediency of imparting all "elementary instruction through the medium of the languages in which the pupils "are accustomed to speak and think. He is convinced, and the conviction is strengthened "whenever he visits a school in which English is made use of as the medium of "imparting elementary instruction, that in such schools, even supposing the Masters "to be competent English scholars,—a state of things which cannot be looked for for some "time to come in the Taluq schools—much of the instruction which is given is absolutely "thrown away, owing to the ignorance of the pupils of the medium through which it is "conveyed, and that in this way much time is wasted which might be more usefully "employed. On this point the Director believes that his sentiments are in accordance "with those of the Members of the Committee who drew up the scheme now under "consideration, and with those of the majority of persons who have had much practical "experience in the business of education in this country; but a contrary opinion is enter-"tained in some quarters, and as it has been lately broached by one of the Inspectors and "in some of the leading newspapers, he desires once more to record his views on the "subject and the reasons on which they are founded.

"In the first place, he would remark that the English language is confessedly a very "difficult one for foreigners, and that it is only after long and laborious practice in speak-"ing, reading, and writing it that any thing like a ready command of it is to be acquired. "It is also in every respect most alien, in regard to form and construction, to the languages "of India; and notwithstanding the remarkable facility which the Natives of this country

" evince in the acquisition of languages, it is well known that comparatively few of the " most advanced Native scholars acquire that readiness and accuracy in speaking and " writing the English language, which is by no means an uncommon accomplishment in " an educated Englishman as regards the languages of Europe. It is one thing to acquire " such a smattering of English as is very commonly possessed by the domestic servants, " and many of the subordinates in the public offices in this Presidency. It is another " thing to acquire such a command of the language as shall qualify the student to receive, " with facility and in an intelligent manner, instruction imparted through its medium. " The latter is a qualification which, circumstanced as the Native pupils usually are, seldom " speaking or hearing the language spoken out of school hours, it is hardly possible for a " very youthful student to obtain; hardly possible, it may be said, for any but a compara- " tively small section of the students who resort to our schools.

" It may therefore be safely affirmed that, in the case of youthful pupils, a far greater " amount of knowledge may be imparted through the vernacular in a given time than " through English, and that the knowledge acquired through the former is likely to be " much more accurate and real, more clearly impressed upon the mind, and, consequently, " better adapted to inform, train and discipline it than that which is acquired through a " language imperfectly understood, and in the acquisition of which the attention of the " learner must be more or less distracted from the actual subject matter of the lesson by " the difficulties which, at every step, arise from his imperfect acquaintance with the lan- " guage employed by his teacher.

" For these reasons, the Director is of opinion that even in the higher schools, where " something of a liberal education is attempted to be given, the basis should be laid in the " vernacular. Such a course is by no means incompatible with the accurate study of the " English language and of its literature in the higher classes, and, through its medium, of " those more advanced branches of science in which the vernacular languages fail to " provide the necessary text books.

" When we come to the lower schools, the absolute necessity of using the vernacular " languages to a considerable extent becomes still more obvious. Under the most favor- " able circumstances the salaries of the teachers must be small, and their qualifications " will be limited in proportion. As a general rule, their education will have extended " over a shorter period than that of their more highly paid brethren, and their ability to " convey instruction through the medium of a foreign language will be proportionately " less. The pupils too will usually continue under instruction for shorter periods, and it " will be the more important that the instruction which they receive shall be imparted to " them in the language most familiar to them.

" In the lowest, or what may be designated as the primary schools, where the instruc- " tion has to be restricted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, it is clear that unless it be " determined to substitute, or rather to attempt the substitution of English for the verna- " cular languages throughout the country, instruction must be imparted entirely in the " vernacular. It is difficult to over-rate the importance of placing these schools on an " efficient footing, and yet it would be idle to look for any marked improvement in them, " if the system of instruction in the schools of a class immediately above them does not " provide for its being imparted in a great measure through the medium of the vernacular. " The teachers of the Primary schools, in order that they may teach efficiently, must have

" gone through a course somewhat more extensive than that which they are called upon to " teach. It is notorious that, as a general rule, Native students who have received a purely " English education are constantly unable to explain in their own language what they have " acquired through the medium of English. Provision therefore must be made in the " Taluk schools and others of a similar grade for raising up teachers for the Primary " schools, and to this end, the vernacular languages must be largely made use of in the " former."

25. The above opinions are not singular. They are shared in by three of the Inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading Educationists in Bengal, and by a large number of persons connected with Missionary education all over India.

26. Colonel Pears, in his report on a tour of inspection in 1858, makes the following remarks :—

" I wish to submit for your consideration two points which have, in the course of " this inspection, impressed themselves very strongly upon my own mind. The first refers " to the Provincial and Zillah schools in which the English language is made the chief, " if not the only, medium for the communication of substantive instruction. Whatever " advantages this system may possess, it is impossible to look closely into the state of a " school of this class without perceiving that it has serious disadvantages also. From " the main part of the business of the school being carried on in the English language, " of which even the most advanced of the scholars have but an imperfect knowledge, " and the vernacular language being comparatively little studied or valued, the conse- " quence is that boys never attain to the habit of accurate expression either in the one " language or the other ; nor consequently to that of accurate thinking, a habit, I need " hardly say, of incalculable importance, morally as well as intellectually, being as essential " to truthfulness of character as to intellectual power. I fear from what I have seen that " the Mathematical training given in these schools, sound and good though it is, does not " do much to counteract this evil. I could not but observe, too, the tendency which this " system has to foster a feeling (natural enough under any circumstances) of vanity in the " boys. This fault, so opposed to any real improvement, is too often and too plainly " betrayed in their demeanor, both in and out of school."

27. Mr. Fowler, reporting on a school under the management of a Native Committee at Saint Thomas' Mount, writes :—

" And here I beg to remark on the extreme delusion under which many Natives " labor. The managers, I will suppose, wish to teach, and the pupils to learn English " as quickly and as well as possible ; and with this I see no room to find fault. The steps " taken, however, for effecting the object are most ill-conceived. The vernacular is " banished, and English read—spoken, read badly,—spoken ungrammatically, the whole day " without any attempt to have the thoughts translated. It would be a great thing, if, " by some means, the untrained Native teachers could be convinced that the best way of " teaching English is by constant reciprocal accurate translation ; and that loose inaccurate " speaking of it prevents boys from gaining any real knowledge of any subject, and lays such " a foundation of in accuracy in language as a basis of sound knowledge can never be " raised on. In the school on which I am now reporting, this struck me very forcibly.

"The accompanying table will show that every class obtained a very low average indeed, "and this I think is to be put down, not so much to the dulness of the boys, or even to "the inefficiency of the teachers, (for, from the intelligence shewn by about two-thirds "of the school, it seemed to have been fairly taught) as to the fact that the former were "constantly listening to a foreign language, and that consequently they get into the way "of listening very little and of understanding less. To attempt to teach Hindu boys "Euclid, Algebra, Geography, and History, in English seems to me not a whit less irra-"tional than it would be for a German to open a school in England and banish every "language except his own, and then expect the boy to know what he was talking about. "The English language is so difficult (indeed any foreign language would be) that instead "of dissipating the attention of the boys by trying to make them learn substantive "knowledge through it as a medium, it would be vastly better to have nothing but "language studied for the first two or three years; by the end of that time, the pupils "would have acquired such a command of it that they could learn more of History, "Geography, &c., in three months, than would have been learnt in three years according "to present practice."

28. Sir Alexander Grant writes:—

"All that I have seen appears fully to bear out Mr. Arbuthnot's opinion that the "subjects of rudimentary education should be taught, not in English, but from text books "translated into the vernacular. Lower than the fourth class in the Taluk and Zillah "schools, boys are certainly not capable of clearly understanding books written in "English, and they are only too apt to acquire the words without attaching any definite "meaning to them."

29. At the Missionary Conference lately held at Liverpool, which was attended by Missionaries from all parts of the world, great stress is laid on the expediency of making the vernacular languages the medium of all the theological instruction which is imparted to the Native agents destined for employment in the various Missions. While laying down the general principle that with the greater number of such agents "an education through the medium of their own tongue will be found sufficient," that "with others English may be added to a certain extent," and that "with a few, an extensive knowledge of the English language and literature will be found the means of storing their minds with larger knowledge furnishing them for those higher labors to which men of distinguished ability in great heathen cities are constantly called." The Conference* believe that in all cases the more "directly theological portion of their education should be given in the Native language; that in their own tongue they may become perfectly "familiar with all the expressions, texts, technical terms, and phrases which are required "in every hour of an active preacher's life: lessons on preaching, specimens of sermons, "arguments and discussions should all be given in the Native tongue; and it would be "well if in their private reading these Native students used only their vernacular Bible;" or, in other words, that that knowledge which is the most important to the student with reference to his future duties, which it is requisite that he should master with the greatest possible accuracy and precision, and re-produce with readiness and clearness of expression for the benefit of his unlearned countrymen, should be imparted to him through the medium of the language in which he and they are alike accustomed to speak and think.

* Conference on Missions held in 1860 at Liverpool, page 229.

30. The Committee for the improvement of schools in Bengal, which sat at Calcutta in 1857 and which was composed of *three Inspectors of Schools, two European teachers, employed in Government schools, one Native (the latter, I believe, a teacher,) and one Missionary of considerable experience in education, (the Rev. J. Long.)—referring to a class of schools which had risen up in that Presidency "intermediate between the purely vernacular or Village schools and the English or Zillah schools," advert to the subject in the following terms: —

* Mr. Hodgson Pratt.
,, H. Woodrow.
,, R B. Chapman.
Peary Churn Sircar.
The Rev. J. K. Rogers.
,, J. Long.
Mr. Robert Hand.

"The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the tendency of such schools is to "aggravate a very serious evil which has more than once been brought to your notice in "the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, viz., the substitution of a very imperfect and "inaccurate knowledge of English, with a still smaller knowledge of other things, for that "higher education which, while giving full and accurate information of a practical kind, "would at the same time strengthen the faculties of the mind. Under the present system, "the schools in question merely serve to create a class of persons who, while too ignorant "of English to be able to rise to a higher position in life, and possessing no knowledge or "mental training which would enable them to exercise a healthy or enlightening influence "on those around them, are, in consequence of the superiority which their English school "education gives them in their own eyes, *unwilling to follow the calling of their fathers, "and are consequently discontented with their position in life.* The number of this class "of schools, it may be observed, is increasing rapidly under the grant-in-aid rules."

"The Committee are sensibly alive to the importance of making the education at "these schools,—acting as they do upon that very important section of the community "known as 'the middle classes,'—a means of diffusing throughout the country, knowledge "of a practical kind, bearing on the daily wants and occupations of life; and of enlighten-"ing the masses generally. And they firmly believe that to do this, such knowledge should "be imparted through the medium of the *vernacular*. It can hardly be necessary to prove "by detailed arguments, that the medium of instruction for any people should be *their own* "and not a foreign language. The Committee would advert merely to two facts; first, that "knowledge must obviously be more accurate and real when imparted in a language already "familiar than when the medium used is a foreign tongue, the acquisition of which is in "itself difficult; and secondly, that a far greater amount of knowledge can be imparted "through the vernacular in a given time, and for a given expenditure, than through "English; and time and expenditure are important considerations to the classes who "frequent these schools."

"The only question upon which any difference of opinion exists among the Members "of the Committee is, how far the present class of Teachers and the present text books "are sufficient for the communication of full and accurate knowledge in Mathematics, "History, Geography, and Natural Philosophy. They are, however, quite agreed that all the "requisite means may be provided in a very short time; and that steps should be taken "at once to provide such means."

31. In regard to the position of the Taluk schools, which Mr. Powell considers to be unsatisfactory and anomalous, as pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education, I would observe that those schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked or omitted in any comprehensive scheme of national education. They are of the class which is referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational Despatch of 1854 as

schools "whose object should be, not to train highly a few youths, but to provide more "opportunities than now exist for the acquisition of such an improved education as will "make those who possess it more useful members of society in every condition of life." They are essentially *middle schools* corresponding to the middle class schools of England, which in all countries are resorted to by those classes who are able to go through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually imparted in primary schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which its acquisition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands. I do not overlook the fact that the English language, which in most Indian schools takes the place which is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of Europe, being a spoken language and, as the language of the Government, being largely used in the transaction of business, has practical claims in this country, which cannot be asserted in Europe in favor of the ancient languages of Greece and Rome; and on this ground, I would teach it as a language in all schools for which it is possible to obtain Masters at all competent to teach it; but I would not place it as a barrier against the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those who, either from inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language, or from want of time, are unable to obtain that mastery over it which is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except the vernacular language. It appears to me that the existence of such schools as those now under consideration is essential as a connecting link* between the highly educated classes, and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning; and that instead of, on the one hand, abolishing them, or, on the other, raising the standard of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. Both these objects are being gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the masters were ill-qualified; and owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, which, though requiring much care and consideration, do not, in my judgment, call for any radical changes in the system now in operation.

ORDER THEREON, 19th January 1861, No. 88.

Order of Government, 30th May 1860, No. 786.
Minute by the Honorable Sir C. Trevelyan, 19th March 1860, in Proceedings of Government, 26th idem.
Letter from Mr. E. B. Powell, Acting Director Public Instruction, 10th April 1860, in Proceedings of Government, 3rd May 1860.

With reference to the papers noted in the margin, the Director of Public Instruction submits his views on the subjects of the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and of the relations of English and Vernacular instruction in the Educational Scheme for the Madras Presidency.

2. On the first of these questions, the Director has forwarded the original reports made by the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Masters of Schools who were called upon by Mr. Powell to state what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class. He has also embodied in his letter an abstract of their several replies.

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* The necessity of such a connecting link is forcibly stated in the following extract from Mr. John Fryer Thomas' Minute of the 26th June 1851.

"I will first express my decided conviction that a system, which contemplates only the imparting a high measure

3. With few exceptions, the Officers who have been thus referred to, are opposed to the adoption of a uniform rate of fee. Mr. Arbuthnot states that he "concurs for the most part " in the objections which these Gentlemen have urged. He cannot admit the correctness of " Mr. Powell's statement, that the fee is to be looked upon merely as a security for regularity " of attendance, and a means of making the people attach a value to education, and not in any " way as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Govern- " ment schools, the contingent expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray " the payment of salaries, is provided for out of the school fees. In course of time, it " may be hoped the receipts from this source will considerably increase, as they have done " in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools, the school fees exceed the amount " contributed by Government towards the expenses of the schools, while in some, the " entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead of being a " source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to him extremely desirable " that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form " an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a " few exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred " in providing them with a sound education; and unless it be established beyond a " doubt, that the present system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems " expedient to avoid any measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount

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" of education to a few, exclusively through the medium of English, must fail to produce any great or general effect " upon the national mind. It appears to me to reverse the natural order of things,—and that the attempt to educate " and enlighten a nation through a foreign language, is one opposed to the experience of all times and countries. " English must ever be, in this land, to the mass, an unknown tongue."

" A smattering of English may be acquired by a considerable number about our towns or in immediate communi- " cation with the few English residing in India; but the people (the women as well as the men) will, as a whole, only " think and speak and read in their native tongues; and their general enlightenment, or education, must, and I believe, " can, only be attained through this channel: and a wide basis therefore of a solid, though limited education, through " the means of the vernacular languages, must be given to those classes which now receive education, before anything " permanent will be effected."

" It is upon this broad basis alone, that the superstructure of a high standard of refined education can, it appears " to me, be raised, and the superior acquirements of the few very highly educated be made to tell upon and influence " society. For let us suppose that we have some tens are even scores of youths, out of a population of millions,— " masters of the higher sciences, well acquainted with all the beauties of Shakespeare, of Milton, and with the learning " of Bacon, and with the great master-minds of Europe, and the rest of the people, not the lowest classes alone, left " in their hereditary ignorance, and that ignorance, Asiatic."

" How, I would ask, is this mass, wholly unprepared by even an elementary education in western learning, to under- " stand and appreciate the acquirements of the highly educated man? or, how is he to communicate his high attain- " ments in science, and literature to them? and what possible influence would he therefore exercise over them. In " Europe, the bulk of the population who receive an education have ordinarily some elementary instruction in the higher " sciences—in astronomy, natural philosophy, &c.,—and individuals throughout all grades of society have, some " more, some less, knowledge of the higher sciences—and in many cases,—a considerable degree of scientific acquire- " ment, which enables and qualifies some, in all ranks, to appreciate more or less fully the highest discoveries and " attainments in science. *There is consequently a connecting link, running through all society there, which conveys the " highest truths of science in an elementary form to all grades, and the acquisitions of the most advanced minds can " be, and are, appreciated by those immediately below them; and through them they filter down to the lower grades, " who are prepared in their measure, by elementary instruction, to receive them.*"

" But what is the case in this country? High acquirements in science, or literature will be appreciated and " understood by none, but the few alone highly educated. There is a broad and impassable line between them and all " others. I cannot but think it almost certain, therefore, that the only result of a system, which educates a few " highly,—and leaves the rest of the population without even elementary instruction, is, to render all the superior " acquirements of that few (made moreover at an enormous cost to the State) barren and fruitless as to any general " influence upon society."

"derivable from school fees. It is clear from the reports, which have been quoted, that in "some cases at all events, the adoption of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate "amount received from this source, as to render it necessary that the Government should "make other provision for the contingent expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is "stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute and Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale "of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the higher classes who would otherwise do "so; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable for the lowest classes be applied "to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being excluded by a uniform rate "of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system are attracted into "the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel Pears "observes, 'having made some progress, and being desirous of making more, do willingly "pay a higher charge as they rise in the school.'"

The Director adds that he "cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell "adverts, as evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees and at the same time "consider Scholarships desirable." He remarks that the Inspectors and others who have urged the retention of a graduated scale are by no means warm advocates of an extensive application of the Scholarship system. But assuming the fact to be as stated by the late Acting Director, Mr. Arbuthnot is "unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number "of Scholarships given in any one school is usually very limited. They are given as incen- "tives to meritorious scholars, and especially to poor, but deserving scholars who might "otherwise be without the means of continuing their education. The distinction is this:— "By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages are held out to the poor as "to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either to profit by these "advantages. By offering a limited number of Scholarships, deserving students are "encouraged, and if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, "of continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but "to industry and ability; while in the former it is offered indiscriminately to dulness and "intelligence, poverty and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accord- "ance with the natural order of things, and with the important principle of adapting the "education given, to the probable position of the pupils in after-life. It is very doubtful "whether the difficulty which unquestionably exists in filling the higher classes in our "schools, is attributable in any appreciable degree to the higher rate of fee charged in those "classes. In my opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot says, it is caused principally by the desire "which prevails among the pupils and their parents, that the former should obtain employ- "ment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they conceive to be "sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the Public service. The Presi- "dency College, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both Departments, "is an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in "filling the classes of the Senior Department, is in no way connected with the amount "of fee."

For these reasons, the Director recommends a "re-consideration of the orders "which have been passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale "of fees," and suggested "that the uniform rate be tried in one or two localities; and, if it "should be found that, under its operation, the higher classes are better filled than in those "schools in which the graduated scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it." The schools proposed to be selected for the experiment are the Provincial schools at Bellary

and Combaconum, the Zilla school at Salem, and the Talook schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, Mr. Arbuthnot thinks, "sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee-fund falling so low as to be insufficient for the contingent expenditure."

6. It appears to Government that this suggestion to test the working of a uniform rate of fees experimentally, and on a limited scale is judicious, and they resolve to authorize its being acted upon. The Director will take the necessary measures accordingly, and report the result of the experiment when it has had a fair trial.

It is presumed that the rates adopted will be

	Per mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
For the two Provincial Schools.....	1	0	0
For the Zilla School at Salem.....	0	8	0
For the Tanjore Taluq Schools.....	0	4	0

7. The remainder of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter, paragraphs 22 to 31, is devoted to discussing the relations of English and Vernacular instruction, in advertence to the opinion expressed by Sir C. Trevelyan, that, of late years, an undue preference had been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English.

8. The Director General shows that Sir Charles was "mistaken in his supposition "that the study of English was not commenced at an early stage, in the course of instruc- "tion followed in the Government schools. In the Provincial and Zilla schools it is begun "in the lowest class, one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to "the study of the English language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among "the Vernacular language, Arithmetic, History and Geography, which subjects, in the three "lowest classes of each school are taught through the medium of the Vernacular. In the "higher classes four-fifths of the school time are given to the English language, and "subjects taught through its medium. In the Taluq schools, English is begun in the "lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being confined to reading and writing "in the Vernacular, the tables in Arithmetic, and perhaps the first of the four elementary "rules of Arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the second class, is continued "in the third, fourth and fifth, but it is taught merely as a language." Mr. Arbuthnot repeats at length the reasons expressed by him on former occasions, for which he deems it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the medium of the Vernacular language. In these opinions he is not singular. They are shared by three of the Inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading educationists in Bengal, and by a large number of persons connected with Missionary education all over India. In paragraphs 26 to 30, extracts are quoted from the reports of Government Educational Officers and others confirmatory of this statement. In the concluding paragraph of his letter, the Director General adverts to the position of the Taluq schools which Mr. Powell had considered to be unsatisfactory and anomalous, pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education; and observes that these schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked in any comprehensive scheme of national education. It appears to him "that the existence of these "schools is essential as a connecting link between the highly educated classes and those "whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning; and that instead of, on the one "hand abolishing them, or on the other, raising the standard of instruction which they are "designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by "providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. Both these objects are being

" gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. In some " cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the Masters were ill-qualified; " and owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few " have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, which, though requiring " much care and consideration, do not, in Mr. Arbuthnot's judgment, call for any radical " changes in the system now in operation."

9. The Government have carefully considered this part of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter in connection with the previous correspondence on the subject, and the conclusion to which they have been led on a full review of all the arguments bearing on the question of the relation to be borne by Vernacular to English education, is, that the system as now prescribed for the Government schools is sound and should be maintained. They likewise concur in the Director's views in respect to the Taluq schools. These schools, it is clear, occupy a very important place in the educational scheme of this Presidency and should be preserved on their present basis. All that is required is to improve them by the provision of competent teachers and suitable school books, wants which are being gradually supplied. The more efficient the Taluq schools are made by these means, and the better the elementary instruction which they thus impart, the greater will be the amount of general good which will be attained.

10. Resolved that a copy of the Director's report, of Mr. Powell's letter, 18th May 1860, of the Government Order, 30th May 1860, and of the above remarks be furnished to the Government of India, in reference to the concluding paragraph of the letter to them under date 3rd May last, No. 656.

11. Resolved also that copies of these papers be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in continuation of the Despatch, 7th May 1860, No. 46.

(True Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

B.

No. 401.

MADRAS, 11*th March* 1861.

From

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,
Director of Public Instruction.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to the Proceedings of Government under date the 11th October last, No. 1,486, communicating the orders of the Governor in Council with reference to the report on the examination of candidates for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service held in March last, and calling for my opinion as to whether it is desirable to raise the standard of qualification for the lower grade; all appointments of Rs. 25 per mensem and under, having been exempted from the operation of the Examination rules. I have

deferred replying to this requisition, in order that I might deliberately consider various points in which it appears to me, from an observation of the working of the system during the past three years, that it needs revision. In considering the subject, I have had an opportunity of examining the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission in England, the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service appointments which was published a few months ago, and the regulations which were made in 1857 for the examination of persons desirous of entering the Civil Service of Canada; and it may be well that I should preface the suggestions which I am about to offer, by a brief notice of the leading features of the three systems as at present enforced.

Examinations for the English Civil Service.

2. In England, the examinations of candidates for admission to the permanent Civil Service, are held in pursuance of an Order in Council, in the preamble of which, it is declared to be "expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of young "men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations "in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments." The examinations are invariably held with special reference to a particular situation, or situations, and except in those cases in which one or more appointments have been thrown open to public competition, the instances of which have as yet been few, no candidate is admitted without a nomination from the Head of a Department. The general direction of the system, including the duty of framing regulations in communication with the Heads of Departments for ascertaining the age, physical qualifications, moral character, and standard of knowledge to be demanded from the candidates, is entrusted to two Commissioners, gentlemen of high standing in the public service, (the present Commissioners, are Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords,) aided by a paid Secretary and by two permanent Examiners, who also received fixed salaries. As a general rule, the examinations are held weekly, the number of candidates to be examined varying with the number of vacancies and of candidates nominated to succeed to them. The examinations are conducted entirely on paper. Those for appointments in London are held in the Office of the Civil Service Commission. Examinations are also held in Dublin and Edinburgh, and occasionally at other places both in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Colonies; the papers in all such cases being furnished by the Commissioners and executed under the superintendence of an Officer appointed for the purpose, usually an Officer of the Department to which the appointment belongs, and by whom the papers, with the candidates' answers, are returned to the Civil Service Commissioners. In those cases in which appointments are offered for public competition, including the examinations of candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service of India, which have been entrusted to the Civil Service Commissioners, it is the practice to employ temporary Examiners for the occasion.

3. The tests for each Department are fixed by the Head of the Department in communication with the Commissioners. The Order in Council prescribes that "the rules applicable to each Department shall be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners at the discretion of the chief authorities of the Department;" and it appears from the evidence of the Secretary to the Commission quoted in the Report of the Select Committee that "the Commissioners have not very often interfered." Candidates are liable to be rejected on any one of four grounds:—1, as being beyond the authorized age; 2, as being

physically incapable; 3, as not having produced satisfactory evidence of moral character; 4, as deficient in the knowledge and ability which is tested by the examination they are required to undergo.

4. In most Departments there are two standards, one for permanent clerks and one for supplementary clerks. I append to this letter a statement of the standards of qualification required for some of the principal Departments, from which it will be seen that while,

1, Exercise, designed to test handwriting and orthography,
2, Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions,
3, English composition, and
4, A precis,

are common to almost all, each Department has its own special subjects, either literary or professional; the latter, and in some cases both, being selected with reference to the future duties of the clerks. Book-keeping, for instance, is required in the Somerset House Branch of the Admiralty and in the Office of the Committee of Council on Education; the French language in the Whitehall Branch of the Admiralty, in the Colonial Office, and in the Foreign Office. In most of the Offices, geography and English history are required from candidates for the permanent clerkships. The examination of the supplementary clerks is usually restricted to handwriting, orthography, and elementary arithmetic. As a general rule, however, it is only in case of failing in what may be considered the two most essential subjects, viz., arithmetic and spelling, the candidates are rejected. Out of 1,972 candidates rejected in the five years ending with 1859, on the ground of having failed to pass the intellectual test, all, except 106, were rejected as deficient in arithmetic or spelling. In many offices, it is the practice to make the examination to a certain extent competitive by nominating three candidates to compete for each vacancy; but in the opinion* of the Commissioners, it frequently happens that the competition exists only in name, two out of three candidates being unable to reach the minimum standard of proficiency required for admission to the Civil Service, and consequently not being competitors in the real sense of the term. All candidates on first appointment are considered to be on probation for the first six months, and the Commissioners in their reports lay considerable stress on the importance of a strict enforcement of this rule.

* *Extract from the Report of Select Committee, page XIII.*

"Both the Commissioners and Mr. Mann, while bearing high testimony to the general success of the plan established under the Order in Council of 1855, point to one defect in its working, which your Committee think it necessary to notice. The competitive test frequently exists in name, where it is not resorted to in fact. If out of three candidates sent up to compete for a vacant place, only one is qualified to reach the *minimum* standard of proficiency necessary for admission to the Civil Service, it is clear that the other two are in no real sense of the word competitors, and that the trial to which the successful candidate has been exposed is in effect merely that of passing the test required on a simple nomination. This is a delusion on the public; and a fertile source of abuse. For it is clear that while a system prevails, any Minister who may be so disposed, has it in his power to retain, virtually, the right of nomination as before, while diminishing his responsibility for the appointments he makes, by the semblance of a partially open competition; thus, the advantages of both systems are lost: responsibility ceases, and competition is not created."

Examinations for the Civil Service in Canada.

6. The distinguishing feature, common to both the systems of examination now in force in Canada and in this Presidency, as contrasted with that above described, is that the examinations are open to all comers, and that they are held, not with reference to actual vacancie in particular situations, but with the view of ascertaining what candidates shall be eligible to succeed to future vacancies which may occur in any branch of the public service to which the regulations apply. In Canada, examinations are held monthly under a Board, which si called the "Board of Examiners for the Civil Service," and is

composed of 12 *ex-officio* members. Candidates are admitted on application, provided that they can furnish satisfactory certificates of age, health, and character. The prescribed test is uniformly as follows:

1. To write a good hand,
2. To spell correctly,
3. To write grammatically,
4. To write correctly from dictation,
5. To be conversant with the elementary rules of arithmetic;

and "to enable the Board to judge for what branch of the public service any candidate is "best qualified, he may be examined, should he desire it, in the following subjects, or in "any one or more of those which he may select.

"1. Translating English into French, or French into English, and writing from dictation in either language.
"2. Arithmetic, as far as decimal fractions
"3. Book-keeping.
"4. Elementary geography.
"5. Making abstracts of documents."

The examinations are partly oral and partly on paper. They are all held at the Capital. A register is kept of all the passed candidates, and the Heads of the Departments, to which the examination rules apply, are prohibited from appointing any person not previously employed in the public service, whose name does not appear in the register of passed candidates. With the exception of the optional examination in the French language, for which provision is made in the list of optional subjects, the examination is conducted entirely in English.

Present scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the Presidency.

5. The regulations in force in this Presidency for the admission of candidates to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, resemble those enacted by the Canadian Legislature, in that the examinations held under them are open to all candidates, and that while they are not competitive in the proper acceptation of the term, and do not interfere with the discretion of Heads of Departments in making appointments further than to restrict their selection of persons not already employed in the public service to the lists of passed candidates, they still have some of the advantages which are considered to attach to competitive examinations, inasmuch as the candidates being ranked in the order of merit, an opportunity is offered to those Heads of Offices who desire to employ well educated young men, of selecting the most proficient. The rules are of general application, the only Departments at present exempted from their operation being the Postal Department, the Police, and the Department of Public Instruction; the latter on the ground that there exists in it a separate system of Departmental examinations specially adapted to the peculiar requirements of the Department, and which all candidates for employment or promotion are required to pass. The remainder of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is divided into three Departments for the purposes of these examinations, Revenue, Judicial, and English. All situations not belonging either to the Revenue Department or the Judicial Department, are considered to belong to what is designated as the English Department; and for each Department there are two standards of test, a lower test which qualifies for any appointment in the Department to which it applies, the salary of which may not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem; and a higher test which

qualifies for any appointment in the Department. The lower test in all the Departments is entirely a literary test. It demands a grammatical knowledge of the language, either English or Vernacular, as the case may be, in which the candidate has to be examined, in arithmetic, a knowledge of the four simple and compound rules, elementary geography and a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India. The higher test in the Judicial and Revenue Departments is partly literary and partly professional. Graduates of the Madras University in the faculty of Law are exempted from any part of the examination except the Vernacular language, and graduates in Arts are exempted from all but the Vernacular and the legal tests. Similarly, a certificate of having passed the University Matriculation examination qualifies for any situation in the lower division of the English Department, and for any situation in the lower division of the Revenue or Judicial Departments, on passing the Vernacular language test prescribed for those departments. Here, there is an anomaly which ought to be corrected, the standards of the University Matriculation examination being in every respect equal to the literary portion of the higher test prescribed for these examinations. The examinations are held once a year at the Presidency and at various stations in the Provinces. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the occasion by Government, and who form a Committee designated as the Central Committee for the Uncovenanted Service examinations, and act under the direction of a President, at present one of the Members of Council. The number of Vernacular languages and of candidates has on each occasion necessitated the appointment of a considerable number of Examiners. On the last occasion there were no less than 13 Examiners; and the cost of the examination, exclusive of the printing of papers and other incidental charges, was Rupees 5,300. The number of candidates was 3,372, and the number of papers to be examined fell little short of 20,000.

6. With the view of diminishing the number of candidates, and excluding persons from the examination who are altogether unqualified to attempt the tests prescribed, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the President of the Committee, has determined that on all future occasions a fee of Rupees 3-8-0 shall be exacted from each candidate for admission to the examination, and that those who signally fail shall be excluded from the next ensuing examination. Partly also with the object of reducing the number of candidates, and partly, I presume, on other grounds, it has been decided that hereafter all appointments of Rupees 25 and under, shall be exempted from the operation of the rules; and it is proposed that, with reference to this alteration, the standard of test for the lower grade of appointments shall be raised, and that the lower test shall give admittance to appointments up to Rupees 30 per mensem.

Inexpedient to raise the standard of present lower test.

7. I do not think it is desirable to raise the standard of the present lower test. With certain alterations which I am about to propose with the view of rendering it in some respects more practical, the present standard is quite sufficient to prove the fitness of the candidates as regards their literary attainments for the situations to which the majority are likely to be appointed on passing the test, and to exclude those who are decidedly incapable; and this, I think, is all that should be attempted in regulating the minimum test. It may be a question, whether the English language ought not to be added to the test, for all Departments. In my opinion it is not advisable; at all events, it appears to me that the time has not yet come, to demand a knowledge of English for admission to situations, the

duties of which are transacted entirely through the medium of the Vernacular languages. In every Collector's office there are several *employés* on salaries exceeding Rupees 25, whose duties do not require any knowledge of the English language; and to demand it from all future candidates for such offices would, in many cases, be tantamount to excluding from promotion a large number of persons, who, entering the public service under the relaxation of the rules which has now been ordered, without having passed any examinations whatever, would find it impossible subsequently to pass an examination in the English language and would thus be debarred from promotion to situations for which they might be well qualified. According to Mr. Pelly's scheme* of Revenue Establishments, the present lower test will qualify for all offices in the Vernacular branch of a Collector's office up to that of Translator, and for all offices on the Taluq establishments except that of Tahsildar. In the Judicial Department the case is somewhat different. In the Civil and Session Courts there are several situations with salaries not exceeding Rupees 50, the limit to which the Vernacular test at present qualifies, for which some knowledge of English is more or less requisite; but in preference to laying down a general rule that all candidates for situations above Rupees 25 per mensem shall pass an examination in the English language, I would demand this test only for those situations for which it is clearly requisite.

* Recorded in the Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department under date the 11th October 1859, No. 1,386.

8. I would at the same time cancel that part of the present rules which requires every official, who may have been admitted into the public service by virtue of having passed the lower test, to pass a second literary test before he can receive a certain amount of salary. It will be remembered that the rules now in force were adopted in supersession of the more elaborate scheme previously issued, in consequence of the grave objections urged against the latter by several of the Heads of Departments. The most important of these objections, and that which may be said to have decided the fate of the original rules, had reference to their probable effect on the prospects of public Officers then in the service, whose education had not been such as to qualify them for passing the prescribed tests, and whose time, as a general rule, was so fully occupied in the performance of their public duties as to preclude the possibility of their supplying the deficiencies of their previous education. To meet this objection, it was determined that the application of the rules should be made prospective, and the scheme was simplified by the substitution of two examinations for what, according to the original plan, might have amounted to no less than six, ranging over a period of ten years. In recommending the adoption of a low standard to qualify for admission into the lower offices in the public service, and of one somewhat higher which should include a literary, as well as a professional, test, I was influenced by the consideration that the duties attached to the offices included in the lower division, were, as a general rule, of a mechanical character, and such as the standard proposed would afford an adequate preparation for. This part of the scheme, in fact, was based on a principle analogous to that which has led to the attainments demanded from the supplementary and temporary clerks in the public offices in London, being lower than those demanded from the permanent clerks. But the circumstances of the two cases are not quite the same. If I am not misinformed, the persons who usually fill situations of the former description in England, are of a different social class from those who are appointed to the permanent clerkships; and while the latter are usually gentlemen by birth, the former

Advisible to abolish the higher literary test.

come from the lower ranks of the middle class, and are not qualified either by education or habits to aspire to the higher situations for which the permanent clerks are eligible. In this country, the whole fabric of the social machinery is different: the distinctions of class are based upon considerations in no way resembling those which govern the distinctions of class in Europe, and such as it is impossible for the Government to recognize in its regulations for the organization of its service. Admission into the lowest appointments in the public service is eagerly sought by native youths of excellent social position, and it is not too much to affirm, that in nine cases out of ten, the clerk or gumastah commencing with a salary of 5 Pagodas a month looks forward to eventually rising to the highest situations in the Uncovenanted branch of the service. On further consideration, moreover, I am disposed to think it questionable whether the line of demarcation which it was attempted to draw between those offices, the duties of which are mainly mechanical, and those which demand a certain amount of intellectual cultivation, was not fixed too high. The duties, attached to many of the situations which fall below the limit of Rupees 50 per mensem, are such as demand considerably more than mere mechanical qualifications. To record depositions, prepare precis, and draft orders based upon the verbal instructions of the Head of the Office, are the ordinary duties of the higher Vernacular clerks in a Collector's office, none of whom are to receive higher salaries than Rupees 50 per mensem. If, therefore, any line is to be drawn, which I think questionable, it will be advisable to fix it lower rather than to raise it; and probably that which has already been drawn by Government, in exempting all offices up to Rupees 25 per mensem from the operation of the examination rules, will answer as well as any other. In my opinion it would be preferable to abandon the attempt at drawing a distinction, in regard to the requirement of a literary test, between the lowest class of clerks and those of a higher grade; demanding from all such a test as shall be deemed sufficient to exclude decided incapacity, and no more, but at the same time offering every opportunity to those who are more highly educated of proving their attainments, and thus enabling Heads of offices to give them a preference for employment.

9. Entertaining this view, I would strongly advocate the abandonment of the second and higher test which is at present demanded, so far as regards what may be termed the literary part of it. It appears to me that the great practical difficulties which were considered to preclude the application of this part of the examination system to persons already in the public service, will be experienced with almost equal force, when those who have obtained admission to the service by passing according to the lower standard, shall have risen to the highest situations tenable by them, and are considered by the Heads of their Departments to be qualified for further promotion. Such persons, it will often happen, will have had little leisure or opportunity for the prosecution of their scholastic studies, and will have great difficulty in qualifying for an examination such as that now requiste for admission into the higher division of the Uncovenanted Service. The result will be, either that many useful officers will be debarred from further promotion, or that so many exceptions will have to be made, as to render the rules practically of no effect.

10. For these reasons, I would recommend that there should in future be but one literary test, which all candidates, either, as was originally laid down, for all appointments above the grade of peon, or, as the Government have recently determined, for all appointments, the salary of which may exceed Rs. 25 per mensem, shall be required to pass; and that separate provision should be made for testing

Desirable to make separate and more effective provision for testing the special qualifications of candidates for particular departments or offices.

what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular departments or in particular offices attached to such departments. The present rules demand no professional qualifications for the various offices included under the general head of English Department, while those prescribed for the Revenue and Judicial Departments are more comprehensive than it seems necessary to demand for some of the offices attached to those departments. If the principle of testing by examination the professional qualifications of public officers be correct, it is very necessary that an accountant should have proved his knowledge of book-keeping; but it can hardly be requisite that a translator in a Session Court should be acquainted with the law of evidence, or with the system of Revenue accounts. I would require the several controlling Boards and Heads of Departments to consider for what particular offices a special test is needed, and to determine in each case the nature of the test, leaving it to candidates for the offices in question to present themselves for examination according to the prescribed test at any one of the periodical examinations according to their discretion. The test laid down should, in each case, receive the sanction of Government and should be arranged in communication with the Officer or Board appointed to direct the examinations.

11. Reverting to the question of a literary test, I think it is very desirable that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected, than they are at present, with the scheme of examinations now under consideration. Owing, probably to the advantages as regards eligibility for admission into the public service, which are conferred by passing according to the lower test, being equal to those conferred by the University Matriculation examination, the number of candidates for the latter has not increased as rapidly as might have been expected, with reference to the number of schools now in operation, which educate up to that standard. It must not be forgotten that in this country, the success of such an institution, or, in other words, the extension of advanced education depends in a great measure upon the extent to which it facilitates the admission of its recipients into the public service; and while it is not possible to demand from all candidates for public employment, the attainments which are very properly required by the University as a test of fitness to enter upon the higher studies which its degrees and honors are designed to encourage, it is of great importance that no means should be omitted of ensuring to those who pass the University examinations, a reasonable prospect of being preferred for employment over those who are content with passing what I may designate as the service test.

And to connect the University examinations more closely and more obviously with the service examinations.

12. It is also very desirable to reduce the number of examinations which Public Officers in the Provinces are required to superintend, and which at present entail a very considerable tax upon their time.

Also to diminish the number of examinations in the Provinces.

13. With these objects, I would have the annual University Matriculation examination and the examination of candidates for admission to the public service held at the same time and place and under the superintendence of the same Officers; and in publishing the lists of passed candidates, which should not be issued till after the results of the Degree examination have been made known, I would place at the head the University graduates, next the Matriculated students of the University, and lastly, the passed candidates examined according to the service test; each passed candidate in each of the

three classes being ranked in the order of proficiency, to which end the Senate of the University should be moved to furnish the officer entrusted with the direction of the Uncovenanted Service examinations, with copies of the tabular statements* of the results of the University examinations, which the examiners are required to submit. Such of the University candidates as do not take up one of the four vernaculars of this Presidency as their second language, but wish to be employed in the Revenue or Judicial departments, or in any situation in which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite, should be required to pass the service test in one of these languages, in addition to the subjects laid down for the University examination. Similarly, any candidate examined according to the service test, who desires to be eligible for any branch of the public service, should be required to pass the language test both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which he may seek employment; and this he might be permitted to do either at his first examination or on two different occasions, as he may elect.

* See University Calendar for 1860, pages 29 and 46.

14. In order to the effective working of this system, it seems advisable that the general direction of it, including the duty of arranging in communication with the several heads of offices and departments the special tests to be demanded for particular offices or suitations, should be entrusted to a single officer or Board of officers of experience in the public service. At present the functions of the President of what is called the Central Committee of Examiners and of the Members of that Committee who are the examiners appointed from time to time, are not very clearly defined. The circumstance that the examiners are considered to form, and are designated as, a collective body, and that the officer on whom the direction of the arrangements devolves, is called their President, implies that the former have a voice in the decision of the various questions which come before the latter. On the other hand, the direction of the arrangements for each examination rests with the President: the general report on its results is issued in his name, and he, as I think he should be, is solely responsible for the recommendations it contains. It seems, therefore, an anomaly that the examiners should be treated as a Committee, and should have the power of voting on questions, the disposal of which rests exclusively with the President, subject to the orders of Government. Questions moreover sometimes arise, which an examiner, selected for his knowledge of a particular subject, but having no practical experience of the requirements of the public service, may be very incompetent to deal with. I would restrict the examiners to the duty of examining in their respective subjects and reporting the result to the officer entrusted with the general direction of the system, whom I would style "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations." A single officer, I think, is preferable to a Board. It should be the duty of the Commissioner to watch the working of the system, to obtain information from the various heads of departments as to its results on the efficiency of their offices, to correct misconceptions in regard to the design and effect of the rules, and to suggest from time to time such improvements as may seem called for.

And to define the functions of the officer appointed to direct the system of the examinations.

15. I submit herewith a draft notification embodying the several changes above proposed, the effect of which will be briefly as follows:—

Recapitulation of the changes proposed.

1st. There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd. The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the lower division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd. For the purpose of the examinations, the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches,—Vernacular, English and Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th. Candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations ; and similarly, passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the Vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite.

5th. Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th. The University Matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the register of passed candidates, the University graduates and Matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of heads of departments desiring to obtain the service of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th. Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and heads of departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation examination and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th. Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th. Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single officer, but his functions and those of the examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,

11*th March* 1861.

STANDARD OF QUALIFICATION ESTABLISHED BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

ADMIRALTY.

I. WHITEHALL BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.

II. SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by double entry.
6. Geography.
7. Either—
   (*a*) Translation from Latin or a modern language;
   (*b*) The leading points of English or modern History: or,
   (*c*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin.
8. French, or another modern language.

II. Office-Keeper, Messenger and Porter.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. Clerks.

Preliminary Examination.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination:*

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions: Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches, Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.*

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
4. Calculation of per centages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Précis and digest of forms into summaries.

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* In *Competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary.

The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

CUSTOMS.

I. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*

II. Other Clerks; Extra Clerks; Landing Waiters;† Coast Officers; Gaugers.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History (except for Coast Officers).

III. Tide-waiters and Weighers.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four Rules, and the different Weights and Measures.)

IV. House-keepers and Messengers.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules.)

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. Clerks.‡

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.

II. Unpaid Attaches.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. Geography.

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* In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† All candidates for the office of Landing Waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerks, Extra Clerks, &c., and those nominated to the office of Landing Waiter at New Haven, Dover, and Folkestone, must show some proficiency in French.

‡ Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above-mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed.
5. French.

III. Paid Attachés.

1. French.
2. One other Language.
3. International Law.

Reports upon the General, Commercial, and Political relations of the several countries in which they have resided; on the internal Polity and the Administration and Social Institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people.

IV. Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British, Mercantile and Commercial Law.

HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*
7. French.*

INDIA OFFICE.

I. Established Clerks.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.†
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee.)
7. Latin or one modern Foreign language (at the option of the Nominee.)

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* In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† For the Department of the Accountant General or Auditor, the "Elements of Book-keeping" may be substituted for Précis writing.

POST OFFICE.

I. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office (3rd Class.)

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Temporary Extra Clerks in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, Surveyor's Stationery Clerks, and Clerks in the Solicitor's Office (4th Class).

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

III. Clerks in Country Offices.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

IV. Letter Carriers, Auxiliary Letter Carriers, and Mail Guards.*

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Reading Manuscript.
3. Arithmetic (Elementary.)

TREASURY.

I. Establishment Clerks.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. History of England.
6. First three Books of Euclid.
7. Translation from one of the following languages: Latin, French, German, or Italian—the selection being left to the Candidate.

II. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)
3. English Composition.
4. General principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. Supplementary Clerks.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)

* The examination for Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers; although educational acquirements are considered of less consequence than activity.

DRAFT.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency, shall be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge, which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices of Departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person not being a graduate, or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st July 1859, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Hand-writing, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.

2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation and the correction of a paper purposely mis-spelt.

3. Composition and Grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on Grammar.

4. Arithmetic, the first four Rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.

5. Geography, including the Elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography and History, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition both in English and the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the matriculation examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University examination be not the vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes :—

1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.

2nd. Matriculated students of the University of Madras.

3rd. Passed candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form (Appendix A).

*Appendix A.

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications, may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and heads of Departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective Departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form (Appendix B).

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee of Rupees 3-8-0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the University Matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioner and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary, to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

APPENDIX A.

REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—GENERAL TEST.

Class No. I.—University Graduates.

No. in order of proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.						Total number of marks.	In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
						English language.	Optional language.	History.	Mathematics.	Moral Philosophy.	Optional subject.					
1	Vembacam Sadagopa Charlu..	Vembacam Ramanuja Charlu.	Madras.....	Presidency College.....	23	90	70	75	100	75	60	469	Tamil.....	English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	Tamil Districts.	
2	John Snell.....	Thomas Snell.....	Madras.....	Doveton College.....	21	80	70	65	80	63	65	423	Latin.....	English.		

Class No. II.—Matriculated Students of the University.

No. in order of proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.					In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the Vernacular for what Districts.	Remarks.
						English.	Optional language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Total number of marks.				
1	J. Shrieves...	P. Shrieves.....	Bellary.....	Bellary Provincial School...	19	80	*70	100	90	340	* Telugu.....	English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	Telugu Districts.	

* NOTE.—In the case of candidates who have formerly passed either one of the University examinations, or an examination according to the service test and come up only in language, their previous marks are entered in this column.

Class No. III.—Passed Candidates according to the service test.

No. in order of Proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.											Marks obtained in any previous examination.	Grand Total.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	In what Vernacular language examined on this occasion.	If qualified in the Vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
						English.					Vernacular.											
						Orthography.					Orthography.											
						Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Correction of Mis-spelt paper.	Composition.		Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Correction of Mis-spelt paper.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.					
1	Palikonda Subbaya.	Palikonda Ramaya.....	Madras. ...	Presidency College.....	20	...	...	...	...		70	70	60	140	...	...	...	340	1560	900	English, Vernacular, and Anglo Vernacular.	Tamil.....	Tamil and Telugu.
2	Puthur Rama Rao....	Puthur Subba Rao.....	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Zilla School.	20	80	60	70	120		70	70	60	140	90	60	35	875	...	876	English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular.	Telugu.....	Telugu.
3	Gotur Subba Rao.....	Gotur Venkataramaya.	Nellore.....	Free Church Mission School at Nellore.....	21	...	...	...	...		70	60	55	130	80	60	50	505	...	503	Vernacular.....	Telugu.....	Telugu.
4	Thomas Pratt.....	John Pratt.....	Madras. ...	Bishop Corrie's School.	19	70	55	58	100		...	...	...	...	70	55	30	463	...	463	English.....	None.....	

† Passed Matriculation examination in 1860, the optional language on that occasion being Telugu.

APPENDIX B.

REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES.

SPECIAL TEST.

Number in alphabetical order.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	If in the public service, designation of office held.	Special subject in which examined.	Number of marks obtained (the maximum being 100).	Remarks.
1	Chitteor Viráswámi Shetti.	Chittoor Krishnaswámi Shetti.	Chittoor.....	Vellore Normal School.	25	Vernacular Clerk in Collector's Office.	Translation in Telugu and English.	85	
2	John Evers.....	William Evers.....	Madras.....	Doveton College.	26	Accountant General's Office.	Book-keeping.....	96	
3	Samuel Fernandez.....	David Fernandez.....	Cocanor.....	Calicut Provincial School	28	Clerk in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.	Precis writing.....	78	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 11th March 1861, No. 401.)

ORDER THEREON, 26th April 1861, No. 598.

In their Proceedings of 11th October last, No. 1,486, the Government, when reviewing the Report of the Committee for the Uncovenanted Service Examination upon the results of the Examination held in March 1860, called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion upon a suggestion of the Committee that, if appointments of Rupees 25 and under were exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Rules, the standard of qualification for the first or lower grade might be somewhat raised—and, that in that case, parties passing it might be made eligible to offices of Rupees 80 per mensem, instead of Rupees 50 as at present.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot, in his present letter, replies to that reference, and, in so doing, enters somewhat at large on the system of examination for admission to the Uncovenanted Service at Madras, as compared with similar systems at home and elsewhere, and states what, in his view, are the defects of the Madras system, and how he would propose to remedy them.

3. The existing system, as it obtains in this Presidency, is described in paragraph 5 of the letter. The changes which Mr. Arbuthnot would make in it, for reasons fully explained in paragraphs 7 to 14, are thus summarized in paragraph 15.

1st.—"There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd.—The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the *lower* division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand, being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd.—For the purpose of these examinations the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches—(1) Vernacular, (2) English, and (3) Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th.—Passed candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the Vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of vernacular language is required.

5th.—Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th.—The University Matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the Register of passed candidates the University graduates and Matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of heads of Departments desiring to obtain the services of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th.—Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and heads of Departments, in communication with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation examination, and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But, as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th.—Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th.—Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single Officer, but his functions and those of the Examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined."

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves the revised scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Service as set out in the preceding paragraph. It seems to him to be a decided improvement on the present system. It is more simple. It will admit men to the ordinary appointments of the Uncovenanted Service on their passing such a test only as every man in a public employment of a salary exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem might be required to satisfy, while it provides for the application of special tests to offices for which peculiar qualifications are necessary.

5. His Excellency therefore resolves to publish the Notification, of which a draft has been appended to Mr. Arbuthnot's letter. He also resolves to appoint Mr. Arbuthnot to be Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations. It is understood that Mr. Arbuthnot is willing to undertake the duty, in addition to his other avocations, and his knowledge of the subject, and the interest which he has ever taken in it render him eminently fitted for the office. His functions in that capacity will be those described in the twelfth paragraph of the Notification. He will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the revised scheme, and will report to Government the number of marks to be assigned to the several subjects of examination for the literary test, and the minimum number to be required in the aggregate, or in any particular subject. Controlling Boards and heads of Departments who may desire to prescribe any special tests for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective Departments will also communicate with him in respect to the adoption of such tests.

6. The results of the examinations which have been lately held in supersession of those which were set aside, have just been published. No further Uncovenanted Service examination will be held until February next, when it will take place concurrently with the University examination. There must be passed candidates enough to supply any vacancies that may occur in the interim.

7. In his letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 124, on Mr. Hunter's work on the art of precis writing which had been referred for his opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot states that the work is well adapted to aid public employés and candidates for employment in qualifying themselves as precis writers, but that he would not recommend its adoption as a text-book, from which questions should be set. The best way of examining a candidate in the art of precis writing is to place before him a collection of papers which he has not before seen, and to require him to make a precis of them. He then points out that according to his scheme of the revised Uncovenanted Service examinations precis writing would be one of the special tests in which candidates for particular offices or departments will have to be examined; and he suggests that when the lists of special subjects are issued, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations should be instructed to draw public attention to Mr. Hunter's work as being a useful aid to persons preparing for an examination in precis writing. This will create a demand for the work sufficient to induce the local book-sellers to provide themselves with it. The Government concur in these views.

8. In the concluding paragraph of the same letter, Mr. Arbuthnot suggests that precis writing might be usefully adopted in the case of Covenanted, as well as of Uncovenanted, Civil Servants, and that it might with advantage be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the further examination in which the successful candidates at the competitive examinations for appointment to the Indian Civil Service are required to pass before leaving England. This suggestion seems deserving of attention and the Government resolve to recommend it for the consideration of the Secretary of State. In respect however to those who have already joined the service, or who may hereafter join it without having passed an examination in precis writing in England, the test may best be enforced by making it a part of the Covenanted Assistant's examination by the second or higher standard. The Board of Examiners will be pleased to arrange accordingly, and will cause due notice of this additional subject of examination to be given to all Junior Civil Servants who have not yet passed by the second standard.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 26*th April* 1861.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of canditates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency should be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary

examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices or departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Hand-writing, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation.
3. Composition and Grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. Arithmetic, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.
5. Geography, including the elements of general geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the geography of India.
6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Canditates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in arithmetic, geography and history, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which these seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.
2nd. Matriculated Students of the University of Madras.
3rd. Passed Candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form. (Appendix A.)

Appendix A.

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and heads of Departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form. (Appendix B.)

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee Rupees 3-8-0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the University Matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations. It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioner and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade, altogether irrespective of these rules.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

C

Regulations for Military Students attending the Government Normal School.

General Order, 4th March 1861, No. 21.

With the sanction of Government, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following Code of Regulations to be observed by Military Students attending the Normal School.

Regulations for the Admission of Candidates for the Situation of Army Schoolmaster in the European Regiments of the Madras Army into the Normal Class for training Army Schoolmasters established in connection with the Government Normal School at Madras, and for their Instruction and Discipline while studying in that Institution.

Rules relating to admission.

I. The candidate must be between the ages of 18 and 25, of a sound constitution, and free from any natural deficiency or impediment which would interfere with the efficient discharge of the duties of a Schoolmaster.

II. He must produce a certificate in the annexed form* of physical fitness from the Surgeon of the Regiment to which he belongs; or, if a Civilian, from the principal Medical Officer of the Station at which, or in the neighbourhood of which, he resides.

* Appendix A.

III. He must also produce a certificate of good moral character and natural intelligence; if a soldier, from the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, and if a Civilian, from the Chaplain of the station, or should there be no Chaplain, from one of the Civil authorities of the station at or in the neighbourhood of which he resides.

Appendix B.

IV. Applications for admission to the preliminary examination, of which timely notice will be given periodically, must be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, in the case of a Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, through the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, and in the case of a Civilian, direct.

The names of those candidates who are to be admitted to the examination will thereupon be communicated to the Principal of the Normal School, who will prepare the necessary papers and transmit them to Officers appointed to superintend the examination.

V. In the case of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will exercise his discretion in regard to forwarding their applications.

VI. The examination will have reference to the following subjects:—

1. The Scriptures.—A fair acquaintance with Scripture History, particularly with the books of the Pentatouch, Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.

2. The English language.—Including a fair knowledge of Grammar and ability to read and explain any ordinary passage in prose or poetry from such books as the Selections† in English Poetry No. I. and the Prose* Reader No. I, published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction.

† To be obtained from Messrs. Gantz Brothers, priced at Rs 1-4-0 each.

3. Arithmetic.—Including the first four rules, simple and compound reduction, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion.

4. Geography.—The outlines of general Geography and a fair acquaintance with the Geography of Europe and India.

5. History.—A general knowledge of the leading facts of the Histories of British India and of England.

6. Euclid.—The First Book.

7. Algebra.—Including simple equations.

VII. The two last named subjects are not essential for admission into the Normal School, but a knowledge of them will be requisite in order to a candidate being placed in the highest of the two classes in which the Army students will be ranked on admission.

VIII. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers of questions, and under the superintendence of an Officer deputed for the purpose pursuant to instructions from Army Head Quarters. The papers of questions will be sent to the Superintending Officer in sealed covers with the day and hour at which they are to be given out, and the time to be allowed for each paper noted on the cover. The covers will not be opened until the hour fixed for the examination. The candidates will not be allowed to refer to any books or notes while writing their answers, nor will they be permitted to resume their papers in the event of their leaving the examination room before completing them. At the close of each day's examination the questions and answers will be sent under sealed covers by the Superintendent of the Examination to the Principal of the Normal School, who, after having examined them, will send to the Adjutant General a list of the Candidates in the order of proficiency, with a tabular statement of the marks assigned to them in the several subjects, noting those whom he considers qualified to enter the Normal School. Orders will thereupon be issued from Army Head Quarters for the attendance of such number of the passed Candidates as may be deemed sufficient with reference to the probable requirements of the service.

IX. Each candidate who may be ordered to attend will be admitted as a probationer for two months, after which period, if he appear likely to pursue the prescribed course of study successfully, he will be admitted as a student; otherwise he will be disposed of according to the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Rules relating to the course of instruction, &c.

X. The course of instruction will extend over two years, and will be such as to qualify for an examination in the following subjects:—

At the end of the first year.

1. Scripture.—(*a*) A general outline of the History, Geography, and Chronology of the Bible—(*b*) more particularly, acquaintance with St. Matthew's Gospel.

2. The English language.—The principles of English Grammar, parsing and paraphrasing passages from Goldsmith's Traveller and the Deserted Village and the Prose Readers published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction Nos. I and II.

3. History of England, as contained in White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.

4. Geography and Popular Astronomy.

(*a*) Acquaintance with outlines of the Geography of the World, ability to draw maps of the Four Quarters, of England, and of India, with a somewhat minute knowledge of the Geography of England and of India.

(*b*) Astronomy as treated in Hall's Outlines.

5. Mathematics—(*a*) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration of surfaces.

(*b*) Algebra—including simple equations.

(*c*) Euclid—the first two books.

6. Art of teaching.—(*a*) Theoretical acquaintance with the best methods of Teaching, Reading, Arithmetic, and Geography, and with the principles on which the management

and instruction of a School should be conducted. (*b*) Practical ability to give a lesson in the English language in connection with Reading or in Geography, or in Arithmetic.

7. Drawing.—Linear geometry with instruments. Freehand drawing from flat examples.

At the end of the second year.

1. Scripture—The study of the Prophecies relating to our Saviour, the Acts of the Apostles, and one of the Epistles.

2. The English language.—Ability to paraphrase, parse, and analyse passages from a Book of Milton and Bacon's Essays, to answer questions on the style and subject matter, and to write a letter on a given subject in a correct and idiomatic style.

3. History.—Murray's History of India.

4. Geography and Astronomy.

General; including a thorough acquaintance with the Geography of Asia, Europe, England, and the British Empire, with the use of the Globes.

Physical; as treated in Hughes' work.

Astronomy; as treated in Tomlinson's work.

5. Mathematics.

(*a*) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration.

(*b*) Algebra, including quadratic equations.

(*c*) Euclid, Books I, II, III and IV, with Deductions.

6. Natural Philosophy—Introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy, by Tomlinson.

7. Art of Teaching.—Theoretical acquaintance with principles and methods of teaching and organization of Schools, and with forms of Registers and Returns.

Practical ability to give a lesson in any ordinary subject of School instruction.

8. Drawing.

(*a*) drawing from models, (shaded).

(*b*) Drawing objects from memory.

XI. A knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the first year will be sufficient to qualify for the situation of third Class Army Schoolmaster and of Assistant Schoolmaster; and a knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the second year will qualify for the situations of 1st and 2nd class Army Schoolmaster. Students failing to pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the first year will be required to go over the same subjects during the second year. Students who may be found qualified on admission to enter upon the course of instruction prescribed for the second year will not be required to go through the first years' course. The period of instruction will not in all cases be limited to two years.

XII. The students will be furnished with the necessary text-books, which, however, will continue to be the property of Government.

XIII. The Principal or one of the Assistant Masters will read prayers every morning at the commencement of the daily course of instruction.

Rules relating to discipline, messing, &c.

XIV. While studying in the Normal School, the Military students will reside in a house provided for the purpose by Government, under the immediate supervision of a Serjeant Major specially appointed for the duty. They will be placed under the Command of the Fort Adjutant of Fort Saint George, who will make the arrangements for their

messing &c., and with whom the Principal of the Normal School will communicate in case of irregularity of attendance, inattention to study, &c.

XV. The students are to bear in mind that they are under Military discipline. They will be required to pay to the Principal of the Normal School and the Assistant Masters the same tokens of respect as are paid by Soldiers to their Regimental Officers, and to address the Serjeant Major on all occasions in the usual respectful manner.

XVI. Those who are soldiers will wear the dress of the Regiment to which they belong.

XVII. They will appear on all parades for Church, Drill, and Inspection in a soldierly manner in uniform according to season. In the lecture rooms, they are permitted to wear light Regimental clothing with clean shirts and neck ties.

XVIII. They will be required to attend Divine Service on Sundays, and those who belong to the Church of England, will be marched to Church by the Serjeant Major, or should he not be a member of the Church of England, by the senior Non-commissioned officer who may belong to that Church. Presbyterians and other Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics will be marched to their respective Churches by the senior Non-commissioned officer or Private of each persuasion.

XIX. They will be required to attend such other Parades as may be directed by the Fort Adjutant under instructions from Army Head Quarters.

XX. Unmarried Military students will mess in a common room. The Serjeant Major will preside and preserve order. Any complaints regarding the messing are to be made to the Serjeant Major, who will report the same to the Fort Adjutant.

XXI. In addition to compensation in lieu of rations, the following monthly allowances will be made by Government.

To Students holding the rank—

	RS.	A.	P.
Of Serjeant.....	1	0	0
,, Corporal.....	2	8	0
,, Private.....	3	8	0
To Civilians.....	3	8	0

XXII. A moderate supply of malt liquor, not exceeding one quart, will be allowed to each Student with his dinner (to be obtained for payment on indent by the Fort Adjutant from the Commissariat) but no spirits.

APPENDIX A.

I hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for admission into the Normal Class for Army Schoolmasters, and am of opinion that his health is good, and that he is not subject to any disease, and has no natural impediment calculated to render him unfit to discharge the office of a Schoolmaster.

(Signed)

Surgeon.

APPENDIX B.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief A. B., a candidate for admission into the Normal Class for Army Schoolmasters, is a person of good moral conduct and of good natural intelligence.

(Signed)————————

APPENDIX No. X.

No. 1.

List of Emigrant ships despatched to the Mauritius, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Thracian	538	26th May 1860	283	1	Dysentery.
,, Adelaide	639	2nd June ,,	339	None	
,, Mary Harrison	781	9th do. ,,	380	do.	
,, Elizabeth Ann	562	22nd do. ,,	311	2	Diarrhœa.
,, Truro	694	7th July ,,	371	2	Disease of lower jaw, and general debility.
,, Edmundsbury	523	8th do. ,,	261	None	
,, Mermaid	473	31st Aug. ,,	254	3	Diarrhœa and cholera.
,, Adelaide	639	31st do.	348	10	Various causes.
,, Thracian	539	18th Sept. ,,	295	4	do.
,, Mary Harrison	781	9th Oct. ,,	313	2	
,, Mariner	693	24th Dec. ,,	291	None	
,, Navarino	495	24th Jan. 1861	258	Not received.	
,, Ramillies	740	22nd March ,,	308		
,, Defiance	512	13th April ,,	240		
		Total souls...	4,302		

No. 2.

List of Emigrant ships despatched to the West Indies, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	Number of souls embarked.	Number of deaths.	Destination.	Remarks.
Ship David Malcolm	538	27th Sept. 1860	241	No returns.	Trinidad.	
,, Fairlie	755	15th Dec. ,,	367		Demerara.	
,, Travancore	509	28th Feb. 1861	259		St. Vincent.	
,, Henry Moore	1,117	8th March ,,	376		Demerara.	
		Total souls...	1,243			

No. 3.

List of Emigrant ships despatched to Natal, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of sailing.	No. of souls embarked.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Truro	694	12th October 1860	340	Not received.	
,, Lord George Bentinck	592	20th November ,,	276		
,, Tyburnia	962	5th February 1861	368	2	
		Total souls...	984		

APPENDIX No. X.—*(Continued).*

No. 4.

List of ships arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Date of arrival.	No. of souls embarked.	No. of deaths.	Remarks.
Ship Adelaide	639	25th May 1860	63	None.	
„ Scindiana	649	31st July „	92½	do.	
„ Moorsford	1,051	12th October „	180	do.	
„ Fulwood	1,160	12th February 1861	166	5	
„ Mariner	683	17th April „	226	3	
		Total souls ..	727½		

No. 5.

Statement showing the number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony, during the last three years.

Official years.	Destination.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859	Mauritius	3,819	3,417	1,419	1,013	617
„ 1859 „ 1860	do.	6,807	2,781	1,005	786	534
„ 1860 „ 1861	do.	2,546	1,078	375	214	139
„ 1858 „ 1859	Demerara	134	112	33	33	15
„ 1859 „ 1860	do.	539	217	59	50	18
„ 1860 „ 1861	do	466	167	45	45	20
„ 1858 „ 1859	Trinidad	696	436	129	147	47
„ 1859 „ 1860	do.	665	346	101	84	39
„ 1860 „ 1861	do.	165	63	6	5	2
„ 1858 „ 1859	St. Lucia	146	63	23	20	12
„ 1860 „ 1861	St. Vincent	160	61	18	15	5
„ 1860 „ 1861	Natal	629	234	55	45	21

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,

Protector of Emigrants.

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, *5th June* 1861.

APPENDIX No. XI.

A.

ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1860.

CHARGE.

Balance brought forward from last Statement			2,85,255 13 6	
Income.				
Assessment, 1860	1,39,351 14 0			
Less Remissions	4,962 1 8			
Refunds	8 0 4	4,970 2 0	1,34,381 12 0	
Wheel tax, 1859	41,658 12 0			
Additional, 1858	13,544 0 0	55,202 12 0		
Less Remissions	2,701 3 0			
Refunds	6 13 0	2,707 16 0		
			52,494 13 0	
Assessment Warrant fees			760 10 1	
Wheel tax Warrant fees			105 11 0	
License fees			1,257 0 0	
Fines, &c.			1,060 12 3	
Interest			2,749 5 3	
Slaughter-house fees			2,190 10 0	
			1,86,910 10 7	
			4,37,905 8 4	

DISCHARGE.

	Salaries, Wages and Allowances.	Rent, Furniture and petty expenses.	Stationery and Printing.	Plant, Tools, &c.	Purchase of Land and Buildings.	Additions.	Improvements.	Repairs.	Oil, &c. for Lighting.		
Assessment Department	7,190 4 6	891 6	173 0 0							8,254 6 0	
Assessor's Department	1,994 10 4	3 8 6	83 5 0							1,993 7 10	
											10,647 13
Books, Maps and other Publications		60 11 3									60 11
Burial and Burning grounds charges	47 11 10	150 9 0								198 4 10	
Less Proceeds from Garden produce.										37 13 9	
											160 7
Civil Engineer's Department	6,744 6 0	348 13 0									7,092 10
Compensations; Law and other Extraordinary charges		117 8 0									117 8
Conservancy Department	4,113 14 10	67 3 9	164 9 3								4,345 12
Flushing Drains	173 3 3										173 3
Income Tax and Stamp Duty		135 1 2									135 1
Lighting	983 5 2			443 2 6					3,683 14 7		
Less recoveries for Private Lights, &c.										5,040 6 3	
										32 13 2	
											5,007 7
Mortuary Department	883 0 0	8 2 0									891 2
Municipal do.	26,611 0 0	48 8 8									26,659 7
Office Furniture		59 0									59 3
Office Premises		138 14 3									2,476 3
Plant		721 10 10		3,464 8 10							
Less proceeds of Lamp-posts and Carts sold.										4,208 1 0	
										437 1 2	
											3,770 15
Road Department	4,748 8 0										4,748 8
Roads Improvements to					8,154 4 0		1,284 11 4			9,439 3 4	
New		38 14 0			5,016 14 10	284 10 0				5,700 8 10	
Repairs to		44 8 0						86,656 8 9		86,700 16 9	
											1,01,840 8 11
Less Proceeds of old materials, &c. sold, of Land and Houses purchased for Improvements										4,326 0 5	
New Roads										1,396 10 0	
And Government contributions for Repairs										25,746 5 10	
										31,378 8 0	
											70,462 15
Scavenging Department	55,406 8 1	1,812 2 5						784 15 2		58,013 1 8	
Less Proceeds of Rubbish sales.										3,541 12 11	
											54,337 4
Slaughter-house charges	1,266 7 6	67 1 4									1,333 8
Stationery			1,018 15 11								1,018 15
Trevelyan Waterworks	1,003 13 3				20,218 8 8						21,222 1
Watering		1,276 0 0									1,276 0
Wheel Tax Department	5 204 4 0	342 8 0	118 8 0								5,665
Works—Improvements to							9,516 14 3			9,516 14 3	
New					3,291 8 7	33,604 4 3				36,895 13 0	
Repairs to								3,544 12 1		3,549 12 1	
Less Proceeds of old materials, &c. sold, of Land and houses purchased for Improvements										68,970 7 4	
New works										390 0 0	
										27 1 0	
										417 1 0	
	1,17,596 3 2	6,613 12 7	1,544 6 6	3,907 11 4	36,681 6 3	34,317 14 3	11,196 2 13	91,842 2 9	3,683 14 7	3,07,923 15 4	
											49,853 6 4
											2,71,977 9 3

Balance to be carried forward to the Credit of the Fund 1861.		
Cash with the Bank of Madras	11,852 3 7	
with Store Contopody	150 0 0	
with Petty Cashkeeper	100 0 9	
		12,102 4 4
Invested in Government Securities	43,000 0 0	
Arrears of Assessment recoverable from Rate-payers	43,064 13 2	
Arrears of Wheel tax do.	10,899 10 0	
		96,964 7 2
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others and to be adjusted on completion of works	1,180 7 9	
	25,925 10 11	
		63,006 2 8
Office Furniture	11,000 0 0	
Lamp-posts, &c.	2,000 0 0	
		13,000 0 0
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries, &c. in deposit	151 4 7	
and sums in Suspense	6,230 8 10	
		6,381 13 5
		2,67,988 9 1
		4,37,905 8 4

Audited and found Correct.
(Signed) R. W. NORFOR.
11th *May* 1861.

MADRAS,
31st December 1860.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) T. E. BELL, *President.*
(..) B. CARDOZO,
(..) S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX XI.—*(Continued)*.

B.

Statement shewing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Assessment for the year 1860.

	Demand.															Collection.													
	1st Division.			2nd Division.			3rd Division.			4th Division.			5th Division.			Total.			1st Division.			2nd Division.			3rd Division.			4th Division.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrears anterior to 1859	1,019	11	11	533	14	3	513	11	6	4,167	1	1	6,077	0	5	12,311	7	2	582	7	4	202	14	11	194	3	7	1,264	0	5
Arrears of 1859	2,334	6	7	1,723	5	6	1,402	11	7	8,643	10	2	23,459	0	2	37,563	2	0	1,762	0	2	1,306	3	6	1,077	14	11	7,383	10	7
For the year 1860	34,980	5	3	25,048	15	9	9,985	11	8	26,704	6	9	42,632	6	7	1,39,351	14	0	33,069	9	11	23,228	10	4	8,881	0	10	19,246	3	3
Total	38,334	7	9	27,306	3	6	11,902	2	9	39,515	2	0	72,168	7	2	1,89,226	7	2	35,414	1	5	24,737	12	9	10,150	3	4	27,893	14	3

	Collection.						Remission.												Balance.											
	5th Division.			Total.			1st Division.			2nd Division.			3rd Division.			4th Division.			5th Division.			Total.			1st Division.			2nd Division.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Arrears anterior to 1859	3,374	1	4	5,614	11	7	106	9	2	46	3	2	183	11	10	1,731	14	9	953	14	0	3,022	4	11	330	11	5	284	12	2
Arrears of 1859	21,665	4	2	33,195	1	4	357	8	6	196	11	3	199	8	8	561	3	8	631	7	11	1,946	8	0	214	13	11	220	6	9
For the year 1860	18,957	7	10	1,03,383	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910	11	4	1,820	5	5
Total	43,996	13	4	1,42,192	13	1	464	1	8	242	14	5	383	4	6	2,293	2	5	1,585	5	11	4,968	12	11	2,456	4	8	2,325	8	4

	Balance.																	
	3rd Division.			4th Division.			5th Division.			Total.								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
Arrears anterior to 1859	138	12	1	1,171	1	11	1,749	1	1	3,674	6	8						
Arrears of 1859	125	4	0	698	11	11	1,162	4	1	2,421	8	8						
For the year 1860	1,104	10	10	7,458	3	6	23,674	14	9	35,968	13	10						
Total	1,368	10	11	9,328	1	4	26,586	3	11	42,064	13	2						

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President.
„) B. CARDOZO,
(„) S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, 31*st December* 1860.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued).*

C.

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on spring Vehicles and Animals in 1860.

DEMAND.

Balance on 31st December 1859.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Arrears of 1857...	134 4 0	179 4 0	173 0 0	175 8 0	660 0 0
Do. 1858...	321 12 0	190 8 0	197 4 0	196 8 0	906 0 0
Do. 1859...	254 4 0	322 8 0	2,044 0 0	...	2,620 12 0
For the year 1860...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	710 4 0	692 4 0	2,412 4 0	372 0 0	4,186 12 0

Bills issued in 1860.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Arrears of 1857...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1858...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1859...	13 8 0	38 4 0	109 8 0	11,318 4 0	11,479 8 0
For the year 1860...	11,370 12 0	11,236 8 0	11,321 12 0	52 8 0	34,081 8 0
Total...	11,384 4 0	11,274 12 0	11,531 4 0	11,370 12 0	45,561 0 0

Total Demand.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Arrears of 1857...	134 4 0	179 4 0	173 0 0	175 8 0	660 0 0
Do. 1858...	321 12 0	190 8 0	197 4 0	196 8 0	906 0 0
Do. 1859...	267 12 0	360 12 0	2,153 8 0	11,318 4 0	14,100 4 0
For the year 1860...	11,370 12 0	11,236 8 0	11,421 12 0	52 8 0	34,081 8 0
Total...	12,094 8 0	11,967 0 0	13,943 8 0	11,742 12 0	49,747 12 0

COLLECTION.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Arrears of 1857...	... 12 0	3 0 0	... ...	3 0 0	6 12 0
Do. 1858...	15 12 0	16 8 0	20 4 0	36 0 0	88 8 0
Do. 1859...	71 4 0	201 4 0	1,905 4 0	10,835 4 0	13,012 0 0
For the year 1860...	10,787 8 0	10,108 14 0	6,653 10 0	52 8 0	27,902 3 0
Total...	10,874 15 0	10,628 10 0	8,579 2 0	10,926 12 0	41,009 7 0

REMISSION.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Arrears of 1857...	133 8 0	176 4 0	171 0 0	172 8 0	653 4 0
Do. 1858...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	4 8 0	7 8 0
Do. 1859...	... ...	19 8 0	24 0 0	314 4 0	357 12 0
For the year 1860...	300 9 0	281 10 0	288 8 0	... ...	850 11 0
Total...	434 1 0	477 6 0	466 8 0	491 4 0	1,869 3 0

BALANCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Arrears of 1857...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Do. 1858...	306 0 0	174 0 0	174 0 0	156 0 0	810 0 0
Do. 1859...	196 8 0	141 0 0	224 4 0	168 12 0	730 8 0
For the year 1860...	283 0 0	546 0 0	4,499 10 0	... ...	5,328 10 0
Total...	785 8 0	861 0 0	4,897 14 0	324 12 0	6,869 2 0

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President.
(„) B. CARDOZO,
(„) S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, 31*st December* 1860.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*(Continued).*

D.

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on country Carts in 1860.

DEMAND.

	Balance on 31st December 1859.										Bills issued in 1860.										Total Demand.									
	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
For the year 1857	...	...	101	4 0	198	12 0	231	0 0	531	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	4 0	198	12 0	231	0 0	531	0 0
Do. 1858	...	...	191	4 0	362	4 0	423	12 0	977	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	4 0	362	4 0	423	12 0	977	4 0
Do. 1859	...	...	327	0 0	1,317	12 0	...	...	1,644	12 0	35	12 0	...	...	...	...	2,028	12 0	2,064	8 0	35	12 0	327	0 0	1,317	12 0	2,028	12 0	3,709	4 0
Do. 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,174	8 0	1,311	0 0	2,080	8 0	11	4 0	7,577	4 0	4,174	8 0	1,311	0 0	2,080	8 0	11	4 0	7,577	4 0
Total...	...	...	619	8 0	1,878	12 0	654	12 0	3,153	0 0	4,240	4 0	1,311	0 0	2,080	8 0	2,040	0 0	9,641	12 0	4,210	4 0	1,930	8 0	3,959	4 0	2,694	12 0	12,794	12 0

	Collection.										Remission.										Balance.									
	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.	
For the year 1857	...	...	1	8 0	3	12 0	3	12 0	9	0 0	...	...	99	12 0	195	0 0	227	4 0	522	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1858	...	...	19	8 0	33	0 0	34	8 0	87	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	12 0	329	4 0	389	4 0	890	4 0
Do. 1859	35	12 0	255	0 0	1,052	4 0	1,688	4 0	3,031	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0 0	265	8 0	340	8 0	678	0 0
Do. 1860	4,174	8 0	735	12 0	193	8 0	11	4 0	5,115	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	4 0	1,887	0 0	...	...	2,462	4 0
Total...	4,210	4 0	1,011	12 0	1,282	8 0	1,737	12 0	8,242	4 0	...	...	99	12 0	195	0 0	227	4 0	522	0 0	...	...	819	0 0	2,481	12 0	729	12 0	4,030	8 0

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President.
(") B. CARDOZO,
(") S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Madras, 31*st December* 1860.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Copy of a communication made to the Madras Literary Society—bearing out some portions of the Observatory Report.

Discovery of a new Planet "ASIA," by N. R. POGSON, ESQ., F. R. A. S., *Government Astronomer.*

A new Planet, resembling a star of about the 12th magnitude, was discovered with the equatoreal of this Observatory on the night of April 17th, 1861. Its detection was the fifth similar result of a systematic search, maintained for some years past in certain portions of the zodiacal heavens, aided by manuscript charts of my own construction. This last circumstance enables me to assume with reasonable probability, that I shall not have been preceded elsewhere; an unpleasant contingency to which all are liable who use only *published* Charts. Coincident with the announcement, I have therefore ventured to name the new Planet, and as Europa, Doris, and several other of the Oceanides have been similarly celestialized, I did not scruple to draw once more upon the same sisterhood, by selecting the name Asia, so peculiarly applicable to the first discovery yet made in this quarter of the world.

The Madras Equatoreal, having been mounted by my esteemed and able predecessor Captain W. S. Jacob, at his own private expense (though afterwards purchased by Government) for the express purpose of accurate measurement of double Stars, is not supplied with the more rough and ready requisites for the less refined, but perhaps equally important observations of faint Planets or Comets. For them, the slightest amount of illumination which will render the spider lines of a wire micrometer visible, is complete annihilation, and they can therefore only be observed in a perfectly dark field of view. The best and most proper tool is a ring-micrometer. Failing that, however, there is another method, invented by the late Count Von Boguslawski, of Breslau, whereby, using two comparison stars instead of one, the place of an unknown object may be determined with merely a straight bar or wire instead of a micrometer. If the comparison stars are well selected, great accuracy is attainable, but it must be confessed at the expense of much needless time and labor, both in the observation and in its subsequent reduction. The following observations of the new Planet Asia were all taken by this method; thanks to my good friend Lieut.-Colonel. W. K. Worster, who happened most fortunately to have just fitted a suitable straight bar into the focus of a positive eyepiece. The positions marked R were observed and calculated by one of my native assistants, C. Ragoonatha Chari, whose aptitude in thus picking up a new and rather confusing method of observation and reduction, and that too in leisure time as a voluntary contribution to science, reflect the highest credit upon him. I believe all the places to be as good as could have been procured of so faint an object by the most refined means; although as before remarked, at the cost of more than double the time and trouble they ought to have given.

Madras Mean Time, (1861):				Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent North Polar Distance.			Number of Comparisons	Observer's Initial.
		h.	*m.*	*s.*	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*	°	′	″		
April.	17—12	53	40	15	51	14·76	.....			5	P
	„ —14	7	37	15	51	13·56	106	6	22·9	10	„
	18—11	50	39	15	50	50·72	106	1	12·7	12	„
	19—13	49	27	15	50	20·62	105	55	7·0	9	„
	20—11	46	44	15	49	53·93	150	49	50·1	8	„
	„ —13	20	12	15	49	51·84	105	49	26·6	12	R
	21—11	59	5	15	49	22·97	105	43	55·3	13	P

Madras Mean Time 1861.				Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent North Polar Distance.			Number of Comparisons.	Observer's Initial.
		h.	*m.*	*s.*	*h.*	*m.*	*s.*				
April.	23—12	18	6		15	48	15·72	105	31 57·3	11	P
	„ —13	31	56		15	48	14·04	105	31 31·4	10	R
	28—10	31	4		15	45	6·30	105	0 51·8	8	„
	„ —11	57	33		15	45	3·26	105	0 30·1	12	P
	29—9	55	49		15	44	24·56	104	54 32·6	8	R
	„ —11	58	23		15	44	19·78	104	54 5·5	9	P
	30—10	12	56		15	43	39·05	104	47 49·7	8	R
May.	1—9	46	11		15	42	54·97	104	41 16·6	8	„
	„ —13	0	13		15	42	48·14	104	40 18·4	12	P
	2—11	34	17		15	42	4·89	104	34 6·8	9	R
	„ —13	3	18		15	42	1·79	104	33 42·4	10	P
	3—11	12	33		15	41	17·88	104	27 31·8	12	„
	„ —13	4	26		15	41	13·97	104	26 56.3	12	R
	11—13	11	47		15	34	17·61	103	32 3·8	14	P
	12—10	15	45		15	33	30·18	103	25 58·1	18	„

The magnitude or brilliancy of the Planet has been estimated on ten nights as follows :—

April 17	12·0	May 1	11·0
18	11·7	2	11·0
19	11·2	3	10·8
21	11·5	11	10·6
29	11·0	12	11·0

I may here remark, that all estimations of magnitude are based upon my photometric formula for any telescope, viz. :—

Limit of Vision = 9·2 + 5 × log. aperture in inches :—

The ratio of light for one magnitude being 2·512, i. e., that a star of a certain order contains two and a half times the light of the next fainter class. Thus, the naked eye penetrating to the 6th magnitude, a telescope one inch in aperture will show stars of the 9·2 magnitude; one nine-inches in aperture the 14th magnitude, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. R. POGSON

Government Astronomer.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
10th June 1861.

00134009

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020